

rp for screen shot.pdf

Sign in

Find text or tools

AI Assistant

JOURNAL OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT  
Common Impact Factor - 5.13 | Volume -16, Issue 13 (Special Issue) : New Trends in Research & Innovation Technology

ISSN : 2240-0578  
December 2020

लघुअनियकालिकातील कवी

प्रा. डॉ. सुधीर मगत  
सहबोनी प्राध्यापक, मराठी विभाग प्रमुख  
भगवंतराव विशान महाविद्यालय एटापल्ली, जि. गडचिरोली ४४२७०४

भारतात इंग्रजांच्या राजवटीबरोबर इंग्रजी भाषेचे शिक्षण आले, वेगवेगळे साहित्य प्रकार आले, सर्वप्रथम इंग्रजीमुळे इंग्रजी भाषेचे पहिले वर्तमानपत्र निघाले. १८१९ ला भारतातले 'दिदर्शन' हे पहिले नियतकालीन बंगाली भाषेत निघाले तर मराठीत पहिले नियतकालीन १८३२ ला 'दर्पण' निघाले. त्यानंतर मराठीत अनेक नियतकालिके निघाली. सर्वांना ज्ञानी करावे हा नियतकालिकाचा मुख्य हेतू होता.

मराठी भाषेमध्ये साठोत्तरी काळामध्ये लघुअनियकालिक निघाले. लघुअनियकालिक हा शब्द पारंपारिक आहे. 'लिटल मॅगझिन' या इंग्रजी शब्दाचा पर्याय घेऊनच मराठीत लघुअनियतकालिकांचा जन्म झाला. लघुम्हणजे लहान, अनियतकालिक म्हणजे अनियमित निघणारे, कधी कधी क्वचित निघणारे नियतकालिक.

१९६० ते १९७५ हा पंधरा वर्षांचा साधारणपणे लघुअनियतकालिकाचा भरभराटीचा काळ होता. या काळामध्ये अंदाजे १०० पेक्षाही जास्त अनियमित कालिके निघाली असावी. 'शब्द' हे पेश समर्थ यांनी संपादित केलेले मराठीतले पहिले लघुअनियकालिक होय. आपली लघुअनियकालिकाबाबतची भूमिका मांडताना ते म्हणतात, 'सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक परिस्थितीचा परिपाक म्हणून आच स्वतंत्र प्रज्ञेला दाबून ठेवण्याचा आणि सर्जनशील कलात्मक प्रवृत्तीवर कन्दाड घालण्याचा यणाचा प्रयत्न जो होत आहे. त्याला सक्रीय विरोध प्रस्थापित मक्तेदारी मोडून काढणे. अशा विविध कार्बनि आमूलग्र बदल घडवून आणला. या काळात आलेले वेगवेगळे वाङ्मयीन प्रवाह लघुअनियतकालिकांचे कार्य यामुळे सामाजिक, राजकीय व वाङ्मयीन क्षेत्र ढवळून निघाले. लघुअनियतकालिकांचे वेगवेगळे कार्य असले तरी प्रस्थापितांच्या वाङ्मय विरोधात त्याचा जन्म झाला. पारंपरिक व्यवस्था सर्वांना न्याय देवू शकत नाही. त्यामुळे पर्यायी व्यवस्था उभी करणे हा महत्वाचा हेतू लघुअनियतकालिकाचा होता. प्रस्थापित वाङ्मयीन अभिरुची ही संकुचित आहे तिला चौकट आहे. नवनवीन

Type here to search

39°C Sunny 2:10 PM 04-May-20

Title of the paper :-Poet of Little Magazine



*[Handwritten Signature]*

Principal  
Bhagwantrao Arts & Science  
Jalgaon

STB 20-21

Menu ☆ rp for screen shot pdf X + Create

Find text or tools

Sign in

AI Assist

Power of Knowledge Peer Review Journal, Volume: II, Special Issue Oct. 2020 ISSN 2320-4494 Impact factor 2.7286

**डॉ. विनायक तुमराम यांच्या काव्यातील आदिवासी जिवनचित्रण**

डॉ. सुधीर भगत  
मार्गदर्शक  
गोंडवाना विद्यापीठ, गडचिरोली

कु. रुपा घोनमोडे  
संशोधक विद्यार्थी  
गोंडवाना विद्यापीठ, गडचिरोली

डॉ. विनायक तुमराम हे एक आदिवासी कार्यकर्ते व कवी आहेत. आदिवासी कवींच्या प्रथम पिढीतील ते जेष्ठ कवी आहेत. त्यांच्या साहित्य लिखाणाची सुरुवातच काव्य लेखनाने झाली. 'गोंडवन पेटले आहे!' (१९८७) हा त्यांच्या पहिला कविता संग्रह होय. इयात एकुण ५५ कविता आहेत. युगानुगाची उपेक्षा, अवहेलना, दाय्य फेंकवून वनवासमुक्तीचे स्वप्न पाहणारी कवीची जाणीव आविष्कृत होते. या संग्रहाच्या 'मनोगतामये' स्वतः कवी डॉ. तुमराम म्हणतात, 'माझ्या कविता हेच माझे मनोबत आहे. तीच माझी अनुभूती आहे. वनजीवनाचे जसे दर्शन, तशीच अभिव्यक्ती.' 'हया संग्रहातील 'वनपुत्रांची वेदना' ही कविता नागपूर विद्यापीठातील 'वांडःमयकलश' बी कॉम भाग १ मध्ये आहे. अभ्यासक्रमात समाविष्ट आहे तसेच एम. फील, पीएच.डी संशोधकांना संदर्भग्रंथ म्हणून वापरला आहे.

'गोंडवन पेटले आहे' संग्रहातील पहिलीच कविता 'घडग्याचे गांव' ही आहे. आर्य - अनार्य युद्धात अनेक वीर पुरूष आदिवासी स्वातंत्र्यासाठी प्राणाला मुकलेले आहे त्यातून कविता घडग्याचे एक गाव गवसते. त्यात ते

Type here to search

39°C Sunny

Title of the paper :- Tribal peoples life description in the poems of Dr. Vinayak Tumram



*Signature*

Principal  
Bhagwantrao Arts & Science  
College, Gadchiroli Dist. Gadchiroli



STB 2021

Menu rp for screen shot.pdf x + Create

Find text or tools

Sign in

AI Assistant

All tools Edit Convert E-Sign

Volume-2 (2021)  
Issue-1 (January-2021)

**RESEARCH HUB**  
International Peer-Reviewed Multi-Disciplinary E-Journal

समकालीन अस्तित्ववादी कवी

डॉ. सुधीर भगत  
सहयोगी प्राध्यापक,  
भगवंतराव कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय  
एटापल्ली जि. गडचिरोली ४४२७०४  
7588103438  
[drsudhirbhagat@gmail.com](mailto:drsudhirbhagat@gmail.com)

प्रस्तावना

आधुनिक तत्त्वज्ञानातील एक प्रभावी विचारसरणी म्हणून अस्तित्ववादाला ओळखले जाते. ते एक पाश्चात्य तत्त्वज्ञान आहे. अस्तित्ववाद हे मानवी जीवनाचे तत्त्वज्ञान असून अस्तित्व म्हणजे असणे. हा शब्द मानवी अस्तित्वाबाबत वापरला जातो. या विचाराचा परिचय सर्वप्रथम १९ व्या शतकामध्ये सोरेन किर्केगार्ड या तत्त्ववेत्त्याच्या लेखनात दिसून येतो. अस्तित्ववाद हा शब्द त्यांनीच प्रथम वापरला. परात्मता, असंबद्धता.

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Type here to search

39°C Sunny 2:09 PM 04-May-24

Title of the paper :- Existentialist contemporary Poets



*Le Butte*  
Principal  
Bhagwantrao Arts & Science  
College, Etapalli Dist. Gadchiroli

STB - 2020-21

Menu Home ☆ rpfor screen shot.pdf × + Create

All tools Edit Convert E-Sign Find text or tools AI Assistant

**B.Aadhar'** International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal  
Impact Factor - ((SJIF) -7.675, Issue NO251 (CCLI)

ISSN : 2278-9308  
October, 2020

मनोहरांच्या उत्थानगुंफा' कवितेतील आंबेडकरवाद  
मार्गदर्शक  
प्रा. डॉ. सुधीर भगत  
मराठी विभाग प्रमुख, भगवंतराव कला-विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, एटापल्ली जि. गडचिरोली  
संशोधक  
तुळशिराम शंकर कांबळे  
(एम.ए. मराठी, अर्थशास्त्र, बि.एड., बि.पि.एड.)


१९६० नंतर मराठी वाङ्मयात ठळकपणे आढळून येणारा प्रवाह म्हणजे आंबेडकरवादी साहित्य प्रवाह होय. ह्या साहित्यप्रवाहाने स्वतःचे स्वतंत्र असे वेगळेपण सिद्ध केले आहे. प्रा. दत्ता भगत यांनी आपल्या प्रास्ताविकामध्ये नमूद करतात की, "दलित साहित्य प्रवाहाने मराठी वाङ्मय समृद्ध बनविलेले आहे. मराठी वाङ्मयाची कक्षा व्यापक केलेल्या आहेत." यावरून मराठी वाङ्मय समृद्ध करून तिची कक्षा रुंदावण्यासाठी आंबेडकरवादी साहित्य प्रवाहाचे बहुमोल योगदान आहे हे स्पष्ट होते. म्हणून त्या साहित्य प्रवाहाला मराठी वाङ्मयातील महत्वाचा प्रवाह मानावा लागेल.

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

39°C Sunny 2:09 PM 04-May-24

Title of the paper :-Ambedkarisam in the poem Uthangumpha of Manohar



  
Principal  
Bhagwantrao Arts & Science  
College, Etapalli, Gadchiroli



STB 2021

rpfor screen shot.pdf x + Create

Sign in

All tools Edit Convert E-Sign

Find text or tools

AI Assistant

**JOURNAL OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT** ISSN: 2230-9578  
March, 2021

*Cosmos Impact Factor - 5.13 | Volume -11, Issue 08 (Special Issue) : Contemporary Challenges in the Field of Science...*

**विनायक तुमराम यांच्या कवितेतील निसर्ग**

**प्रा. डॉ. सुधीर भगत**  
सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, मराठी विभाग प्रमुख  
भगवंतराव कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय एटापल्ली, जि. गडचिरोली ४४२७०४

आदिवासी साहित्यामधील थोर विचारवंत कवी विनायक तुमराम यांचे 'गोंडवन पेटले आहे' व रानगर्भातील जखमा कवितासंग्रह, तकातील आदिवासी कवितांचे संपादन तर गोंडवनातील क्रांतीवीर : नाट्यसंग्रह उईके, आदिवासी साहित्य : स्वरूप आणि समिक्षा, संत शुची : एक कृतिशील तपस्वी, 'धरतीअबा : जनचेतनेचे विद्रोही रूप', 'कोन्ही व हलबा हलबी : शोध आणि बोध', 'गोंड गोंड बुरूड व टी : वास्तव आणि वाटचाल', 'संत रघुपंज', व्यक्ती आणि विचार गिरीहकर इत्यादी ग्रंथ प्रकाशित झाले आहे.

साहित्यातील एक अष्टपैलू व्यक्तिमत्व त्यांचे बाह्यमयीन शोधताना निसर्गाशी जवळीक त्यांची झाली आहे. आदिवासी जीवन र्यकर्तृत्व फार मोठे आहे. आदिवासी साहित्याचा पाया मजबूत म्हणजे रानावनात पाखरे जशी स्वच्छंदपणे जगतात तसे स्वैर पाखराचे प्याचे काम त्यांनी केले त्यामुळे आदिवासी कवी साहित्याकाचे जिणे म्हणजे निसर्ग. 'त्यांना निसर्गाचे सानिध्य लाभते. संस्कृतीचा अनुबंध तर निसर्गाशीच जुळलेला नृत्य, गीत, कला, संगीत, परंपरा राम हे दीपस्तंभ आहेत. आज त्यांच्या साहित्याचा विचार देव कुलयोग निसर्ग विषयक कल्पना निसर्गाचीच पुजा करणे त्यांनी जोपासाच्या आहेत. निसर्ग ही त्यांची पहिली प्रेरणा आहे. निसर्गाच्या शिवाय कोणालाच समोर जाता येत नाही. वि.स.जोग तुमराम सानिध्यातच राहून त्यांना खरा आनंद मिळतो. त्यामुळे ते रानातल्या व्या विषयी गौरवोद्गार काढताना म्हणतात, 'साठोत्तरी काव्यात दलित साहित्याच्या मागोमाग आदिवासी

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Type here to search

39°C Sunny 2:10 PM 04-May-24

**Title of the paper :-Nature Description in the poems of Vinayak Tumaram**



*Dr. Butte*  
**Principal**  
Bhagwantrao Arts & Science  
Etapalli

STB 20-21

Journal of Research and Development Vol.10 (June-13) November 2020, ISSN-2230-9978  
COSMOS IMPACT FACTOR - 5.13

**गडचिरोली जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासींचे गोंडी बोली**

पद्मश्री वरुण कल, विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, गडचिरोली

वनवैभवांनी नटलेला गडचिरोली जिल्हा हा आदिवासी जिल्हा म्हणून ओळखला जातो. हा जिल्हा आंध्र प्रदेश, छत्तीसगड व मध्यप्रदेश या सीमारेषा वर आहे. येथी हा प्रमुख व्यवसाय असून धान हे मुख्य पीक आहे. घर हे कुडाचे तर घराता कुंपण हे सुद्धा लाकडाचे त्यामुळे कमानांचे दारिद्र्य दिसून येते.

गडचिरोली जिल्हा आदिवासीबहुल जिल्हा असून आदिवासी जमातीत प्रामुख्याने गोंड, माडिया बड माडिया दिसून येते. गोंड हे भारतातील मोठी आदिवासी जमात असून द्विविधीयन वंशात मोडतात. मातृशक्तीला मानतात निसर्ग हाच त्यांचा खरा मित्र आहे. जयसेवाने ते एकमेकांना अभिवादन करतात. सेवाभावाचा जयजयकार असो असा त्याचा अर्थ.

Title of the paper :-Gondi Language of Tribes of Gadchiroli District



*Le Butz*

Principal  
Bhagwantrao Arts & Science  
Gadchiroli



Menu Home Star icon rpfor screen shot.pdf X + Create

All tools Edit Convert E-Sign Find text or tools Q AI Assistant

ISSN 2231-1628  
Knowledge Resonance

Vol-9 No. 2 July-December 2020

Rajawade Sanshodhan Mandal, Dhule District

वसंत आबाजी डहाके यांच्या कवितेतील प्रतिमासृष्टी

प्रा. डॉ. सुधीर मगत,  
सहयोगी प्राध्यापक,  
मराठी विभाग प्रमुख भगवंतराव कला व विज्ञान  
महाविद्यालय एटापल्ली जिल्हा गडचिरोली

१९६० नंतर मराठी कवितेत मूलभूत असे परिवर्तन होऊन कवितेचे एक नवीन युग सुरू झाले. याच काळातील एक महत्वाचे कवी म्हणजे वसंत आबाजी डहाके पारंपरिक कवितेच्या वेगळी व समर्थ अशी कविता त्यांनी लिहली त्यामुळे समकालीन मराठी कवितेला वेगळी दिशा देणारे कवी म्हणून त्यांचे काव्यकर्तृत्व उदून दिसते.

कवितेत प्रतिमाचा उपयोग प्राचीन काळापासून तर आज पर्यंत होत असतो. प्रतिमा ही खलित साहित्यातील एक महत्त्वपूर्ण घटक असल्यामुळे प्रतिमेमुळे कवितेत अत्यंत महत्त्व आहे. प्रतिमेच्या मदतीने मराठी कवितेत प्रतिमाचा वापर हा आज प्रभावीत सुरू झाला. या सी मंडकांच्या मते ज्याप्रमाणे नवीन प्रभावी प्रतिमा सृष्टी काव्यात हस्तोत्पत्ती होते त्या

मराठीत पर्याय म्हणून प्रतिमा ही संज्ञा वापरली जाते. प्रतिमा म्हणजे प्रतिबिंब. कल्पनेतील स्मृतीतील चित्र. प्रतिमा म्हणजे प्रतिबिंब. कल्पनेतील स्मृतीतील चित्र म्हणजे प्रतिमा. "कल्पनेच्या पातळीवर इन्द्रियगोचर होऊ शकणारा व जाणीवने भारलेला कवितेचा प्राथमिक घटक म्हणजे प्रतिमा" हि गोविंदकरांनी केलेली काव्यातील प्रतिमेबाबतची अतिशय महत्वाची आहे. प्रतिमा घटकेने हे कल्पना शक्तीचे कार्य असल्यामुळे कवी हा जितका प्रतिभावत असत तितक्या प्रतिमा ह्या सामर्थ्य संपन्न होते.

डहाके यांच्या कवितेत विपुल प्रमाणात प्रतिमा आहेत. कवी हा आपल्या विश्वाची अनुभवाची अभिव्यक्ती प्रतिमांच्या द्वारे करीत असतो. त्यामुळे डहाके यांनी आपला आराध्य कवितेतील प्रतिमांचा उपयोग केला आहे.

कुत्र  
वेडस्  
बोट  
अंग  
सों  
चिक  
घाय  
भुगा  
सांवें  
मळ  
तशी  
खरी  
म्हात  
रस्त  
फळ  
लांब  
जब  
वर

**Title of the paper :-Natures imagination in the poems of Vasant Abaji Dahake**



LeButz

**Principal**  
**Bhawantao Arts & Science**  
**Pathi E. G. Gadcholi**

5TR 20.21



Menu 3.3.11A.pdf X + Create

All tools Edit Convert E-Sign

Find text or tools

Sign in

AI Assistant

मराठी प्राध्यापक संशोधन पत्रिका (MPSP) / Vol 6 / Issue 1 / Jan. 2021 / Impact Factor 5.604 (SJIF)

## रानमनाच्या जखमांच्या अजिंठा म्हणजे उरस्कल ✓

प्रा. डॉ. सुधीर भगत

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक

भगवंतराव कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, एटापल्ली, जि. गडचिरोली, महाराष्ट्र (India)

ई मेल [drsudhirbhagat@gmail.com](mailto:drsudhirbhagat@gmail.com)

प्रमाणधनी ७५८८१०३४३८

### गोषवारा (Abstract)

आदिवासी कवितेमध्ये अनेक कवींनी अतिशय समर्थपणे कविता लिहिलेली आहे. या कवींच्या प्रत्येक विषयाकडे पाहण्याचा सजग दृष्टिकोन आहे. कवी स्वतःचे अनुभव अतिशय तीव्रपणे व्यक्त करताना दिसतो. उरस्कल म्हणजे स्मारक ते तमाम आदिवासी कवींना स्वाभिमानाने जगण्याची प्रेरणा देतात. आदिवासी समाजाचे होणारे शोषण मध्यवर्ती विषय असून आदिवासींच्या आत्मसन्मानाची कफियतही कविता मांडते. व्यवस्थेबद्दलचा प्रचंड प्रक्षोभ प्रगट होताना दिसतो. त्यांच्या वेदनामय जगण्याला ते कवितेत शब्दबद्ध करतात. या शोषणाच्या विरोधात क्रांतीपरिवर्तनासाठी आदिवासी

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

**Title of the paper :- Ajintha is symbol of Sole wounds of the forest dwellers**

  
**Principal**  
Bhagwantrao Arts & Science  
College, Etapalli Dist. Gadchiroli



STB 20.21



Menu 3.3.11A.pdf X + Create

All tools Edit Convert E-Sign

Sign in

Find text or tools

AI Assistant

VOLUME - IX, ISSUE - III - JULY - SEPTEMBER - 2020

AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 6.399 (www.sjifactor.com)

## ३. वसंत आबाजी डहाकेंची कविता : प्रेरणा स्वरूप व वेगळेपण ✓

प्रा. डॉ. सुधीर भगत


मार्गदर्शक, भगवंतराव कला / विज्ञान महाविद्यालय एटापल्ली, जिल्हा. गडचिरोली गोंडवाना विद्यापीठ, गडचिरोली.

कु. ज्योत्स्ना प्रभाकर राउत

संशोधिका.

एका कवीच्या विशिष्ट काव्यप्रकारातील लेखनाच्या दृष्टीकोनातून १९६० हा कालखंड अतिशय महत्त्वाचा समजला जातो. या काळात कोणत्याही घटना घडल्या तरी प्रत्येक कवीने आपले काव्यलेखन सुरुच ठेवून काव्यलेखनाचा आविष्कार घडवून आणला. वसंत आबाजी डहाके यांच्या काव्यलेखनाच्या अगदी प्रारंभिक कालखंडापासून ते अगदी अलीकडच्या काळापर्यंत काव्यलेखनाशी डहाके यांचा घनिष्ठ संबंध दिसून येतो. त्यांच्या काव्यलेखनात वसंत आबाजी डहाके यांचे स्थान अग्रगण्य आहे.

Title of the paper :- Poetry of Vasant Abaji Dahake : Inspiration, Strucutre & Differentiation

  
Principal

Bhagwantrao Arts & Science  
College, Etapalli Dist. Gadchiroli

## IMPACT OF MEDIA AND MARKETING ON POLITICS AND LITERATURE

Prof. Balkrishna Dhonduji Kongre

Assistant Professor in English

Bhagwantrao Arts & Science collage,

Etapalli Dist. Gadchiroli ( M.S.)

Email : [bkongre@gmail.com](mailto:bkongre@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** In modern age technology has stamped a remarkable impression on every section of the society and its worldwide acceptance imparted new dimension to human life. As a change is inevitable, life on planet became so fast, quick, narrow, unsustainable and uncertain. Electronic media, social media has used this new version of technology for financial benefit and with this purpose media has established new theory of market, neglecting the moral values of humankind. As this trend started growing fast, so the competition emerged in different fields. They started supporting political parties, corporate world and industrial elite and company owners. In this type of scenario, the literature of the national, international or regional level is being produced in a large scale in different languages. But still literary works produced in Hindi, Marathi, Bengali, Malayalam, etc. have played vital role to stop degeneration of ethical, moral value of cosmopolitan life. Again, few writers, poets, dramatists and novelist with their creative writings and vision have given new message to the world. In this context, this research paper attempts to put hypothetical opinion that literature in Hindi language can emerge out with vision and perspective to correct that is wrong for present and future existence and Hindi language can become the best medium of expression, perception and it develops the quality of media market and politicians for the welfare of humanity. The prime purpose of literature is to improve the social code of conduct and establish compassion, empathy, love, sacrifice, service, justice, equality, through constructive criticism for sustainable development.

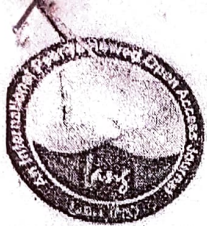
**Keywords:** Inevitable, Degeneration, Ethical value, Cosmopolitan life, Perspective, Humanism, Discrimination, Marketing.

### Introduction:

Nowadays all over world it is observed that the life of common people and other sections of society is controlled by the politicians and corporate world with the help of different news channel or through new platform on social media. These social media and channels have become a powerful instrument for the leaders of political parties, financial market, corporate world and rich families. The use of this technology has proved the supersonic medium for ruling party and particular group of people to cover all pros and cons of the particular happenings such as incidents of violence, demonstrations of common men and opposition's conspiracy and at the same time powerful groups crush the demand for justice by exercising illegal method with the help of information technology. Without doubt somewhere this medium becomes effective mechanism to raise the voice of common people.







## The Theme of Migration in Literature

Dr. B. D. Kongre

Assistant Professor and Head of English Department

Bhagwantaroa Arts &amp; Science College

Ettapalli

Dist. Gadchiroli

bkongre@gmail.com



## Abstract

Globalization, Modernization in 21<sup>st</sup> century attracts the people to express themselves in various faculties of life. As the group of people of society migrates for different reason either willingly or forced, has made new trend in the field of literature in second half of 20<sup>th</sup> century. This trend appears as migration – a new trend which deal with ambivalence, hybridization and plurality, shifting identities, displacement and transnational. These are the main features and characteristics of theme of migration. Migration is outcome of colonial period and after effects of it is seen in the writing of migrant. The world in the present pandemic situation caused by Covid-19, has been witnessing huge migration of people for secured place that is homeland, so this migration is not applicable to the theme of migration in literature. This paper attempts to clarify the difference between theme of migration and migration in present situation.

**Keywords:** *Migration, Hybridization, Displacement, Transnational, COVID-19*

## Introduction

Sudden outbreak of corona virus upset whole world and fast spreading virus affects all sector of life and gives emergence of new phenomena of society. Migration is also a result

*[Signature]*  
Principal

Special Issue

253

Website: [www.langlit.org](http://www.langlit.org)

Bhagwantaroa Arts &amp; Science College, Ettapalli Dist. Gadchiroli

Contact No. : +919890290602

One Day International Webinar On “*Borders, Migration and Pandemic*” Organized by  
Department of English, Rajkumar Kewalramani Kanya Mahavidyala Linguistic Minority (Sindhi) Institution &  
Prerna College of Commerce, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India

Indexed: ICI, Google Scholar, Research Gate, Academia.edu, IBI, IIFC, DRJI, The Cite Factor, COSMOS



## SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

Prof. Balkrishna D. Kongre

Head of the English Department

Bhagwantarao Arts &amp; Science College,

Ettapalli Dist. Gadchiroli

[bkongre@gmail.com](mailto:bkongre@gmail.com)

## Abstract

Language is the main identity of any nation, culture and society. Learning language is a continual process of human beings. As it is discovered by many scientist and linguist that language is not suddenly formulated process and it is one of the inherent characteristic of human beings. It has taken long period to evolve language into present state. Along with learning language social and cultural impact on language stamped vividly. Again these factors also change semantic meaning of word and all language features are also come under preview to the linguistic study. In pandemic period new dimension of socio-cultural factors like migration, racial disparity, peripheral existence and post pandemic literature can be studied in the light of present scenario.

**Keywords:** *Socio-Cultural Factors, Linguistic Study, Racial Disparity, Continual Process, COVID-19 Pandemic.*

## Introduction

During COVID-19 pandemic period large scale effect has changed every sphere of life. This wave scattered all phenomena of every field. It also dashed on society, literature and language. Social distancing, self safety and other preventive measures against corona virus have locked down everyone. It stops all activities of human beings. Of course, it long-lasting effect diverse our attitude, vision and impose upon our mind to rethink about the future. Language and literature also do not aloof from the coronas effects. So linguist and academicians have started

Special Issue

Website: [www.langlit.org](http://www.langlit.org)

691

Principal

May 2020

One Day National Webinar On Effects of COVID-19 on Language and Culture Organized by

Department of English, Vasantrao Naik Government Institute of Arts and Social Sciences, Nagpur



2020-21

B.D. Kongre



ISSN 2278-3199

Volume - 10, Issue - 01, January - June, 2021

*A Half Yearly Peer Reviewed Multidisciplinary Indexed  
National Research Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities...*



National Journal on ...

# **SOCIAL ISSUES AND PROBLEMS**



Gondia Education Society's

**SETH NARSINGDAS MOR ARTS, COMMERCE &  
SMT. GODAVARI DEVI SARAF SCIENCE COLLEGE**

**TUMSAR, DIST. BHANDARA - 441912.**

  
**Principal**  
Bhagwantrao Arts & Science  
College, Etapalli Dist. Gadchiroli



## Significance of Eco-feminism in Indian Novels in English

Dr. Balkrishna D. Kongre, Bhawantarao Arts & Science College, Ettapalli, Gadchiroli. Mo: 9421734662.

**Abstract:** Nowadays ecological concern is become the most vibrant issues of the world. Senseless industrialization, unlimited deforestation, and exploitation of natural resources have interrupted to ecosystem. Devastation of environment has demarked line between human and nonhuman elements. It is realized that uncontrolled misuse of natural world could bring great disaster to this Earth like cyclone, earthquake, glacier melting etc. In present situation mankind is facing many challenges in day to day life. Polluted air decrease the level of oxygen in the atmosphere that shatter the life of human being in covid-19 pandemic condition. Eco-criticism is the new branch of humanities in which scholar has focused on the study of environment and literature and interrelation of them. Scholar studies of environment have examined the different aspect of eco-criticism. Eco-feminist is the term has developed on gender basis. No doubt, many writers of postcolonial period have paid more attention to the ecological concern and its adverse effects on human beings as well as living beings. There are many western writers who have focused on women's image, structure, and relation with nature. In eco-criticism, different aspects of women have been studied. These aspects evaluate the interrelation of women and nature and similarity between women and nature has helped to develop the concept of eco-feminism. Some female writers in Indian writing in English have best known as an eco-feminist writer such as Kamala Markandya, Anita Desai, Gita Mehta, Arundhati Roy and Sohaila Abdulali.

**Keywords:** exploitation, nonhuman, ecological concern, eco-criticism, eco-feminism.

**Introduction:** Friendly coexistence of human being and nature which had been interconnected to each other since prehistoric time is now seem to be turned out into destructive element against each other and creates clear line between human and nonhuman, male and female, culture and nature and body and mind. Devastation of environment is after effect of French revolution, invention in science and technology that boosted industrialization in England. It has helped to take a shape into imperialism in England. Eventually there has been frequent encounter between man and nature. Unlimited misuse of natural resources for material development becomes great cause to ecology. Eco-criticism is the interdisciplinary study for the association among literature and the environment. Basically it is the analysis of depiction of life and the connection among literature as well as environment. For its deep study, ASEL and ISLE have established in 1992 and 1993 respectively.

Eco-feminism is term emerged out from eco-criticism to represent women's potential to instigate and ecological revolution entailing new relation between women and men and people and nature in the name of ensuring human survival. Eco-feminism is the radical political movement of 1970s and 1980s. But its history finds in ancient period that is goddesses worship. The term eco-feminism was coined by the French feminist Francoise d' Eaubonne in 1974. According to Greta Gaord's and Patrick D. Murphy's argument, exploitation of nature and oppression of women across patriarchal societies are bounds up with class exploitation, racism, colonialism, and new colonialism. They also asserted that female biology and acculturation tended to "Women's spirituality". Many novelists have depicted the women social position and her exploitation is interwoven with destruction of ecosystem. Narrative perspective of environment in the world literature shows the glaring reality of ecological degradation and oppression of

women. Externalization and exploitation of women and abuse of natural resources also have connected with eco-feminism. It has found that many women characters are struggling for liberation and social justice. Like this battle for ecological survival also have been started by some noted women environmentalist like Medha Patkar against Tehari Dam proposed project that impacted on wild animals' habitation as well as local poor class. Image of women is associated with green society and improve environment. Eco-feminist literally criticism can be broadly understand politically engaged discourse that analyzed conceptual connection between the manipulation of women and nonhuman. Such work has examined how narrative fiction has written nature as a feminist space. It has also examined that difference between men's and women's depiction of nature as well as how creative text interweave discourse on women and environment with discussion of diverse form of social injustice. For instance Lorina N Quartarone has examined how the 'Aeneid' both reinforces and complicate dualism, drawing and then erasing clear line between nature and culture, female and male and body and mind as well as connection between female and nature. Women's concern and connection is locating with a home, a family in human community within cultivated garden have been shown in Annette Kolodny's reading of men's and women's writing on western landscape. Eco-feminism features a nursing women being literally sucked dry by her children and community.

Kin Hyesun's poem "Kkopjil Ui Norae" ("Song of skin" 1985) depicted the picture of women bearing and nursing offspring referred to landscape collapsing, river drying up and river bed cracking a part. This indicates sorrowful state of women whose children left her after nourishment. The act of children is seem to be extract water from river, trees from forest and minerals from mountain like sucking milk from mother. Poem also depicts women's bodies as





MAD 20.21

Menu 3.311A.pdf + Create  
All tools Edit Convert E-Sign

Find text or tools Sign in AI Assistant

Volume-2 (2021)  
Issue-1 (January-2021)

## RESEARCH HUB

International Peer-Reviewed Multi-Disciplinary E-Journal

नवीन कृषी कायदा २०२० : स्वरूप आणि वस्तुस्थिती ✓

प्रा. निलेश अरूण दूर्गे  
भगवंतराव कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय  
एटापल्ली, जि. गडचिरोली  
9421115541  
profnadurge@gmail.com

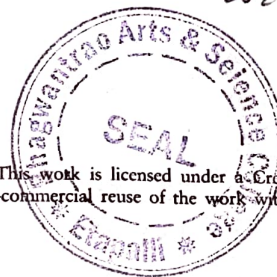
### प्रस्तावना

शेती हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा समजला जातो. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळापासून शेतीमध्ये अमुलाग्र बदल झाले आहेत. शेती आणि शेतकऱ्यांच्या विकासासाठी शिक्षण, संगोपन, प्रगत तंत्रज्ञान बदलत्या काळाबरोबर नवीन सुधारणा घडवून आणत आहेत. आजही भारतात सन २००७ मध्ये देशाच्या सकल घरगुती उत्पादनात कृषी व संबंधित क्षेत्राचा वाटा हा १६.६ टक्के असून देशात ५२ टक्के लोकांचा

6.89 x 11.00 in Type here to search SENSEX -1.38% 2:24 PM 03-May-24

Title of the paper :- New Agricultural Policy 2020 : Structure & fundamental

  
Principal  
Bhagwantrao Arts & Science  
College, Etapalli Dist. Gadchiroli



## MORPHOLOGY AND AFFINITIES OF *PANTOCARPON* FRUITS (CF. APIALES: TORRICELLIACEAE) FROM THE MAASTRICHTIAN DECCAN INTERTRAPPEAN BEDS OF CENTRAL INDIA

Steven R. Manchester,<sup>1,\*</sup> Dashrath K. Kapgade,<sup>†</sup> Sharadkumar P. Patil,<sup>‡</sup> Deepak Ramteke,<sup>§</sup>  
Kelly K.S. Matsunaga,<sup>||</sup> and Selena Y. Smith<sup>||</sup>

<sup>\*</sup>Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA; <sup>†</sup>Department of Botany, Jashbhai Mūlgibhai Patel College, Bhandara, Maharashtra, India; <sup>‡</sup>Department of Botany, Bhagwantrao Arts and Science College, Etapalli, Maharashtra, India; <sup>§</sup>Gondia Education Society High School and Junior College, Mohadi, District Gondia, Maharashtra, India; <sup>||</sup>Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA

Editor: Kathleen Pigg

**Premise of research.** Permineralized fruits of *Pantocarpon* Kapgade, Patil, Ilamkar & Ramteke have been reinvestigated to better understand this abundant component of the Deccan Maastrichtian–Paleocene flora of central India.

**Methodology.** Peels and X-ray microcomputed tomography ( $\mu$ -CT) were used to compare the morphology and anatomy of the silicified fruits with that of possible extant relatives.

**Pivotal results.** We show, for the first time, the surface morphology of these fruits, which are encased within opaque chert, and clarify additional characters of morphology and anatomy. By varying the orientation of digital sectioning planes through the fruit using  $\mu$ -CT data, we show that five different generic names (*Pantocarpon* and the junior synonyms *Bicarpelarocarpus*, *Plectrocarpon*, *Loganiocarpus*, and *Verbenaceocarpus*) were previously applied to the same entity, each based on holotypes studied in different physical planes of section. Several distinctive characters, including tricarpetate syncarpous fruits, paired apical apertures, empty sterile locules, single-seeded fer-

the Cretaceous–Paleogene boundary, a time when India was geographically isolated as an island, and to assess the response of the biota to the global changes occurring at this time (Smith et al. 2015; Samant et al. 2020). Among the more common and characteristic elements of the Deccan fruit and seed flora is a distinctive small trilobular fruit that we now infer to represent Torricelliaceae.

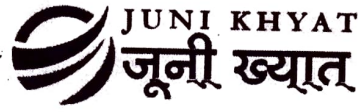
The fossils were originally attributed to the extant genus *Sparganium* L. (Typhaceae), without a specific assignment, by Mahabale (1953, pl. 29, fig. 22), but the actual botanical affinities have remained elusive. The fruits differ from those of *Sparganium* in the position and number of locules and in various other morphological features introduced in the present study. The binomial with nomenclatural priority for these fossils is *Pantocarpus deccanensis* Kapgade, Patil, Ilamkar & Ramteke (2007), based on specimens from the classic Mohgaonkalan lagerstätte in Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh, India. In this article, we provide the first three-dimensional renderings of these fossils along with digital slices in transverse and longitudinal orientations from X-ray microcomputed tomography ( $\mu$ -CT) scanning. The improved understanding of the fruit morphology revealed the need for a synonymic revision, which is presented here. This reduces the diversity of taxa recorded from the Deccan fruit and seed flora but enriches our understanding of the geographic distribution of *Pantocarpus* among multiple localities of the Deccan chert, indicating that the genus was widespread in the late Maastrichtian of India. We also offer a new interpretation of its taxonomic affinity relative to extant eudicots and assign the genus to Torricelliaceae based on new characters revealed by  $\mu$ -CT scanning.

infer that paleobotanical sites such as Ghuhgwa, Shahpura, and Parapani (Kapgade 2005), in the eastern part of the Mandla lobe, are Paleocene based on  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  dating of plagioclase (Shrivastava et al. 2015). Those sites are, so far, lacking any occurrences of *Pantocarpus* fruits. The *Pantocarpus*-bearing sites are situated on the eastern margin of the Deccan main plateau and in the western part of the Mandla lobe (fig. 1). These are consistent in floristic composition, including such taxa as *Baccatocarpus*, *Enigmocarpus*, *Graminocarpus*, *Indovitis*, and *Sahnipushpam*, and have been considered likely to be late Maastrichtian in age based on stratigraphic position and palynological inferences (Samant et al. 2020).

Specimens were  $\mu$ -CT scanned to discover *Pantocarpus* fruits embedded within the chert. We used a GE Phoenix Vtome/xm240 CT scanner, with a tungsten reflection target and 0.5-mm copper filter, located at the University of Florida College of Engineering Nanoscale Research Facility. Voltage and current were adjusted to specimen size, with voltage ranging from 100 to 180 kV and current ranging from 50 to 90  $\mu\text{A}$ , with up to 1700 images of a single specimen and resolution ranging from 14 to 60  $\mu\text{m}$ . Resulting image stacks were processed with Avizo Lite version 9.1 to produce volume renderings, surface renderings, and digital sections. The best example data sets are accessible as TIFF stacks and as 3-D surface renderings at <https://morphosource.org> under the project “Deccan Plant Reproductive Structures,” for example, [https://www.morphosource.org/Detail/SpecimenDetail/show/specimen\\_id/21963](https://www.morphosource.org/Detail/SpecimenDetail/show/specimen_id/21963).



जूनी ख्यात JUNI KHYAT जूनी ख्यात JUNI KHYAT



## CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

This Publication certificate has been issued to

Rajiv B. Dange  
Bhagwantrao Arts and Science College, Etapalli Dist. Gadchiroli

For the Research paper title

INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF OIL SEED OF  
CERTAIN WILD PLANT SPECIES OF GADCHIROLI DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA

Vol.11 Issue 04 No.01 Month April Year.2021

Published in  
JUNI KHYAT JOURNAL ISSN: 2278-4632

Impact Factor : 6.625

This journal is indexed, peer reviewed and  
listed in UGC CARE



ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये  
UGC  
University Grants Commission  
Approved Journal



Editor



Impact factor

जूनी ख्यात JUNI KHYAT जूनी ख्यात JUNI KHYAT

Principal  
Bhagwantrao Arts & Science  
College, Etapalli Dist. Gadchiroli



Rajiv B. Dange Bhagwantrao Arts and Science College, Etapalli Dist. Gadchiroli  
Dr. Suresh B. Rewatkar Dean Science Faculty Gondwana University Gadchiroli  
Dr. M. T. Sangole Shri Shivaji College, Akola : [dangerajiv@gmail.com](mailto:dangerajiv@gmail.com)

## 1.0 Introduction

Plants are the sources of a variety of classes of organic compounds such as terpenoids, alkaloids, saponins, and fats and oils etc. Most of these contents have certain applications and notable amongst them is the medicinal properties exhibited by these plants. It has been reported that the crude extracts of some plants have shown remarkable physiological effects on biological systems which is a function of some chemical constituents that are present in plants. These constituents are often considered as the active principles for various reactions. Amongst the various parts of the plants, the seeds occupy an important place as they are the energy stores and are agents for propagation in wild as well as cultured conditions. Seeds also find a lot of uses in various industrial and agricultural set ups. There is variety of types of seeds and their occurrence depends upon the particular type of seed under consideration; for example, oilseeds are among the important cash crops of India and offer a means to generate good revenue.

Although knowledge related to the regularly cultivated seeds in terms of its chemical composition and uses, same is not true with the less utilized oil seeds, which are generally found in the wild. Information on the seeds of under studied plant species is also important as it holds information that can have huge potential in, which can be widely used. Although the search for new sources as industrial raw materials is gradually providing more and more information about seeds of wild plants, the knowledge pertaining to their potential use as a medicinal plant or plant derived substance for that matter is still scanty. Hence, seed chemistry appears to be an interesting subject that has good prospects for offering new avenues to the scientific community. In the backdrop of above information, this study was performed to unearth the physicochemical and medicinal properties of oil seeds of certain wild plants obtained from the forest area of Gadchiroli District of Maharashtra.

## 2.0 Materials and Method

### 2.1 Selection of Plants and Collection of Seeds – Study Area Gadchiroli

The plants situated in the wild were selected from the forest areas of Gadchiroli District of Maharashtra. Majority of geographical portion of Gadchiroli District is covered with dense forest. The climatic conditions are extreme with temperature reaching 47.3°C in Summer & 9.4°C in winter. Based on the reconnaissance survey of the study area and interaction with subject experts of Gadchiroli District; two wild plants such as *Alangium salvifolium* (L.f.) Wangerin and *Trichosanthes bracteolata* were selected for the study.

- *Alangium salvifolium* (L.f.) Wangerin seeds: *Alangium salvifolium* (L.f.) Wangerin collected from the Gadchiroli District in the month of March 2018.
- *Trichosanthes bracteolata* seeds: *Trichosanthes bracteolata* seeds collected from Gadchiroli District, in the month of August 2018.

Dried fruits collected in the polythene bags and brought to the laboratory. Seeds separated from the fruit pod and stored in airtight glass bottles and kept in a refrigerator prior to analysis. The seeds were cleaned and washed with running water and dried in air. Powder of these seeds was made by grinding. This powder was stored under -20° C refrigerator. Oil of this powdered sample was extracted by using various solvents methods. Physicochemical and medicinal values of this extract oil was estimated by various techniques.

## 2.2 Proximate analysis of seeds

Proximate constituents of the seeds of *Alangium salvifolium* (L.f.) Wangerin and *Trichosanthes bracteolata* were evaluated as described by the Association of Official Analytical Chemist (AOAC, 1990). These components were studied as they determine the properties of the oil and vary from source to source and widely with plant variety and growing conditions.

### 2.3 Physico-chemical properties of seed oil

Empty weight of cleaned and dried pycnometer taken (W), then filled with water stoppered, wiped and again weighed (w1), the same procedure repeated with sample and weight taken (w2) again. The specific gravity was calculated as per following equation.

$$\text{Specific gravity (gm/ml)} = \frac{w2 - W}{w1 - W}$$

### Acid value (mg KOH/gm)

Acid value is the number of mg of potassium hydroxide required to neutralize free acids in 1 gm of the oil sample. The acid value was determined by titration method.

Unsaponifiable and Saponifiable matter

Unsaponifiable matter indicates impurities percentage in oil, which are not saponified by alkali and extracted by organic solvent. Total solution extracted three times with 100 ml of ether.

$$\text{Unsaponifiable matter \% } w/w = \frac{100 \times W1}{W}$$

W1-residue in gm, W-sample weight (gm)

Saponification value gives the number of mg of potassium hydroxide required to neutralize free fatty acids, obtained from the hydrolysis of 1gm of oil or fat sample. Saponification value of the oil is calculated as under mentioned formula.

$$\text{Saponification value} = \frac{(S-B) \times M \times 56.1}{\text{sample weight (g)}}$$

S = Sample titre value, B = Blank titre value, M = Molarity of HCl,

Molecular weight of KOH = 56.1

### 2.4 Determination of antibacterial and antifungal activity

The agar-well diffusion assay as described by Vollekova *et al.* (2001) was used to determine the growth inhibition of bacteria by the seed oil. The tests were carried out by using a stock concentration of 100 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> prepared by dissolving 1 g of the ethanol extract into 10 mL of distilled water. Nutrient agar was prepared and 25 mL each was poured into sterile petri dish and a lawn culture of test organisms was prepared on it. Using a sterile cork-borer of 4 mm diameter three equidistant holes per plate were made in the set agar. Thereafter, the wells (holes) were filled with 0.2 mL of the extract solution. The plates were incubated at 37°C for 24 h. The resultant zone of inhibition (3 replicates) of the different plant extracts were observed and measured using a transparent meter rule. The test organisms were as follows

#### Gram-negative bacteria

- *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella typhi*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

#### Gram – positive bacteria

- *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Bacillus subtilis*

#### Fungal strains

- *Candida tropicalis* and *Candida albicans*

## 3.0 Results and Discussion

### 3.1 Proximate analysis of seeds

Table 1: Proximate analysis of seeds of various plants

Content (%)	<i>Alangium salvifolium</i> (L.f.) Wangerin	<i>Trichosanthes bracteolata</i>
Moisture	5.51	6.51
Ash content	5.14	2.31
Carbohydrate	45.15	14.30
Protein	18.56	25.10
Oil Yield	16.35	40.20



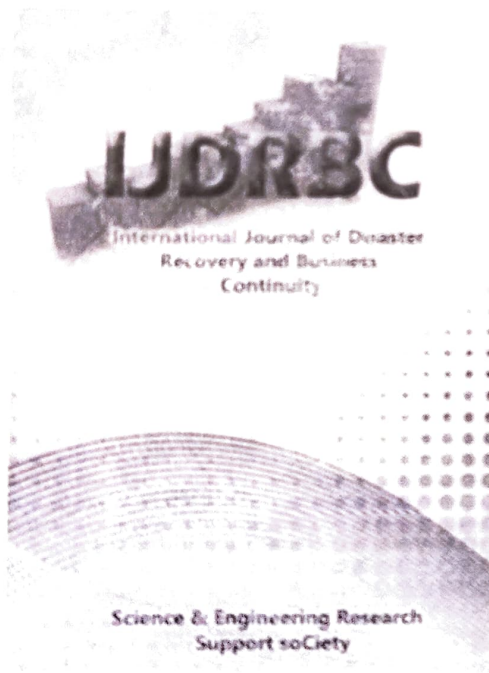


# International Journal of Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity

[Home](#) [Editorial Board](#) [Journal Topics](#) [Archives](#) [About the Journal](#) [Submissions](#)

[Privacy Statement](#) [Contact](#)

Search



## General Information of IJDRBC

ISSN: 2005-4289 (Print)

ISSN: 2207-8363 (Online)

**Publisher:** SERSC

Science & Engineering Research Support  
soCietY

## Contact Information

Science & Engineering Research Support  
soCietY

**Management Office:** Australia

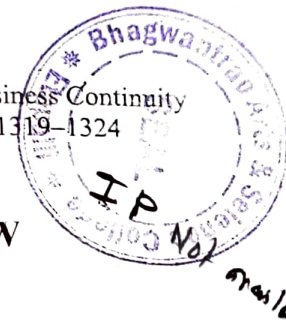
**Email:** [ijdrbc@sersc.org](mailto:ijdrbc@sersc.org)

## Publication and Update

Last day of Every Month

## Journal Paper Publication Policy

- The publication will not be an Open Access repository (Effective January 2017).
- A maximum of thirty-nine (39) papers will be included in every journal issue (effective April 2013).
- Multiple submission of the same paper on different journal submission will all be discarded (effective January 2017).
- Paper title, author and corresponding author(s) names should be the same to the submitted paper and on the submission system (effective January 2017).
- Each paper should only have one (1) corresponding author and cannot be changed (effective April 2013).



## IMPORTANCE OF ENTOMOLOGY – A REVIEW

**Dr. S.D. Gubbawar**

*Bhagwantrao Arts and Science college, Department of Zoology, Etapalli Dist-Gadchiroli,  
Maharashtra*

### **Abstract**

*“Entomology is called the study of insects”. Entomology offers a broad variety of topics as a subject field of study that can be extensively focused or broadly spread. The insects are incredibly diverse and offer a wide range of daily solutions, as well as many negatives and effects on human life. The focus in entomology is on beneficial insects, insects, insects which are of social significance and insects, about which we know nothing. We discover every day why insects are important to us and find new and innovative ways to use the advantages of insects to improve people's lives. Below is an overview as a course of study of entomology. The following articles include examples of what insects do, how they help us, their function as a transfer and information on emerging insect technology.*

**Keywords** *Entomology, insects, bees, humans, effects, agriculture*

### **1.Introduction**

“Entomology (from Ancient Greek έντομον (entomon), meaning insect, and -λογία (-logia), meaning study of is the scientific study of insects, a branch of zoology”. Entomology is an ancient science from establishment by “Aristotle” of biology as a formal area for studied research (384-322 BC) and is rooted in almost all prehistoric human cultures , particularly in agricultural fields (especially biological control and beekeeping). Entomology is ancient science. In China, the use of insects in daily life has been referred much earlier: for example the production of silkworms which in 4700 BC started in China, a large element in the farming lives of China, as long as 4000 BC. A company called the “Entomological Society of America (ESA)” was created more than a century ago to research on the science and study of entomology in the US. The study of insects and their interactions with human beings, the climate and other species is entomology. Entomologists participate across a wide range of fields including agriculture, chemical research, genetics, human-animal health, molecular research, criminology and forensics. The insect research provides the basis for the advancement of biological and chemical



a.u. barsagade 2020-21

Association of Academic Researchers and Faculties

Call for Papers  
Book / Thesis Publication

Friday, July 7, 2023 3:49:10 AM

Not secure aarf.asia/applied2.php?p=Volume8,Issue4,April2021


turnitin

PUBLISHED THESIS & BOOKS

NEED PHD RESEARCH WRITING HELP?

NEED PHD RESEARCH WRITING HELP?



LATEST NEWS

S.No	Particular	PDF	Page No.
1	<b>ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC BURDEN CAUSED BY INFLUENZA: INSURANCE BASED ACTUARIAL MODEL</b> Mallawathantrige Shakila Hiruni Perera, Prof. S. Sanjeeva Nishantha Perera <b>Abstract:</b> Influenza is a respiratory viral infection caused by influenza viruses. Since influenza cases are recorded annually around the world, it is essential to estimate the economic burden caused by this disease. This study estimates economic burden in		1-12

30°C Mostly cloudy 3:49 AM 07-Jul-23

Association of Academic Researchers and Faculties

Not secure aarf.asia/applied2.php?p=Volume8,Issue4,April2021

<b>SYNTHESIS OF SEMICARBAZONE BASED SCHIFF BASE METAL(II) COMPLEXES</b> Gayatri Kumari <b>Abstract:</b> Since Rosenberg's 1965 discovery of cisplatin's anticancer capabilities, several researchers have worked to both create more potent metalodrugs and lessen the severe side effects characteristic of the parent substance		38-47
<b>NANOZEOLITE SPUR ASSISTED SYNTHESIZED BETA-BENZOYL PROPIONIC ACID BY ULTRASONICATION ASSORTMENT</b> Twinkle Wankhade <sup>1</sup> , Neelam Jain <sup>1</sup> , Rajdip Utane <sup>2</sup> , Subodh K. Sakhare <sup>3</sup> and Atul Umaji Barsagade <sup>4</sup> <b>Abstract:</b> In recent study Zeolite has remarkable uses for their applications in organic synthesis. Green approach towards synthesis of 1-phenyl naphthalene and their derivatives from $\beta$ benzoyl propionic acid ( $\beta$ -BPA) in few segments. Precursor $\beta$ -BPA is crystalline, sodium aluminum silicate hydrate green reagent such as Nanozeolite, -TEA replacement for anhydrous aluminum chloride. In conventional method, benzene and succinic anhydride are condensed with activated Nanozeolite and for work-up in reaction to gives desired product followed by re-cyclization of catalyst. acylation by using Ultrasonication irradiation with activated nanozeolite and in second step hydrolysis followed by re-cyclization of catalyst. It has been observed that sonication method creates better yield, reduces reaction time and energy compared with conventional synthesis agents.		48-70

30°C Mostly cloudy 3:49 AM 07-Jul-23



## NANOZEOLITE SPUR ASSISTED SYNTHESIZED BETA-BENZOYL PROPIONIC ACID BY ULTRASONICATION ASSORTMENT

Twinkle Wankhade<sup>1\*</sup>, Neelam Jain<sup>1</sup>, Rajdip Utane<sup>2</sup>, Subodh K. Sakhare<sup>3</sup> and Atul Umaji Barsagade<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1\*</sup>Sri Satya Sai University of Technology and Medical Sciences Schore, Bhopal (MP).

<sup>2</sup>Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya Hingana, affiliated to RTM Nagpur University Nagpur, MH, India.

<sup>3</sup>Shri Sadguru Saibaba Science & Comm. college Ashti affiliated to Gondwana univ. Gadchiroli(MH), India.

<sup>4</sup>Bhagwantrao arts and science college Etapalli affiliated to Gondwana University Gadchiroli (MH), India.

### Abstract

In recent study Zeolite has remarkable uses for their applications in organic synthesis. Green approach towards synthesis of 1-phenyl naphthalene and their derivatives from  $\beta$  benzoyl propionic acid ( $\beta$ -BPA) in few segments. Precursor  $\beta$ -BPA prepared followed by Friedel craft reaction using green reagent such as Nanozeolite. It is crystalline, sodium aluminum silicate hydrate hydrochloride on treatment with  $\beta$ -TEA replacement for anhydrous aluminum chloride. In conventional method, benzene and succinic anhydride are condensed with activated Nanozeolite and for work-up in reaction to gives desired product followed by re- cyclization of catalyst. Ultrasonication induced synthesis of  $\beta$ -BPA it lessened to two stages on firstly acylation by using Ultrasonication irradiation with activated nanozeolite and in second step hydrolysis followed by re-cyclization of catalyst. It has been observed that sonication method creates better yield, reduces reaction time and energy compared with conventional synthesis lignans.

**Keywords:**  $\beta$  benzoyl propionic acid, sodium aluminum silicate hydrate, sodium aluminum silicate hydrat, Ultrasonication irradiation, nanozeolite.

### 1 Introduction

Green approach towards synthesis of 1-phenyl naphthalene involves key precursor like beta benzoyl propionic acid. The  $\beta$ -Benzoyl propionic acid have been synthesize followed by Friedel Craft reaction by many ways like general method like benzene, succinic anhydride and  $AlCl_3$ . It is replace by green methods as Ultrasonication using  $AlCl_3$ , conventionally and Ultrasonication using Nanozeolite zeolite catalyst. In one of the several methods used for the synthesis of 1-phenyl naphthalene type of lignan, Haworth and co-workers prepared the system in a series of steps by starting with  $\beta$ -Benzoyl propionic aid. In 1877 Charles Friedel and James Crafts developed a conventional of reactions to attach substituent's to an aromatic ring named as Friedel-Crafts reaction [1]. Friedel-Crafts reactions known as alkylation and acylation reactions together advance by electrophilic aromatic substitution reactions [2]. In which alkylation may give poly alkylated products, consequently the FC acylation is a treasured atom economy alternative. The acylated producing molecule easily is transformed to the resultant