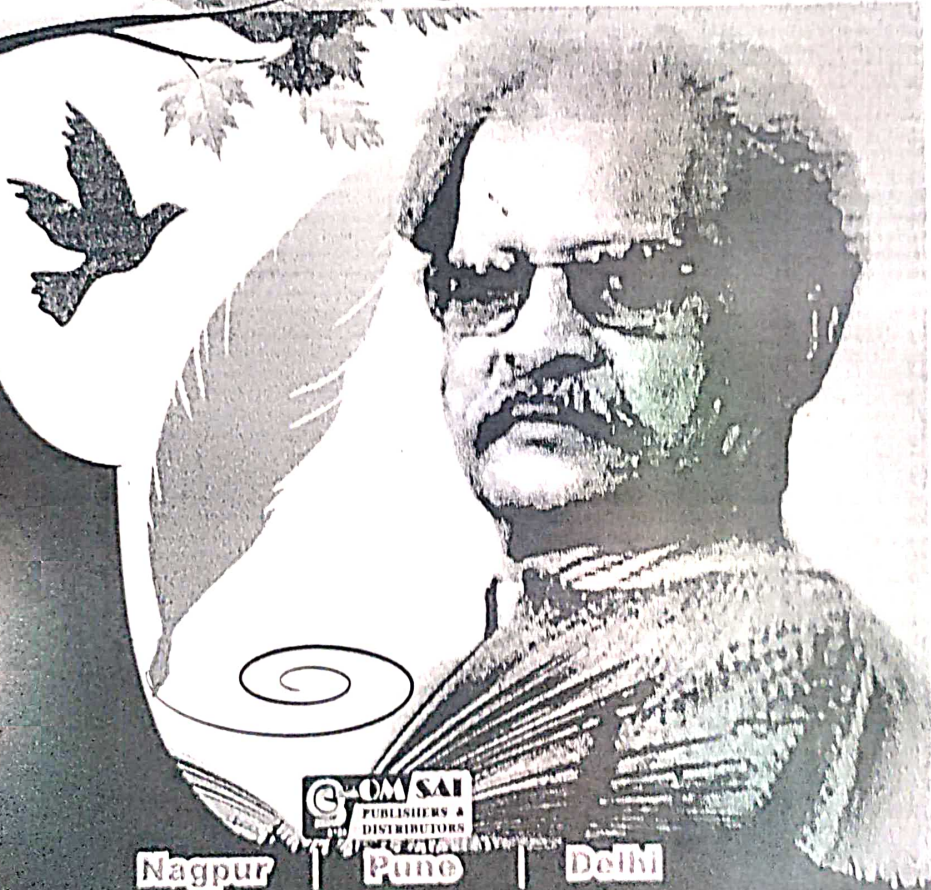
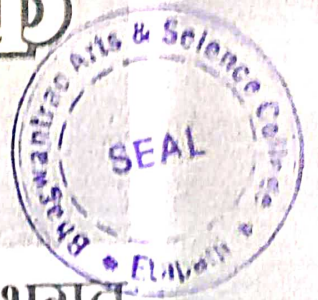


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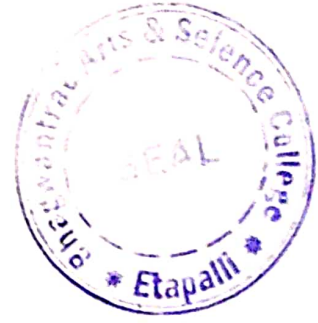
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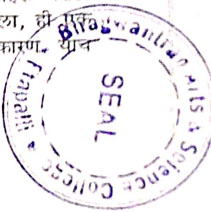
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मराठी साहित्याची पार्श्वभूमी

एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या सुरुवातीला महाराष्ट्रात क्रांतिकारी बदल झाले. १८१८ ला पेशवाई बुडाली, इंग्रजांची सत्ता येऊन त्यांची राजवट सुरू झाली. व्यापारी म्हणून आलेले इंग्रज हळूहळू राज्यकर्ते बनू लागले. इंग्रजी शिक्षण सुरू झाले. त्यामुळे ज्ञान-विज्ञान, कला-साहित्य, संस्कृती इत्यादी अनेक बाबींचा भारतीय मनावर प्रभाव पडू लागला. फ्रांसमध्येही राज्यक्रांती झाली. त्याचेही पडसाद जगभर उमटले. त्यामुळे १९ व्या शतकातील प्रारंभीच्या मराठी साहित्याच्या पार्श्वभूमीचा विचार करताना ब्रिटिश राजवटीमुळे निर्माण झालेल्या नवसंस्काराचे पडसाद मराठी साहित्यात उमटताना दिसतात. भारतीय जीवनात ब्रिटिश सत्तेमुळे अनेक स्थित्यंतरे घडून आली. या सत्तेने एका वेगळ्या प्रकारच्या वाङ्मयनिर्मितीला प्रेरणा दिली. म्हणूनच इंग्रजी राजवटीनंतरच्या साहित्याच्या कालखंडाला 'अर्वाचीन' मराठी वाङ्मयाचा कालखंड असे म्हटले जाते.

इंग्रजांची शासनव्यवस्था, शिक्षण, मुद्रणालये, ग्रंथ, वृत्तपत्रे, नियतकालिके यामुळे भारतीय पारंपरिक राजकीय, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि आर्थिक जीवनात परिवर्तन घडून आले. जीवनविषयक दृष्टिकोन बदलला. या सर्वांचा परिणाम मराठी वाङ्मयनिर्मितीवर झाला. येथून नव्या मराठी गद्याच्या पायाभरणीला सुरुवात होऊन मराठी वाङ्मयाला एक वेगळे आणि नवे वळण मिळाले. इंग्रजी शिक्षणारोबतच आधुनिक मराठी साहित्याची वाटचाल सुरू झाली. लॉर्ड एल्फिन्स्टन यांनी मराठी पुस्तक प्रकाशनाला चालना दिली. १८०५ मध्ये कॅरी साहेबाचे पहिले मराठी व्याकरण व १८१० ला त्यांचाच शब्दकोश प्रकाशित झाला, ही प्रकरे आधुनिक मराठी साहित्याची नांदीच ठरली. कारण या



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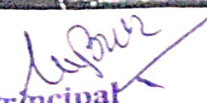
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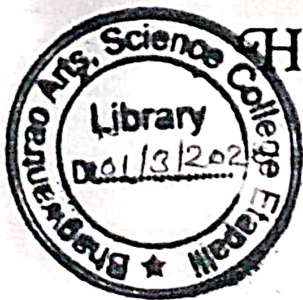
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MYCOLOGY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY-I
UNIT - I
MYCOLOGY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY-I



MYCOLOGY

Introduction

The term "Mycology" is derived from Greek Word ("Mykes" meaning mushroom and logos means study of). Therefore mycology is the study of Fungi. The scientist who is concerned with fungi is called a mycologist. He studies structure, reproduction, physiology and taxonomy of fungi.

Fungi are involved in wide range of activities some fungi decomposers, parasites or pathogens of other organisms, others are beneficial partners in symbiosis with animals, and green algae.

Pier Antonio Micheli (1679-1737) first time included scientific descriptions and illustrations of many fungi known till then, his famous book *Nova Plantarum* genus was published in 1729. He experimentally proved that fungi originated from spores then putting an end to the theory of fungal origin from decaying materials. He was much ahead of this time and thus has the honour of being referred to as father of modern mycology.

During that period several renowned mycologists Persoon (1801), Fries (1821-32), DeBary (1831-1888) and others discovered number of species and genera of fungi.

Then mycologist became interested in studying diseases of plants, animals and human beings. Cereal rust, smuts warts etc. were observed and described by French, Italian, English and Russian mycologist.

Mycological studies in India were initiated by H.Col. K. R. Kirtikar in late 19th century who collected and identified fungi. In a real sense, studies on mycology and plant pathology in India began with the establishment of the then, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa (Bihar) and the arrival of Sir Edwin John Butler (1874-1943) as the first imperial mycologist to the then Govt. of India in 1905. Butler laid down foundation of mycology and plant pathology in India and published classic book "fungi and Diseases in plants" and he is aptly referred to as the father of Indian mycology.

Butler and Bisby (1931) published the first Systematic account of Indian fungi. Later many supplement were brought out by Mundkur (1938), Ramkrishnan and Subramanian (1952), Vasudeva (1977), and Bilgrami, Jamaluddin, and Rizui (1979).

Indian mycological researches got on impetus with the establishment of the Indian Universities such as Mumbai, Chennai, and Calcutta. In India, Studies on isolation, collection, identification, taxonomy, ecology, physiological and biochemical studies of both macro and micro fungi including parasitic fungi, aquatic fungi, slime molds and soil fungi undertaken at different Universities.

Objectives of Mycology :-

- 1) Provide online data on the biodiversity of fungi, including lichens, especially their taxonomy, distribution, phylogeny, descriptive characters, collections, literature etc.
- 2) Inform about mycological institutions, Journals, databases, and persons engaged in mycology.
- 3) Facilitate interaction between databases and support the development of standards for data exchange.
- 4) Reach scientist all over the world and invite them to use the platform and to help improving quality and quantity of data.
- 5) Maintain a discussion forum for mycological subjects and the further development of the platform itself.

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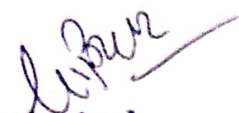
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1. Introduction

“An apple a day keeps the doctor away”

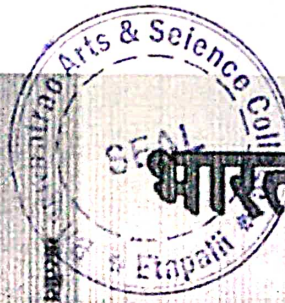
In the 19th century, microbiologists such as Louis Pasteur and Jules Francois Joubert observed antagonism between some bacteria and discussed the merits of controlling these interactions in medicine. Louis Pasteur's work in fermentation and spontaneous generation led to the distinction between anaerobic and aerobic bacteria. The information generated by Pasteur led to Joseph Lister incorporating antiseptic methods, such as sterilizing surgical tools and debriding wounds into surgical procedures. The implementation of these antiseptic techniques drastically reduced the number of infections and subsequent deaths associated with surgical procedures. Louis Pasteur's work within the field of microorganism also led to the development of many vaccines for life-threatening diseases such as Anthrax and Rabies.

On September 3, 1928 Alexander Fleming returned from vacation and discovered that a petri dish filled with *Staphylococcus* was separated into colonies due to the antimicrobial fungus *Penicillium rubens*. Fleming and his associates struggled to isolate the antimicrobial but referenced its therapeutic benefits in the 1929 *British Journal of Experimental Pathology*. In 1942 Howard Florey, Ernst Chain, and Edward Abraham utilized Fleming's work to purify and extract penicillin for medicinal uses earning them the 1945 Nobel Prize in Medicine.

Awaiting Pasteur revealed that fermentation is happened due to living cells that people critically began to examine microbes as a foundation for bioactive natural compounds. Then, methodical chance and the authority of surveillance provided the force to Fleming to shepherd in the antibiotic age via the finding of penicillin from the fungus *Penicillium notatum*. Following which, collection of bioactive metabolites was cut off from microorganisms including fungi, bacteria and actinomycetes. These include the isolation of

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डॉ. नीलम छंगाणी

एम.ए., पीएच.डी.

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक

तथा अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

श्री. किसनलाल नथमल गोयनका

कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय

कारंजा (लाड) जि. वाशिम

डॉ. नितीन चौधरी

एम.ए., एम.फील., पीएच.डी.

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक

तथा अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

श्रीमती राधादेवी गोयनका

महिला महाविद्यालय, अकोला

जि. अकोला



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संत तुकडोजी महाराज एक कृतिशील विचारवंत

प्रा.डॉ. सुधीर भगत

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख

भगवंतराव कला विज्ञान महाविद्यालय एटापल्ली जि. गडचिरोली



महाराष्ट्राला घोर विचारवंतांची व समाजसुधारकांची फार मोठी परंपरा लाभली आहे. म. ज्योतीराव फुले, ज्ञा. महादेव गोविंद रानडे, लोकहितवादी गोपाळ हरी देशमुख, विवेकवादी गोपाळ गणेश आगरकर, कर्मवीर भाऊराव पाटील, धोंडो केशव कर्वे, छत्रपती शाहू महाराज, संत गाडगेबाबा व डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर या घोर विचारवंतांनी महाराष्ट्र आणि देश घडविला आहे. विचारवंत हे कोणत्याही देशाचे वैभव असते. तेच देशाला खऱ्या अर्थाने योग्य दिशा दाखवित मार्गदर्शन करित असते. याच विचारवंतांच्या परंपरेतील एक मोठे नाव म्हणजे राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज. त्यांचे आधुनिक विचार प्रेरणादायी आहेत. त्यामुळे आधुनिक भारताच्या जडणघडणीत त्यांचे योगदान लक्षणीय आहे.

१९३६ साली तुकडोजी महाराजांनी गुरुकुल मोझरी येथे श्री गुरुदेव सेवा मंडळची स्थापना केली. आणि आपल्या समाजसेवेचे ध्येय निश्चित करून समाज कार्याला प्रारंभ केला. 'गुरुदेव' मासिक काढून विचारांची पेरणी केली. आपल्या विचारांचा प्रचार अतिशय प्रभावीपणे त्यांनी केला. एक उत्तुंग व्यक्तिमत्त्व, धिप्पाड, धष्टपुष्ट अंगकाळे असलेले शरीर, झंझावती भाषण, अमोघ शैली त्याला भजनाची जोड सोबतच कोणत्याही विचारवंताच्या जवळ विलक्षण सर्जनशीलता हवी ती तुकडोजी महाराजाजवळ होती. त्यामुळे लोकांच्या हृदयामध्ये त्यांनी स्थान निर्माण केले. साहित्याबाबत ते स्वतःहाच म्हणतात की, "मी साहित्य पुस्तकातून शिकलो नाही. अफाट जनसागरातून, हृदयाच्या गाभ्यातून, आंतरिक उचंबळ्यातून मी साहित्या शिकलो. साहित्याची कल्पना मला जनसागरात मिळाली. साहित्य शब्दशाहीसाठी, दीनदुबळ्यांच्या झोपड्या चिरडण्यासाठी नाही. जगाला जागविण्यासाठी, जगाच्या निरीक्षणासाठी, जगाच्या विशालतेत विलीन होण्याचे शिक्षण घेण्यासाठी आहे. साहित्याने भराभर उड्या मारत व अंतःस्थित उडत जायला नको. अशा तकलादु क्षमजीवी साहित्याचे भवितव्य विनाशाकडे वळणारे असते." साहित्य निर्मितीसाठी मनाची विशालता हवी. विश्वकल्पणाची भावना हवी संत ज्ञानेश्वरांची 'हे विश्वची माझे घर' असे म्हटले तर तुकडोजी महाराजांनी 'माणूस द्या हो माणूस द्या मज' अशी सर्जनशील विश्वभावना व्यक्त केली.

खरा भारत हा खेड्यापाड्यात आहे. ग्रामसुधारनेशिवाय देशाची खरी प्रगती होऊ शकत नाही. खेड्यातील लोकांचे जीवन सुखी समाधानी झाले तरच देश सुखी होईल. यासाठी तमाम लोकांनी त्यागाच्या व समाजसेवाच्या भावनेने एकत्र आले पाहिजे. या सामूहिक प्रयत्नाने खेडे स्वावलंबी, सुखी यातूनच सर्वांचे कल्याण होऊ शकते. यातून समाजपरिवर्तनाची एक दिशा तुकडोजी महाराज यांनी ठरविली.

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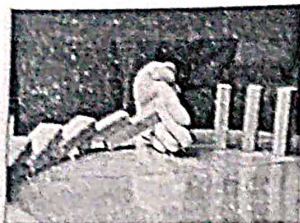
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by S N Shende (Author), S M Warkad (Author)

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The main objective of this book is to review various dimensions of teaching English language and literature and to investigate the problems faced by ESL teachers and learners and to discuss possible solutions for the improvement of teaching-learning process. The book explores the topics like Integration of Technology for teaching, Paradigm Shifts in the Educational System, Impact of Socio-Economic and Geographical Background on Teaching Learning Process, Teaching language through literature, Role of Curriculum, Strategies for Enrichment of Vocabulary, Innovative Strategies and Approaches of teaching and the challenges faced by ESL teachers and learners during ELT. All the topics are discussed from researchers' perspective and provide constructive arguments with in-depth analysis. The book traces the trajectory of ELT from traditional methodology used for teaching to the innovations in the pedagogy with the advent ICT, LMS, CALL and MALL etc. The strength of this book lies in the papers written on problems faced by ESL teachers and possible solutions provided by teachers and researchers on the basis of their experimentation and long experience of classroom teaching.

TEACHING ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE



S. N. Shende
S. M. Warkad

Teaching English Language and Literature: Challenges and Solutions

A Critical Investigation on ELT



Mr. S. N. Shende has 20 years experience of teaching (UG & PG) and research. He has to his credit a Minor Research Project, 12 research papers in Int. Journals and a book on ELT. Dr. S. M. Warkad is Principal in a Govt. aided college in India. He is a research supervisor in English and PhD thesis valuer. He has authored many books and research papers.



SPRINGER, WARKAD





Impact of Socio-Economic, Geographical Background on Teaching Learning Process with Special Reference to Madiya Community in Maharashtra

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Abstract :

In the competitive era the knowledge of English language is need of hour. To teach English language to the tribal students, belong to Madiya community i.e. Scheduled Tribes and speak Madiya language who have been dwelling in southern part of Gadchiroli district, is the most difficult challenge to the teachers. Of course, the socio-economic and geographical background is responsible for students' educational development and inactiveness in teaching-learning process and had impact of this situation upon their personality is far reaching. Acquisition of English language is comparatively more difficult to the tribal students than other students as tribal students learn their native language since childhood till the critical age and lateralization in the mind of learners to learn the other language become harder after critical age according to the psychological research. Surrounding is the main factor that support to the learner to learn the English language. As compare to urban area, the use of English language in tribal area is less and English words, sentences are unfamiliar to the tribal students. What problems both teachers and students face, which reasons responsible for hampering teaching learning process and how the teacher and learner can overcome the obstacles are discussed in this paper. This paper attempts to describe the tribal situation and highlight some features of Madiya community. The information is based on data collection through survey, observation and teaching experience in tribal area

Keywords: Teaching Learning Process, Madiya Community, Lateralization, Critical age, Acquisition, Hampering

Introduction:

In modern age the knowledge of English is essential to everyone to employment and business purpose. Mastery over English language makes the students successful in the life. As this language has got status of international language and this language is made compulsory to all students taking

education in different part of country and abroad. So nobody can success without it in the education and refrain himself from this language therefore all learners from different background must try to learn the English language. Though this language creates phobia among students but slow and steady learning can gradually remove this learning difficulties and acquire mastery over it. If learner has made sincere efforts to learn English language the teaching learning process can fruitful to all. As well as teacher also play honest role in his job. Some innovative method which possible at his level and suitable to tribal students can be invented by teacher on the basis of his teaching experience and well aware about the background and surrounding of the learners. This innovative ways should help to remove the obstacles in teaching learning process and maintain friendly and familiar relation with learners to minimize the fear of English language. Teacher should change the teaching method frequently according to the ability of learners while teaching in the tribal area. In this respect to teach English language to tribal students teachers face lot of difficulties while teach to students who belong to Madiya community because they have great fear about English language and unfamiliar with English words , morphemes , rule of grammar, sentence construction as they inhabited in undeveloped socio-economic and geographically backward area which impact on their learning process. Since childhood tribal students learn their native language without grammar rules and basic knowledge of this language. The daily surrounding helps the child to learn his mother tongue effortlessly at critical age. When same child tries to learn other language at graduation level in student life he could not acquire the English language as easily as mother tongue because he passed over the critical age in that growing stage the learning other language easily is impossible. In respect of students from Madiya community faces double problems when he learns English language because of bilingual teaching method. Teaching English language to tribal students in English is like pouring water into broken tensile. It is in vain to give instruction in English to tribal students. It doesn't mean to stop teaching English language to tribal students. In this situation teacher should use easy method for teaching and examples related to their tradition, culture and society.

The importance of four activities such as speaking, reading, writing and listening are necessary in teaching learning process. These activities teacher can use very skilfully in the classroom for better understanding and good result. Use of ICT also change the attitude of learners and audio-visual method can brings positive effect in learners' grasping power. However for this the institution should have installed such facilities and set up language lab for making interesting method. Even tribal students can improve their learning process through ICT

Impact of Socio-Economic and Geographical Background on Teaching Learning Process

Teaching and learning process in tribal area is challenging to both teacher and learner. The impact of socio- economic and geographical background on teaching is far reaching and imperceptible.



भारतीय लोकशाहीची वाटचाल

The Trajectory of Indian Democracy



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सारांश:

वृत्तपत्राला लोकशाहीचा चौथा स्तंभ मानला जातो. लोकशाही मूल्यांना जनतेपर्यंत पोहोचविण्याचे कार्य प्रसारमाध्यमांद्वारे केले जाते. लोकांची इच्छा प्रकट करण्याचे काम खऱ्या अर्थाने आज प्रसारमाध्यमांद्वारे होत आहे. असे जरी खरे असले, तरी पाहिजे त्या प्रमाणात प्रसारमाध्यमे आपली निष्पक्षपाती व निर्भीड भूमिका बजावताना दिसत नाही, असे म्हटल्यास वावगे ठरणार नाही. प्रसारमाध्यमे ही दुधारी तलवार व समाजाचा आरसा म्हणून ओळखली जातात. सर्वसामान्य लोकांचे प्रश्न आणि समस्या मांडण्यासाठी वृत्तपत्रांचे माध्यम जवळचे वाटते. वृत्तपत्र हे अतिशय प्राचीन व विश्वसनीय माध्यम म्हणून गणले गेले आहे. शहरापासून ते खेड्यापर्यंत पोहोचणारे वृत्तपत्र देशातील विविध घडामोडींचा आरसा बनले आहे. भारतीय संविधानाने प्रदान केलेल्या अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्याच्या अधिकाराचा लाभ घेऊन प्रसारमाध्यमांनी आपले स्थान निर्विवादपणे निर्माण केले असले, तरी आज प्रसारमाध्यमे व वृत्तवाहिन्या निष्पक्ष, निःस्पृह, जबाबदार व प्रामाणिकपणे, तसेच कोणत्याही राजकीय पक्षाच्या विचारधारेशी त्यांचा संबंध न ठेवता काम करताना दिसून येत नाहीत. म्हणून सामान्य जनतेला न्यायासाठी लोकशाहीचा तिसरा स्तंभ म्हणजे न्यायपालिकेकडे धाव घ्यावी लागते.

प्रस्तावना

प्रसारमाध्यमे लोकशाहीचे चौथे आधारस्तंभ असून, लोकशाहीच्या बळकटीकरणात प्रसारमाध्यमांची अत्यंत महत्त्वाची भूमिका आहे. आधुनिक काळात राजकीय, सामाजिकीकरणाचे साधन म्हणून प्रसारमाध्यमांना महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले. वृत्तपत्रे, आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन, माहितीपट यांसारखी प्रसारमाध्यमे व्यक्तीच्या वैचारिक जडणघडणीत महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावत आहेत. ब्रिटिशांनी आपल्या आगमनावरोबर प्रशासनाच्या सोयीसाठी व धर्मप्रसाराच्या हेतूने मुद्रणकला आणली होती. या मुद्रण व्यवस्थेमुळे इ. स. १७८० मध्ये बंगाल येथे जेम्स ऑगस्ट हिक्की यांनी पहिले 'दि इंडियन गॅझेट' या नावाचे वृत्तपत्र सुरू केले. इ. स. १७८९ मध्ये 'बॉम्बे हेरॉल्ड' या इंग्रजी साप्ताहिकाचा प्रथम उदय झाला. इ. स. १७९० मध्ये 'बॉम्बे कॉरिअर', इ. स. १७९१ मध्ये 'बॉम्बे गॅझेट' यांसारखी इंग्रजी वृत्तपत्रे सुरू झाली. ही वृत्तपत्रे ब्रिटिशांसाठी प्रकाशित केली जात असत. यात भारतीयांच्या विचारांना व लोकजागृतीला स्थान नव्हते. म्हणून देशात प्रथम वृत्तपत्र सुरू करण्याचा मान बंगालकडे जातो. 'बंगाल समाचार दर्शन' हे देशातील पहिले देशी भाषेतील वृत्तपत्र इ. स. १८१८ मध्ये निघाले. त्यानंतर ६ जानेवारी १८३२ रोजी वाळशाखी जांभेकर यांनी 'दर्पण' नावाचे मराठीतील पहिले वृत्तपत्र सुरू केले आणि मराठी वृत्तपत्राचे जनक ठरले. त्यानंतर अनेक समाजसुधारक व राजकीय पुढाऱ्यांनी अनेक वृत्तपत्रे, नियतकालिके व साप्ताहिके सुरू केली.

वृत्तपत्राची भूमिका

आजच्या काळात सामान्य नागरिकांवर प्रभाव पाडणारा महत्त्वाचा घटक म्हणून प्रसारमाध्यमांकडे पाहिले जाते. त्यामुळे लोकशाहीमध्ये वृत्तपत्राची भूमिका महत्त्वाची ठरते. आधुनिक युगामध्ये इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मीडिया, सोशल मीडिया यांचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढलेला आहे. सर्वसामान्य लोकांना आपले प्रश्न आणि समस्या