



3.3.2.1. Number of research papers in the International and National Journals during the 2022-23 academic years.

Year	2022-23
Number	30



Urban Growth and Urbanization Scenario in Nagpur Urban Agglomeration/city

*Dr Deepali Chahande, Associate Professor, Department of Geography, L. A D. and Smt. R. P. College for Women, Nagpur, Maharashtra

Abstract

From last century growth in urban population and urbanization is a worldwide phenomenon.

India is also not an exception. Few states in India is going with fast pace in urbanization, one of the state is Maharashtra. The Mumbai which is commercial capital of India is having 100 per cent urban population followed by other districts. One of the urbanized districts in Maharashtra is Nagpur district.

Nagpur with significance of geographic centre of India and second capital of Maharashtra is located in the 3rd largest state of India by area. It is also known as orange city for its export quality oranges.. In past twenty years, the growth and development of the Nagpur has accelerated with big projects like SEZ, Mihan in past and recently with Metro project etc. With this development, the growth in urban population also took place with fast pace.

Keeping this in mind, the present research paper aims to study the urbanization of Nagpur U.A./city. Further to explore related parameters of urbanization. Secondary data from Census of India was used for the present research paper. Bhuvan portal was used to capture the urban sprawl in Nagpur U. A./city. In general, the urban scenario of Nagpur shows that from 1951 to 2011, urban population is doubled and so, the problems of urbanization. The study reveals that half of the population of Nagpur district is within Nagpur U. A./city hence giving rise to high density.

Due to stagnation of growth and development opportunities in Mumbai-Pune region, investors and government are turning towards Nagpur administrative region. Thus leads to increase in population of the region. Urbanization has led the expansion of human settlement. Therefore, at present we have to go ahead with thoughtful planning and vision to attain sustainable development.

Keywords: Urbanization, Maharashtra Urban growth, Nagpur Urban population



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Two Days National Conference on
"Innovative Education Practices, Mechanism and Standar
Assuring Quality in Higher Education Institutions"
Sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research
18 & 19 November, 2022**

Future Outlook of Online Learning in Indian Education System

Dr. Amit S Nanwani

Dada Ramchand Bakhru Sindhu Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India

Abstract



Full Text

DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-7400

**Study of Challenges and Opportunities in Blended Learning with Special Re
Commerce Students of Nagpur University**

Prof. Arti Gopani

Kamla Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India

Abstract




Full Text

DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-7401

Abstract  **Full Text** **DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-7455**

Dr. Jugal Maldhure

Smt. R S College, Anjangaon Surji, Amravati, Maharashtra, India

Abstract  **Full Text** **DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-7456** **ad of Future Generations**

Dr. Archana Sukey

Late Govindrao Wanjari College of Law, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India

Abstract  **Full Text** **DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-7457**

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Abstract  **Full Text** **DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-7458**


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Kamla Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India

Abstract  **Full Text** **DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-7459**

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Lady Amritbai Daga College for Women of ACS & Smt. Ratnidevi Purohit College of Home S

Abstract  **Full Text** **DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-7460** **lic and Private Hospitals of M**

Ms. Sampada Mashirkar and Dr. Sanjay Kavishwar



E-learning Methodologies: The Future of Learning in India

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Lady Amritbai Daga College for Women of Arts, Commerce & Science
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Abstract: *E-learning is the use of electronic devices and Internet technologies to deliver a variety of solutions to enable learning and improve performance. The different categories of e-learning that includes informal and blending learning, network and work based learning. The main focus of e-learning methodologies is on both asynchronous and synchronous methodology. The paper also looked into the three major e-learning tools which are Curriculum tools, Digital library tools and Knowledge representation tools. The paper resolves that e-learning is a revolutionary way to empower workforce with the skill and knowledge it needs to turn change to an advantage. This review paper discusses on e-learning methodologies and tool.*

Keywords: E-learning; Synchronous; Asynchronous; Tools Methodology; Knowledge management

I. INTRODUCTION

E-Learning is as an approach to instruction and learning that utilize Information and communication technologies to communicate and collaborate in an educational milieu. This includes technological expertise that supplements traditional classroom training with web-based components and learning environments where the educational process is experienced online. This paper reflects the importance of e-learning in higher education with its extent and growth in Indian. Some of the major Indian initiatives and the target segments covered by the online education have also been detailed in this article. Emphasizes the importance of perception in relation of information technologies and communication, so that futures leaders will be better prepared regarding these technologies (9,10).

II. e-LEARNING IN INDIA

Due to the growing Indian economy, India has a chance to become heart of e-learning programs. There are many e-learning classes which are coming to India to build and develop e-learning infrastructure. The e-learning does not seem to replace the conventional classrooms with black boards but it seems to coexist with the already existing system. This system rather promises to reach too far off rural areas in India where education is still a looming darkness. This objective can be achieved by providing PCs at low cost with broadband connection. The chances of e-learning to strengthen the educational system in India are very high. The Government has also come forward undertaking the programs of upgrading the technical quality of the fresh graduates inciting them to into research and teaching professions. The e-learning is fast growing and seems to take control of the world because of its educational advantages (7,8). The scope of e-learning is much wider in India with many e-learning companies stepping forward in providing the service. Though nothing can actually outrun the popularity of traditional classroom teaching, e-learning only gives more value to the process, independent of the distance factor. In India, e-learning scenario is still growing and at an experimental stage. The traditional mindsets are changing, with the corporate and business sector leading the way in embracing technologybased learning networks. Many institutions have started augmenting teacher-led programmes with content-rich e-learning modules. Government initiatives are not far behind either. The projection for further development of distance e-Learning in India is positive. Several efforts are currently progressing towards providing quality distance learning to more people in urban and rural areas, through the utilization of more effective web resources and practices. The major hindrance to the acceptance of e-learning can be attributed to the Indian mindset that is more inclined to traditional classroom teaching. The visibility of e-learning is currently limited to IT and educational

E-Learning Methodology

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Abstract: E-learning is the most important explosion propelled by the internet transformation. It is the use of technology which enables people to learn anytime and anywhere. While teaching can be based in or out of the classrooms, the use of computers and Internet forms the major component of E-learning. It can be termed as a network enabled transfer of skills and knowledge, and the delivery of education is made to a large number of recipients at the same time. E-learning can offer effective instructional methods, such as practising with associated feedback, combining collaboration activities with self-paced study and personalizing learning paths based on learners' needs. The focus of E-learning is on both asynchronous and synchronous methodology. It investigates three major E-learning tools which are (i) curriculum tools (ii) digital library tools and (iii) knowledge representation tools. This paper reports on the extent to which the effectiveness and students' attitudes towards E-learning impacts on their learning styles. The paper also reviews literature and gives a scholarly background to the study by reviewing some contributions made by various researchers and institutions on the concept of E-learning. Finally, the paper suggests that synchronous tools should be integrated into asynchronous environments to allow for any-time learning model and gave remark that E-learning needs to improve from various barriers.

Keywords: E-learning; Synchronous; Asynchronous; Tools; Methodology; Barriers.

I. INTRODUCTION

A type of system which is based on formalised teaching but with the help of electronic resources is known as E-learning. It refers to a novel teaching and learning in education. Over the past years, E-learning became a vital source of expansion and studying in education. Due to the opportunities created by E-learning, learning and teaching can now happen at any time and in anywhere. New media like the internet has become one of the crucial ways to make resources available for research and learning for both teachers and students to acquire information. Such type of technology is an important part of today's world, which delivers, supports, and enhance the quality of learning. As a result, Internet and Information technology has created a necessity to modify learning patterns of university students by using more modern, effective, and alternative approach such as E-learning system.

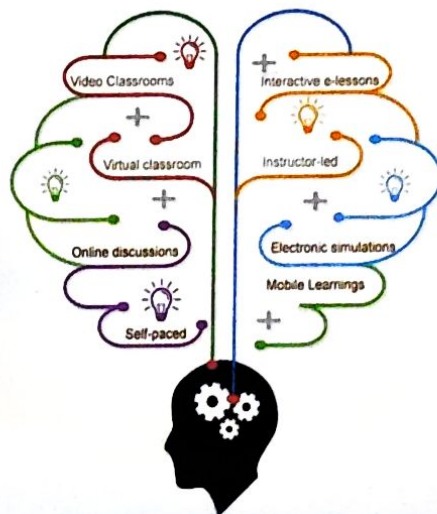


Fig.1: Factors and Elements of E-learning Industry

Linkages Between Critical Success Factors and Performance Measures for Improvement in Service Quality - Life Insurance Perspective

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ABSTRACT

The paper tries to link the Critical success factors and Performance Measures for improvement in Service Quality in Life Insurance sector. An instrument for identifying the problem through analysis of facts, in order to gain thorough, proper and clear understanding has been designed. The linkages both strong and weak were established from the empirical study. The result will help in deriving a statement in which a predicate affirms or denies something about the subject for further study and research for services to be provided in Life Insurance sector. Companies will change their style of functioning and may bring changes in their service practices.

Keywords: Service Quality, Organizational performance, Pilot study, Life Insurance sector.

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INTRODUCTION

For last 100 years, India's life insurance industry is changing rapidly. Post liberalization in the economy in 1991, gates were again thrown open for investment in this sector for the private players, both national and foreign partners (Insurance companies). In case of joint venture with Indian partner the FDI limit was set to 49% for foreign partner (IRDA, 1996). Twentynine Indian and foreign private Companies started their operations post year 2000 (IRDA, 2020). This paper examines the factors responsible for the fall in income of private companies' operating in India [1-4].

Primary investigations revealed a number of reasons behind this sharp fall of premium income. They were incomplete information of the facts, miss-selling by the agents, non-cooperation by the company staff, exorbitant policy charges, claim settlement issues, wrong promises made by the companies, attrition rate of employees, closure of branches, and technological use by the companies to address the grievances, cultural issues etc [5-7].

To find a solution to the present problem, the authors tried critical analysis of the research studies

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done so far in the life insurance sectors in India. Wide range of products in offerings in markets by these companies led the authors to think on the service dimension and forced them to think how improvement in quality of services to customers will help companies in their objectives [8-9]. To deal with various threats the authors tried to understand the different measures needed to allow speedy utilization of service improvement tools and technique and the predominant or critical factors that prevent them as service yields intangible and more customers contact.

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Digital Economy: New Economic Scenario in India

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Abstract

The digital economy refers to both the digital access of goods and services, and the use of digital technology to help businesses. Digital economy is defined as an economy that focuses on digital technologies, i.e. it is based on digital and computing technologies. It essentially covers all business, economic, social, cultural, etc. activities that are supported by the web and other digital communication technologies. This review paper focuses on new economic scenario (Digital Economy) in India.

Key Words: Digital, Communications, Technologies, Economy

Introduction

The digital economy is the worldwide network of economic activities, commercial transactions and professional interactions that are enabled by information and communications technologies (ICT). Digital economy is a term that is often used to cover this activity, but is hard to define. The Indian digital economy is not a conventionally marketed economic activity, and GDP figures do not take account of economic benefits of the digital economy, such as time saved, increased choice, and lower cost of products. Technology is going to revolutionize or is already revolutionizing business, transforming virtually all aspects of the economy and society.

There are three main components of digital economy, namely,

- e-business (a way of doing business, any process is implemented by the organization with using information and communication networks).
- e-business infrastructure (technical means, software products, telecommunications, networks, human capital, etc.).
- e-commerce (transfer of goods, for example, the on-line sale, on-line booking)

The digital economy is the new productivity platform that some experts regard as the third industrial revolution. Digital economy describes the range of economic and social activities that are enabled by information and communications technologies. It includes activities like banking, buying, and selling, and accessing education or entertainment using the internet and connected devices. The digital economy is not separate to the economy. It impacts all industries and business types and influences the way we interact with each other every day. It also recognizes that as sectors become data driven their economic structures change, industry boundaries blur, and the basis of competition changes.

Digital economy vs. internet economy

In its earliest days, the digital economy was sometimes called the Internet economy, the new economy, or the web economy due to its reliance on internet connectivity.

However, economists and business leaders assert that the digital economy is more advanced and complex than the internet economy, which, under one definition, simply means economic value derived from the internet.

The digital economy reflects the move from the third industrial revolution to the fourth industrial revolution. The third industrial revolution, sometimes called the *digital revolution*, refers to the changes that happened in the late 20th century with the transition from analog electronic and mechanical devices to digital technologies. The fourth industrial revolution builds on the digital revolution as technologies today continue to bridge the physical and cyberworlds.

Importance of digital economy

Although some organizations and individuals use technologies to simply execute existing tasks on the computer, the digital economy is more advanced than that. It is not simply using a computer to perform tasks traditionally done manually or on analog devices.

Instead, the digital economy highlights the opportunity and the need for organizations and individuals to use technologies to execute those tasks better, faster, and often differently than before.

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Sustainable Supply Chain Management & Reverse Logistics

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Abstract

Today, in both the business and academic arenas, there has been a significant increase in interest of Sustainable Supply Chain Management. This has helped to gain traction in emerging economies. [1] Supply Chain Management is an operation of the flow of products and services that transform raw materials into semi-finished or finished products. Today, Supply chain managers face a large volume of customer product returns, and all those returns need to be organized or reworked. The returns are usually due to the product warranty, recalls, recycling, and damaged products. [2] A large volume of customer returns can be one of the causes for the firm to lose money. Reverse Logistics can solve the Supply Chain Management issue since it can help accept customers' unwanted or damaged items. Those damaged items can be refurbished and resold on the market. Reverse Logistics also help in keeping polluted-free environment by taking back rejected products from consumers. Thus, Reverse Logistics plays a vital role in recycled material flows and waste management in supporting Sustainable development. The purpose of this paper is to provide a comprehensive review of the literature to evaluate the performance of the Reverse Logistics process based on the three dimensions of sustainability including environmental, economic, and social aspects. In addition, a description of the implications of Reverse Logistics for Supply Chain Management will be discussed and, finally, an analysis of some of the opportunities and challenges that Reverse Logistics implies for Supply Chain Management will be presented.

Keywords: Sustainable Supply Chain Management; Reverse Logistics; Sustainability; Opportunities; Challenges; Sustainable development

Introduction

Sustainability in the supply chain has gained much attention in recent years due to community concerns about the environment and organisations' adoption of "green" strategies and recognition of their social responsibility, the need to respond to legislation aimed to reduce environmental impacts and the realities of challenging market and economic competition. Organisations can gain more profit and sustain their businesses over long term by adopting sustainability principles. One of the sustainability principles is using Reverse Logistics.

Reverse Logistics (RL) is the process of planning, implementing, and controlling the efficient cost-effective flow of raw materials, in-process inventory, finished goods and related information from the point of origin to the point of consumption for the purpose of recapturing the product value. It is a new area of operations, and it has gained traction as a profitable and sustainable business strategy that allows organizations to create a competitive edge. [3] Successful implementation of the strategy allows organizations to create cost-saving mechanisms that boost efficiency in the production operation. Yet, there is a need to consider factors such as overall quality, customer satisfaction, environmental sustainability, and legal implications. The process can lead to customer satisfaction as it facilitates faster reimbursement or shipping of repaired goods that have previously been returned for having some issue. Furthermore, Reverse Logistics can also result in improvements in future products or new product designs by incorporating feedback from customers and understanding the reasons for product returns. Some hidden costs also add up in this process. For instance, an organization may face increased labour costs from workers that deal with customer relations, customer services, transport and shipping, repairs, and warehouse costs. But overall, if we well-manage Reverse Logistics program, it can lead to sustainable development and create a competitive advantage through increased profits, cost reduction and improvement in customer satisfaction. This study reviews literature related to Reverse Logistics and sustainability performance and evaluates the performance process through three dimensions of sustainability, that is, the environmental, economic, and social aspects. [4]



Cover Page



SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL: A CASE STUDY OF MAHARASHTRA

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Abstract

Rainfall is one of the significant natural resources and as a Life Supporter makes the earth as a unique planet. At one hand its distribution is not same everywhere on the earth, on another hand urbanization and industrialization along with population growth, increases pressure on available fresh water. Hence proper management and utilization must be there. Maharashtra one of the urbanized, commercial and developed states in India, has uneven distribution of rainfall. Much of the rain water of Konkan region goes waste as a runoff. Keeping importance of rainfall, the present paper tries to explore and analyze spatial distribution pattern of rainfall in Maharashtra. This will be helpful in proper planning for agriculture activities and irrigation. The study is based on secondary data, rainfall from 1901-2000 was taken into consideration. Co-efficient of variance was applied to seen stability or instability of rainfall. The Precipitation Concentration Index (PCI) was also further used to see rainfall regularity pattern in Maharashtra. The findings shows that **Konkan and Goa** region receives **maximum rainfall** (3000+ mm) in Maharashtra, followed by Vidarbha region, Madhya Maharashtra and low rainfall in Marathwada (less than 800 mm). Isohyets map also depicts that the **variation and gradient** of rainfall is more in **Konkan and Goa** region in Maharashtra, followed by Vidarbha region, Madhya Maharashtra and low rainfall in Marathwada. Konkan and Goa region have high PCI for a long period 1901-2000, whereas low PCI (irregularity) was observed in Marathwada region. Overall, from the analysis methods, it may be concluded that the monsoonal rainfall is maximum in Konkan and Goa region taking advantage of Western Ghats and minimum rainfall in Marathwada, so proper planning should be there for whole Maharashtra and specifically for these two regions of heavy and low rainfall.

Keywords: Maharashtra Rainfall, Spatial Rainfall, Relief Rainfall, Isohyets.

Introduction

Rapid growth of urbanization, industrial development and population growth has resulted in an enormous pressure on water resources of the world's each and every region. Every country in the world is stepping for improved conservation of available water in a very effective manner. Population growth is making a pressure on available freshwater reservoir. The government of India, Ministry of Jal Shakti has launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in 2019 and Jal Shakti Abhiyan-Catch the Rain (JSA-CTR) with the theme "Catch the rain, where it falls, when it falls" to save and manage the available water resources effectively. Further the Government policies and programmers are emphasizing for conservation and harvesting rain water to meet scarcity and avoiding drought condition in India with the help of states (1 and 2). Rainfall is one of the major sources of freshwater but it is not evenly distributed on the earth. Most of the water as a run off goes to the oceans. To arrest water, dams reservoirs, rainwater harvesting techniques should be used. Wherever heavy rainfall is there effective arrest of that runoff must be there.

Water resource management and rainwater harvesting is not new to India rather to the world. The Bawali system in India, Indus valley civilization etc represents the long history of water resource management in India. Presence of oceans and mountain ranges has influence on rainfall distribution in India as well as in Maharashtra. In Maharashtra the distribution of rainfall is very uneven hence water scarcity at certain regions makes drought condition. With presence of relief barrier, Konkan and Goa region receives heavy rainfall while Marathwada region is having lowest rainfall. There is a need for rainwater management in all the four regions in Maharashtra for having a good agriculture production.

Rainfall is one of the important parameters for agriculture development. Spatial distribution of rainfall plays a significant role in development of a region as India basically is an agrarian country. Spatial distribution of rainfall in India is very uneven from 25 cm in Rajasthan to more than 1000 cm in Mausynram. Approximately same scenario is observed in Maharashtra i. e. at some places more than 600 cm and other places up to 65 cm rainfall. On annual scale, about 8.52, 24.1, and 67.38% of area of India are under moderate, irregular, and strongly irregular rainfall distribution, respectively. Spatial variation of PCI in India is influenced by geographical factors such as latitude, longitude, and elevation (10).

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Urban Nagpur: Spatial Dimensions

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Abstract

Urbanisation is a process which makes structural changes in an area from economic activity to lifestyle of the population. The region transforms from primary activity to secondary and tertiary activity and concentration of population nearer to centre or Head quarter. In simple way it is a proportion increases in population living towns and cities. At global level India is also emerging as a urban country. In India, Maharashtra is one of the developed industrial and commercial states and Mumbai being a commercial capital of India accelerate the growth of the state. After Mumbai which is 100 per cent urbanized, Nagpur being a second capital having much scope for rapid development and urbanisation, hence selected for present paper. The major objective of present paper is to examine and analyse the urban scenario and degree of urbanization in Nagpur district mainly with urban population. Census of India' data for various time period was utilized to fulfill the objectives. Findings show that trend in decadal growth rate after 1951 increase in population was there with moderate to high rate. Negative growth was observed in decade 1911-21 due to plague epidemic and influenza pandemic. Not much variation was seen in per cent urban decadal growth rate. Literacy is one of the parameters which play a crucial role in development. The two variables (urban population growth and literacy) are highly positively related. It indicates with increase in urban population there is an increase in literacy as well. Kahi and Bhiwapur tahsils are entirely having rural population. Most of the tahsils had experiences increase in urban population. Literacy rate also shows the development but sex ratio had declining trend. No strong relationship emerged between literacy and sex ratio, though sex ratio should increase with increase in literacy. Overall it may be concluded that whole scenario of Nagpur district is having an increasing trend in various aspects of population.

Key words-Urbanisation, Decadal growth, Urban growth, Maharashtra, Nagpur

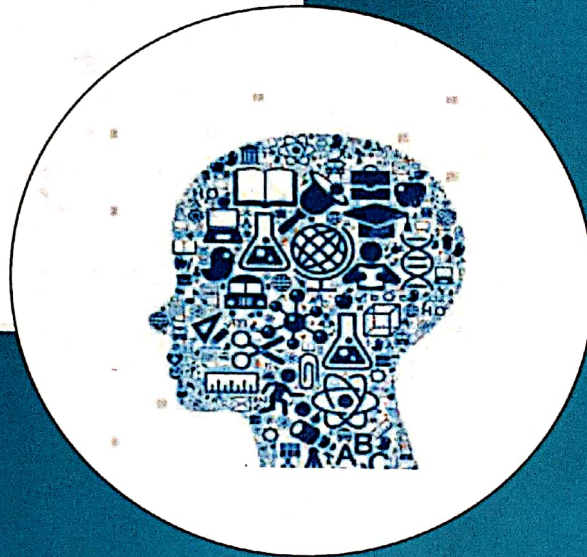
Introduction

Urbanization is not new to India. The ancient urban centres such as Mohanjodaro, Harrappa, or Indus valley civilization, Nalanda indicates a rich history of urban centres education system and defensive techniques for urban areas. At present also after 1951 urbanisation process accelerates with industrialization and modernization started the era of technology. Mumbai, Kolkatta, Delhi, Chennai were examples of urban centres and at present many centres are emerging as urban centres in India. Industrial revolution is the game changer for society from traditional to urbanization. Urbanisation or urban growth is one of the parameters for development of a region it is a general co-relation that with increase urbanisation, there is an increase in amenities or facilities in that region. As per United Nation, 55 per cent world's population lives in urban area and in future by 2050 urban population will increase to 68 per cent. North America, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe and Oceania are the most urbanized regions in the world (11).

Urbanization is a process in which a area becomes an "urban area" and over a period of time population adopts a urban way of life i.e. urbanism. In this process change in lifestyle of population takes place and growth of industrialization and commercial activities. Urbanization brings changes in many factors like demographic (birth and death rate, sex ratio), social (literacy), economic (job, income) and environmental factors of urban area or society. People are more involved in secondary and tertiary activities. The urban

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Prospects of Medical Tourism in Nagpur

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Abstract

Tourism industry at present is one of the most emerging industries in the world Post covid-19 lockdown situation, flourish of tourism industry is more than two times Apart from other aspects of tourism, medical Tourism / Health tourism is also an emerging tourism industry. Hence, present research paper emphasis on aspects of Medical Tourism. Medical Tourism involves movement of a person with an objective to have a better treatment at destination. For present research Nagpur city was selected as a study region. Nagpur being a centre of India is well connected with all four extreme corners of the country. The major objective of the present study was to explore factors responsible for development of Nagpur as a Medical Tourism hub and future prospects. The conceptual framework itself is a self explanatory showing major significant factors playing role in flourishing Nagpur city as a Medical Tourism destination. Findings of the study reveal that more than half of the respondents were aware about Medical Tourism. They are confident that in future Nagpur will emerge as a Medical Tourism centre. The connectivity, big quality hospitals, better treatment facilities, advanced instruments are the factors which are playing and in future will play a significant role in development of Medical Tourism in Nagpur city. Overall study depicts that Nagpur city is having all the potentialities for the flourish and development of Medical Tourism industry.

Key words: Tourism, Medical tourism, Tourism concept, Nagpur city

Introduction

Tourism in general involves travelling for fun, enjoyment, peace of mind, refreshing, change in mood and much more, once in a while. Medical tourism involves one more factor i.e. travelling for treatment. Tourism is the act and process of spending time away from home in pursuit of recreation, relaxation and pleasure, while making use of the commercial provision of services (1). As per places, spots, duration, season tourism may be classified with several ways. Religious tourism, Historical tourism, International or national, short or long duration, summer tourist places and much more.

The United Nations estimated that global international tourist arrivals might decrease by 58 per cent to 78 per cent in 2020, leading to a potential loss of US\$0.9 to 1.2 trillion in international tourism receipts (2). Tourism is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon which entails the movement of people to countries or places outside their usual environment for personal or business/professional purposes (3) Medical tourism (also called medical travel, health tourism or global healthcare) is a term used to describe the rapidly growing practice of travelling across international borders to seek healthcare services. Services typically sought by travelers include elective procedures as well as complex surgeries, etc. (4). Health care has become

one of India's largest sectors, both in terms of revenue and employment. Healthcare comprises hospitals, medical devices, clinical trials, outsourcing, telemedicine, medical tourism, health insurance and medical equipment (5).

Medical tourism or health tourism is not new for the world or India. In Indian culture when Hanuman travelled for Sanjeevani Butti was also a form of medical tourism. Indian land is basically famous for Ayurveda, Meditation and Yoga health system. Medical tourism in world or India not only consist pateints and doctors, it includes other stakeholders also such as Travel agencies, Insurance company, Hotel industry, hospitality, Pharmacists, Legal fraternity, Advertising agencies, mental status of whole family and other factors.

Tourists from all over the world have been thronging India to avail cost effective but superior quality healthcare. The city of Chennai attracts around 45 per cent of medical tourist from foreign countries (6).

Objectives

The major objective of the study is to study Medical Tourism in Nagpur city. The specific objectives are-

1. The present paper analyses factor playing role in flourishing Medical Tourism in Nagpur.
2. The present paper tries to explore the future prospects of Nagpur as a Medical Tourist destination.

ROLE OF VIDEO CONFERENCING IN E-LEARNING UNDER THE FRAMEWORK OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020

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Abstract:

The National Education Policy 2020 highlights the significance of providing high-quality education across all formal and informal institutions. One of the key strategies to enhance the quality of education is through the utilization of digital technology, particularly web-conferencing systems. Web-conferencing / Video-conferencing is a system that performs live meetings between participants from different locations over the Internet and in that way expand communication, sharing of knowledge and experience. These systems allow for live meetings and facilitate communication and knowledge-sharing among participants from different locations over the internet. Video conferencing, a form of web-conferencing, is especially relevant in the current digital age, where students and teachers can connect remotely using software and devices such as mobile phones and laptops. Video conferencing allows students and teachers to connect using the same technologies businesses and other organizations use to support video meetings. Typically, this requires video conferencing software, a device such as a mobile phone or laptop from which to run the software, and an internet connection. This paper analyse the importance of Video Conferencing Platforms in Promoting E – Learning.

Key Words: E – Learning, Video Conferencing, Internet, National Education Policy 2020.

Introduction :

The internet is changing almost every aspect of our lives. Access to the right technology, can enable us to talk to our doctor, get groceries, and have important meetings, all without ever leaving our home. And now, education is another sector that is increasingly becoming digitized especially after Covid – 19 Pandemic. E-learning is a style of education where course information is presented online instead of a traditional classroom. This can be implemented in elementary school, all the way up to the master's and PhD levels. Students can complete modules, take quizzes and tests, submit assignments, and listen to lectures and peer presentations, all online.

- **Key Words:**

- **E – Learning:** A learning system based on formalised teaching but with the help of
- electronic resources is known as E-learning.





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Temperamental traits of adolescents studying in professional and non-professional courses

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Abstract

Temperament refers to physiologically innate characteristics that result in patterns of behavior and emotional reactivity that remain stable over a variety of situations and throughout an individual's lifetime. The 15 dimensions of temperament are Sociability, Ascendance, Secretiveness, Reflective, Impulsive, Placid, Accepting, Responsible, Vigorous, Co-operative, Persistence, Warmth, Aggressiveness, Tolerance and Tough minded. In general, temperaments exist as they are prior to birth and are a component of an individual's personality. Although it is thought that temperaments are genetically determined, personalities as a whole are a combination of temperaments and experiences that shape and influence a person's development. The study was conducted on 200 college students (100 each from professional and non- professional) with an objective to assess and compare the temperamental traits of adolescents studying in professional and non-professional courses. The sample was selected through purposive random sampling from various professional colleges and non-professional colleges. The investigator used Dimensions of Temperament Scale (DTS) by Dr. N.K. Chadha and Sunanda Chandana. The data was subjected to Mean, SD and t test. Significant differences were seen in sociability, ascendance, reflective, placid, accepting, vigorous, co-operative, aggressiveness and toughness. secretiveness, impulsivity, responsible, persistence, warmth, and tolerance failed to yield significant difference.

Keywords: Temperamental traits, professional and non- professional courses, college students

Introduction

Education plays a vital role in the development journey of an individual. Education is expanding at a very fast speed and is being democratized especially in India during last few decades. This has led to new educational problems and the old problems have become more acute and complicated. Hence, research in education has become the need of the hour. Educational research aims at development of the pupil's temperament and academic achievement. Researches have revealed that the students learn more when the teachers possess a great deal of information about them as individual. Education today aims at the wholesome development of personality, not for merely seeking employment. Hence, an awareness of the personality traits of the child goes a long way in educating the child.

The present era is an era of competition. Excellence is the catch word. Adolescents today go in for both professional and non-professional courses. Understanding the temperamental traits of professional and non-professional students gives us an edge and can be used to enhance the overall personality of the adolescents. So let us understand what is "Personality" and "Temperament".

The term personality is derived from the Latin word *persona* meaning a *mask*. Personality refers to individual differences in characteristic patterns of thinking, feeling and behaving.

"Personality is a dynamic organization within the individual of those psycho-physical systems that determine his unique adjustment to his environment." Allport (1948) [14].

"Personality is that which permits a prediction of what a person will do in a given situation."

Personality = Temperament + Character

Children's Attitude towards Homework- A Comparative Study among CBSE and State Board Children

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ABSTRACT

The value of homework extends beyond school. We know that good assignments completed successfully can help children develop wholesome habits and attitude. Homework can help parents learn about their children education and communicate both with their children and the schools. And it can encourage a life-long love of learning. Research in the last decade has begun to focus on the relationship between homework and student achievement and has greatly strengthened the case for homework. Although there are mixed findings about whether homework actually increases students' academic achievement, many teachers and parents agree that homework develop students' initiative and responsibility and fulfils the expectation of students, parents, and the public. Studies generally have found homework assignment to be most helpful if they are carefully planned by the teachers and have direct meaning to students. Hence the present study compared the attitude of 140 CBSE and State board children towards homework. The sex ratio is 1:1. Attitude Scale Towards Homework (ASTH) designed by Usha Mishra is used to measure attitude towards homework. The results reveal state board children have a significantly more positive attitude towards homework than central board children as well gender as a factor failed to influence the development of attitude towards homework.

Keywords: Homework, Attitude, CBSE board, State board

Attitude is a concept, which arises from the attempt to account for the observed regularities in the behaviour of individual persons, the quality of which is judged from the observed evaluative responses one tends to make. An individual can show positive or negative attitude towards a particular object, subject or idea. Attitude is having different components which includes cognitive (knowledge, beliefs and ideas); affective (feeling, like, dislike) and behavioural (tendency towards an action). The attitude that one has towards an object makes one to make judgment as to whether the object is good or bad harmful or beneficial, pleasant or unpleasant important or unimportant.

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PACKAGING OF COSMETIC

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ABSTRACT: The word cosmetics has so many meanings, it means skilled in adornment, it also means to make for beauty, especially of the complexion or beautifying, it also means to beautify the defects and much more meaning is there. Cosmetic products in any category, any form or any type need a container to behold and protect them from the foreign environment. From jars for body care products to peeling packets of soap and from vials for mascara to bottles for perfumes, all these are the packaging of cosmetics using different containers of different materials. Packaging not only plays a part in the protection of the cosmetic product but also plays an important part in the branding of the product. There are several types of packaging material available and suitable for cosmetic products. This article explores the different types of packaging materials available for cosmetic products from different sources.

Keywords: Cosmetics, packaging, jars, bottles, branding, environment.

1. INTRODUCTION:

A cosmetic is defined as an item intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or applied to the human body or any part thereof for cleansing, protecting, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance. [1] Cosmetics are classified into three main categories:

- According to their use: Use for the skin, use for the nail, use for the teeth and mouth, use for the eyes and use for the hair.
- According to their functions: Curative or therapeutic functions, Protective functions, Decorative functions.
- According to their physical nature: Aerosols, Cakes, Emulsions, Oils, Pastes, and Powder.

For the protection and safety of the cosmetic product, it needs packaging. Packaging is the science, art, and technology of enclosing or protecting products for distribution, storage, sale, and use. Packaging also refers to the process of designing, evaluating, and producing packages. [2] A package is a manufactured article that partially or encloses several products.

In prehistoric times ancient Greece and Egypt created cosmetics using flowers and berries and preserve them in simple clay dishes. Later dry gourds were used to store dry cosmetics and bowls and spoons were used to store kohl. [3] During the 4th-century china started using mulberry leaves due to their easy foldable nature which help to carry their cosmetics even during traveling. At the same time in India, banana leaves and jute packets were used to store cosmetics like powder and vermilion (sindoor). Between the 5th to 15th centuries wooden packaging was invented and accepted because it was available and was easily carved. Glass container packaging was costly and usually reserved for royalty. Metal containers were limited due to their reacting nature with the cosmetic product. 1760-1840 was the industrial revolution in packaging, it was the era of transition and modernization. For better quality demand rise in tin, cardboard boxes, and flexible packaging was seen. In the last 2 centuries, many other types of packaging have emerged for better quality and sustainable packaging. During these years' paper bags, cartons, and cellophane were invented and accepted as ideal packaging materials. In the year of 1926 plastic injection moulding machine was invented which leads to plastic packaging after cellophane, aerosol cans were invented in 1927, and plastic spray bottles in 1946. [4]



Fig. 1 Cosmetic box



REVIEW ON EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC ANTI-DANDRUFF AGENTS

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ABSTRACT

Dandruff (*Pityriasis capitis*), characterized by loosely adherent white flakes on the scalp affects up to 50% of the human population. It is caused by numerous host factors in conjunction with fungi *Malassezia furfur*. Hair, a derivative of the epidermis consists of the follicle and hair shaft. The visible part, shaft sticks out of the skin. The hair root in the skin extends down to the deeper layers of the skin which is connected to the sebaceous gland. Blood vessels nourish the cells in the hair bulb and deliver hormones for hair health. Hair condition is directly linked to the condition of the scalp which is a host for various microorganisms due to the delicate structure and more sebaceous glands on the scalp than any other parts of the skin. Dandruff on the scalp extends to hair and clothing, even affects individual social esteem and confidence. The rising issues of scalp disorders including dandruff, seborrheic dermatitis, psoriasis, scalp folliculitis, etc. have led the cosmetic industry to focus on effective treatments to fight- off the root cause. This article gives an insight on the scalp condition- Dandruff, reflecting the idea of potential causes, effective treatments and the comparative study of synthetic and natural anti-dandruff treatments for effective dandruff control.

Keywords - *Malassezia furfur*, Dandruff, Darunaka, Seborrheic Dermatitis, Corneocytes, cellular toxicity.

INTRODUCTION

The scalp is one of the delicate areas of human skin. Rich in blood vessels, it is characterized by a thick skin layer with high follicular density and abundance of sebaceous glands. It has a lower barrier function, thus not very proficient at maintaining and replenishing hydration compared to the skin on other sites. This extremely delicate nature of the scalp, unfortunately, invites all sorts of skin problems including dandruff, seborrheic dermatitis, and other parasitic infections. The pH of the scalp is 5.5 and that of the hair shaft is 3.67. ^[1] The scalp, similar to other skin, sheds dead cells. The scalp skin renews itself about once a month. A small amount of dead skin flaking is normal; about 487,000 cells/cm² are released normally after shampooing. Dandruff occurs when this rate speeds up. These are clusters of corneocytes, which retains a large degree of cohesion with one another and which becomes detached as such from the surface of the stratum corneum. The faster the scalp releases dead skin, the worse dandruff becomes. ^[2, 3]

Acharya Vagbhata and Sharangadara believed *darunaka* (dandruff) as a *Kapalagata Roga* (Seborrheic Dermatitis), but Acharya Sushruta has described this disease as a *Kshudra Roga* as Vata and Kapha Doshas are affected with symptoms like *Kandu* (itching on the scalp), *Keshachyuti* (falling of hair), *Swapa* (abnormalities of touch sensation on the scalp), *Rookshata* (roughness or dryness of the scalp) and *Twaksphutana* (breaking or cracking of the scalp skin). As per Ayurveda, non-application of Keshha Taila i.e. oiling of the head, improper cleaning, sleeping during daytime, exposure to dust, hot weather, etc. are causative factors for *Darunaka*.^[4] Ayurvedic classics have dealt with various procedures and medications including *Shamana chikitsa* to manage the disease *Darunaka*. *Shiro abhyanga* i.e. massaging of the head, neck, and shoulders with taila is said to be effective due to its properties such as *Snigdha Guna* i.e. unctuousness quality, which acts through its *Vatahara* and properties. It performs the actions like *Snehana* (treatment process of oleation), *Kledana* (moistening), and *Vishyandana* at the cellular level of the body. ^[5]

The earliest known case of dandruff is identified in a small feathered dinosaur which lived on earth 125 million years ago. The study of fossilized feathers of the dinosaurs revealed the presence of tiny flakes. Paleontologists have found tiny flakes of fossilized skin on a crow-sized Microraptor-a meat-eating dinosaur. ^[6] (Fig.2)



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IMPORTANCE OF PROBIOTICS IN SKIN MICROBIOME - A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT: Human skin is the complex ecosystem which teams with trillions of microorganisms, like bacteria, fungi, viruses and mites that compose the skin microbiota. These microorganisms play an important role in keeping the skin healthy. Other factors like diet, hormonal imbalance, use of medications and cosmetics influence the composition of skin microbiome. Imbalance to these factors can leads to the condition called 'dysbiosis'. These disruptions give rise to several skin disorders such as acne, psoriasis, or atopic dermatitis. Cosmetics such as skin cream, soap, shampoo, shaving cream, make-up, perfume etc. indulge in modifying the skin microbiome. The rising concern of environment pollution, skin elasticity and premature aging are balanced by microbiome skincare natural products and these products boost the skin immune system. They are meant to remove pathogens but to retain the composition of mutualistic organism. Nowadays the skin care market has adapted these approaches through different techniques like probiotics, prebiotics & postbiotics.

keywords: Skin microbiome, probiotics, microorganisms and cosmetics

I. INTRODUCTION:

Skin is the largest organ of the human body. Its average surface area is of 1.6–2 sq. meters and holds for about 15% of the total body weight of an individual.¹ It is an important interface between man and his environment and protects against pathogens, controls water loss, regulates the body temperature, permits the sensations of touch, heat, and cold. The microbiome is referred as the collective genome of the microorganisms. Also, the skin microbiome is the genome of the microorganisms present on the skin to which microorganisms maintain a complex relationship. The skin has its unique ecosystem consisting of bacteria, fungi, and viruses which make-up the skin microbiota.² Nowadays, the skin microbiome is thought to be the key of enhancing skin appearance addressing the causes of skin conditions rather than just the symptoms. Human skin is a complex barrier organ made of a symbiotic relationship between microbial communities with the host by the virtue of complex signals that are provided by the innate and the adaptive immune systems. This mutual relationship leads to an enhanced but delicate equilibrium, which is mandatory for a healthy skin. The skin is constantly exposed to environment and various endogenous and exogenous factors which potentially impact the balanced system, thus creating physiological relevant circumstance.³ The lack of effective compensatory mechanisms may thereby lead to inflammatory skin conditions such as infections, allergies, or autoimmune diseases. The concept of the skin as an ecosystem — collectively including living biological and physical components occupying diverse habitats — improve our understanding of the delicate balance between host and microorganism. Disbalance in either side of the equation will result in skin disorders or infections. Disruption of the host–microorganism relationship can be endogenous or exogenous. Further for our understanding of health, disease and infection of the skin, microbiologists, immunologists and dermatologists have collaborated with scientists to develop a better characterization of the skin microbiota and its interactions with the host.

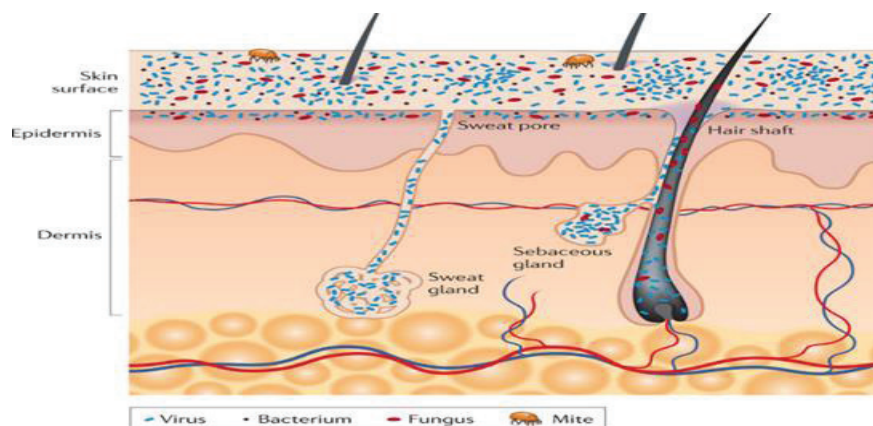


Figure 1: Cross-sectional view of skin histology with microorganism



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CHITIN, CHITOSAN AND ITS DERIVATIVES AS A MULTIPURPOSE COSMETIC INGREDIENT: REVIEW

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ABSTRACT: Chitin is a naturally occurring biological molecule that is the second most abundant in the world. Many fungi and aquatic crustaceans such as crabs, shrimps, and insects have chitin. Chitosan is a by-product made from chitin after it has been deacetylated. Deacetylation can be accomplished using chemical or biological means. The main aim of this paper is to detail the physicochemical and biological features of chitin and chitosan from various sources, as well as the chemical and biological extraction methods. It also highlights the uses in cosmetics, such as skin care, hair care, oral care, and other industries.

Keywords: chitin, chitosan, chitosan derivative, chitin derivative, cosmetic, oral care, skin care, hair care.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The word "chitin" comes from the Greek word "chiton," which means "mail coat." Natural (1-4)-N acetyl-D-glucosamine monomers make up this polymer. Professor Henri Braconnot [1] isolated chitin from mushrooms in 1799 and named it "Fungine" in 1811. In 1823, Antoine Odier discovered chitin while studying beetle cuticles and named it "chitin" after the Greek word "chiton." In 1859, Rought [2] invented chitosan, a chitin derivative. In the 1970s, chitin and chitosan were "rediscovered." In 1977, the first international conference on chitin/chitosan took place. Crustacean wastes from the fishing industry are the most common sources of chitin. This gives a quick overview of the essential steps in chitin isolation and chitosan synthesis using substantial deacetylation. Demineralization, deproteinisation, and decoloration are the key procedures in isolating chitin from sources. Chemical and biological methods for isolating chitin and producing chitosan are developed. The most frequent methods for determining the degree of acetylation and molecular weight of chitin and chitosan. They are also described in terms of their crystalline structure and solution characteristics. Chitin, Chitosan and its derivatives used in cosmetics, medicine, pharmacy, agriculture, and the food sector. Nowadays, it has recently been proposed for wide application in skin care, hair care, and personal care cosmetics. [3]

Chitin

Chitin is one of the polysaccharides found in nature which is distributed in the animal and vegetable kingdom. Chitin is a natural polysaccharide. The second abundant organic source on earth. Its structure similar to cellulose with hydroxyl group replaced by acetamido group N-acetyl-glucosamine units in - (1-4) linkage. [4]

Chitosan

Chitosan also known as deacetylate chitin, is polycationic linear polysaccharide obtained from partial chitin deacetylation. Chitosan is composed of a random distributed within polymer of β -(1-4)-linked d-glucosamine and N-acetyl-d-glucosamine. [5]

2. Sources of Chitin and Chitosan.

Sources of chitin and chitosan was found in crustaceous shells, cell walls of fungi, mollusks, arthropods, and some seaweed waste. It is characterized from the cell walls of fungi, the exoskeleton of arthropods and crustaceans & the backs and internal shells of cephalopods, squid and octopuses, on the scale and soft tissues of fish and amphibian. Therefore, the major sources of chitin/chitosan production in the world is obtained from crab and shrimp shells. [6]

TOXIC CHEMICALS IN COSMETICS**Neha Kale^{1*}, Nibha Bajpai² and Deepak Wasule³**¹Post Graduate Student, ²Asst. Professor, ³Professor

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India.**ABSTRACT**

Toxic chemicals being harmful either needs to be eliminated from the cosmetic formulations or substituted with other non-harmful ingredients listed as safe. These however cannot be immediately removed from system; hence their usage needs to be kept as minimal as possible. Using lesser chemicals is not only less wasteful and less costly but also safe and more efficient. There are thousands of threatening cosmetics out there with chemicals known to cause diseases like cancer, severe allergies, hormone disruption, infertility or even fibroids. This review highlights the toxic chemicals and importance of toxicological analysis in cosmetics and also helpful in selecting products that are safe for environment. Throughout the world cosmetic and personal care products are used in vast quantity as result

of their regular use; they are constantly released into environment in great amount. Many of these ingredients are biologically active and are specified by persistence and bio magnification potential, posing a threat to ecosystem and human health. In cosmetics there is a need for the introduction of higher standards for increasing awareness about the toxic chemicals and ingredients used in cosmetics that must be avoided to promote safety in any cosmetic formulation. This will be a big step in the advancement of safety parameters in cosmetic industry.

KEYWORDS: Cancer, Cellular neurological damage, Cosmetics, Personal care products, Side effects, Sunscreen, Toxic chemicals.

INTRODUCTION

Today's life is unbelievable without the use of many cosmetic and cosmeceutical products.



Different Eras of Hair Coloring

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ABSTRACT

Hair plays a significant role in body image, and its appearance can be changed easily. The cosmetic industry has gone through an innovative change over the last two decades. The focus has dramatically changed from cleaning to repair, reducing oxidative damage, and stimulating growth. Newer shorter procedures have evolved to make hair look naturally more lustrous, smooth, and manageable. Therefore, cosmetics have been used to change hair appearance since time immemorial. The cosmetics industry has developed efficient products that can be used on healthy hair, grey hairs or act on related hair and scalp diseases. Dyes beautify the hair by bleaching or coloring it briefly, for temporary periods, or permanently, depending on the dye composition (oxidative or nonoxidative) and its degree of penetration of the hair shaft. The story of hair coloring is influenced by the use of both natural and synthetic materials.

Keywords – Hair structure, hair coloring, evolution, dye, pigments.

1. INTRODUCTION

Hair is a unique character found in all mammals. In humans, it is a special feature, especially in females, but its main functions are in the protection of the skin. Eyebrows and eyelashes stop things from entering the eyes, while scalp hair prevents sunlight, cold, and physical damage to the head and neck.[1] The structure of hair contains cuticle, cortex, medulla, hair follicle, hair bulb, etc.,. The hair follicle is the structural unit responsible for the formation and production of hair fibres. Hair follicles are infoldings of the superficial epithelium enclosing a dermal part, the dermal papilla.[2] Hair growth is a cyclic event with stages of growth, and shedding, followed by the formation of new hair. In anagen (the growth phase), the hair fibres are produced from the hair bulb. Matrix cells are situated slightly above the dermal papilla in the bottom portion of the follicle, at the level of the midpart of the hair bulb. This germinative cell population is very active. The gross structure of the follicle also determines the shape of the hair produced. A straight follicle result in straight hair and a structurally curved follicle produces curly hair.[3]

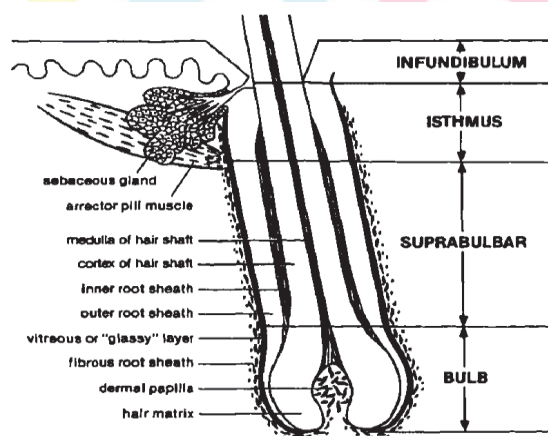


Figure 1: Diagram of hair.

Hairs are differentiated by their forms, types, and color, depending on the balance of different types of melanin (brown to black, indolic eumelanin, and yellow to reddish-brown, sulfur-containing pheomelanin); length; diameter; and cross-sectional shape. African, Asian, and European are the three traditional ethnic human categories according to which human hair is typically categorized.[4]

Comparative Study of Marketed Kajal as per Bureau of Indian Standards

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ABSTRACT

The eyes are not only the windows to the human soul but also a powerful tool for communication. Kajal is a widely used traditional cosmetic products. It is mainly used for lining the base of lower and upper eyelashes. The raw materials of the Kajal give the stick its properties. There are properties of the Kajal sticks that are ideal for their acceptance. There are many varieties of Kajal available in the market and consumers usually get confused by the varieties available in the market. Consumers are unaware of the proper concentration level of the raw materials or the toxicity levels of the additives. Many consumers are blindly buying and applying these products. They are also unaware of the parameters of required standards to be maintained by the company. They believe in the information claimed by the advertisement. The aim of the present study was to carry out the evaluation of marketed sample along with a formulated laboratory sample on different parameters given by the Bureau of Indian Standard and Indian Pharmacopeia for Kajal Specification and to bring awareness to the consumers.

Keywords: Eye makeup, Heavy metal, Kajal, Toxicity.

INTRODUCTION

For centuries, eye makeup has played an important role in highlighting the eyes. Kajal is a product used for eye makeup. It is worn mostly by women, but also by some

men and children. The content of Kajal and various ways to prepare it differ based on tradition and country.^[1] Kajal is available in different forms like pencil, gel, cream, liquid, and cake. Pencil and crayon Kajal are supplied in either mechanical plastic cases or wooden cases. Kajal is further classified into a different form they can be cake, stick, pencil, and crayon. All these varieties are available in the market in different packaging. All these types are chosen according to the convenience to use by individuals. Further varieties are available according to their properties like water-proof, smudge-proof, long-lasting, etc.^[2]

Kajal is emulsions consisting of texturizers, emollients, pigments, emulsifiers, and water. All the properties of Kajal which are given by the basic raw materials and additives are so far unknown to the consumers. They are unaware of the proper concentration level of the raw materials or the toxicity levels of the additives. They are also sometimes unaware of the special properties that are claimed by the brands. Many consumers are blindly buying and applying these products. They are also unaware of the parameters of required standards to be maintained by the company. They believe what is claimed by the advertisement.



Comparative Study of Lipstick as Per Bureau of Indian Standards

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Abstract: Lipsticks are among the most commonly used cosmetic products. The beauty and attractiveness of a person is enhanced as lipstick color the lips and protect them from the external environment. Nowadays there are a variety of lipsticks available in the market, like creamy, glossy, matte, satin, and sheer lipsticks, they are enriched with moisturizing agents like jojoba, shea butter, etc., they do not dry out lips and keep them nourished. There are many varieties of Lipstick available in the market and consumers usually get confused. Consumers are unaware of the proper concentration level of the raw materials or the toxicity levels of the additives. They are also unaware of the parameters of required standards to be maintained by the company. They are blindly buying and applying these products. They believe in the information claimed by the advertisement. The aim of the present study was to carry out the evaluation of the marketed sample along with a formulated laboratory sample on different parameters given by the Bureau of Indian Standard for Lipstick Specification and Indian Pharmacopeia.

Keywords: Lipstick, Toxicity, Heavy metals, Pigments.

INTRODUCTION:

Lip coloring in one form or another has been used at least since 7000 B.C. first by the Sumerians then in their terms, Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, and Romans down to the present day.[1] The desire to look beautiful has been rooted in humans for thousands of years. Although the ideal beauty has changed the course of time, achievements of flawless outer appearance have always been the aim of humans. Lipstick is available in different forms like pencil, glossy, cream, stick, tints, and cake. All these varieties are available in the market in different packaging. All these types are chosen according to the convenience to use by individuals.[2]

Lipsticks contain a noxious mixture of petroleum-based chemicals, many of which have not been tested for safety. Some of the raw materials in lipstick are easily absorbed through the lips. Consumers are buying lipstick according to the shades, and claims made by advertisements. But the consumers are unaware of the toxicity and concentration level of the harmful raw materials which are present in the products. Sometimes they are also unaware of the special properties that are claimed by the brands. Thus, the aim of the present study was to bring awareness among consumers and provide the proper information about the lipsticks which they are using on daily basis.

The common raw materials used in lipstick formulation are waxes like beeswax, candelilla wax, carnauba wax, ozokerite wax etc., to give shape and hardness to the lipstick, it gives high melting point. Oils like castor oil, olive oil, mineral oils are used for stiffness and emollient property. Lanolin assists in the dispersion of lipstick. Pigments are also used to give different colors and shades to the lipstick. Additives are used like preservatives, perfumes, flavours, antioxidants.[3]

MATERIAL AND METHOD:

The laboratory sample was formulated with basic raw materials for comparison with marketed products. The formulation of the laboratory sample Lipstick stick is mentioned in Table No 01.

Procedure for preparation of Laboratory sample- All the ingredients were weighed accurately. Colour pigments were dispersed properly in a total amount of castor oil. Colour dispersion was added to the remaining ingredients and heated up to all waxes melted completely (Up to 85°C). The above mixture was immediately transferred to mould and cooled in a refrigerator. [4] The table below mention the basic raw materials that are used to formulate lipstick. These were also the typical raw material in all the marketed samples. Further, the testing of all the marketed samples on various parameters laid by the BIS is done.



MULTIPURPOSE INGREDIENT FOR COSMETICS: RICE (*Oryza Sativa*)

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Abstract: Rice is the cuticle that exists between the rice and the husk of the paddy and is made up of the embryo and endosperm of *Oryza sativa* (family *Gramineae*) seeds. Rice bran is a natural component of whole grains and contains phytonutrients such as oryzanols, tocopherols, tocotrienols, phytosterols, and, most significantly, dietary fibres. Rice bran oil is extracted from rice bran, which is a waste product of the rice milling industry. Rice bran wax is a natural vegetable wax produced by rice bran oil refineries as a value-added by-product. Rice Bran Fatty Acid, which is obtained from crude Rice Bran oil, is believed to be the most widely available product. Rice water that has been fermented and turned slightly sour is known as fermented rice water. Rice has many cosmetic applications in skin care and hair care. The primary goal of this article is to educate readers about rice, including its different parts, extraction methods, and cosmetic applications.

Keywords: Rice (*Oryza Sativa*); rice bran; rice bran oil; rice bran fatty acid; rice bran wax; fermented rice water; cosmetic; applications.

INTRODUCTION

Rice is Asia's most significant cereal, and it is a staple diet for the vast majority of the region's people. Women in Japan during the Heian period (794-1185 CE) wore floor-length hair. They washed with rice water to keep their hair healthy (Yu-Su-Ru). China has a contemporary version of this story. The Yao women of Huangluo, China, are known for their long hair, with averages 6 feet in length. Another reason Yao women use rice water for their hair is that their hair doesn't lose its color until they are far into their eighties or beyond. Rice bran oil has long been applied in the cosmetic industries due to its high level of antioxidant-rich components such as ferulic acid, gamma-oryzanol, and phytic acid¹ as well as the treatment of skin problems.² Rice bran oil and rice bran extracts were employed in their natural state and nano encapsulated for UVB protection^{3,4} and for the treatment of skin diseases.^{5,6} Rice bran bioactive chemicals have also been discovered to have anti-aging properties.^{7,8} and to be effective in the treatment of alopecia.⁹ In the last years, the search for new bioactive compounds to prevent skin aging has increased. In parallel, there is an increasing concern regarding products from natural origin, if possible, from organic farming in cosmetic products. Rice water is a natural, economic and simple ingredient that can be incorporated into skincare products. It can be obtained from different types of rice present in the human diet and also from rice residues resulting from the rice industry, as a way to transform it into an added-value product.¹⁰

Biological Source:

Rice is the seed of grass species belonging to genus *Oryza*. *Oryza sativa* (Asian rice) and *Oryza glaberrima* are the two species (African rice). *Oryza sativa* is the most widely grown species worldwide while *Oryza glaberrima* is only grown in South Africa.¹¹

Geographical Source:

China, India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Thailand, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Philippines, Korea, and Japan now produce the majority of the world's rice. Despite this, Asian farmers still produce 87% of the world's rice.¹²

Morphology of Rice Plant:

It is one of the world's three major food crops, and it is the staple diet of about half of the world's population. Rice output in the world is predicted to reach 650 million tonnes, with a total area under rice cultivation of 156 million hectares. Asia is the world's leading producer of rice, accounting for around 90% of global output. Rice is extremely important to Asia's food security because over 75% of the supply is consumed by people in Asian countries.¹³

Marine Bioactives: Effective Resources in Cosmetics

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Abstract—Great interest has been expressed in the cosmetic industry regarding the usage of marine-derived cosmetic active ingredients due to their numerous beneficial effects on human skin health. These are biologically active compounds resulting from natural organisms, which have ultimately given rise to the emergence of new and improved skin care products. It consists of various phytochemicals mutually grouped from various marine resources. Various new bio-active ingredients have been discovered lately from mineral resources with safe, stable, and notable effects on human skin, characterized as anti-inflammatory, anti-aging, skin-whitening and brightening, sun-screening properties, etc. A growing number of novel compounds from marine flora and fauna exhibit potent and effective dermatological activities. With the advancement in the biotechnological field observed in the marine industry, an increase in the use of marine-derived bio-actives has been observed over the last few years which finds a wide spectrum of usage in the cosmetic industry.

Keyword— Bioactive compounds, Bio affinity, Blue-biotechnology, Marine cosmetics, Skincare.

I. INTRODUCTION

Skin, the largest organ of the body protects against various external stimuli and damage. The three main layers of skin; are epidermis, dermis, and hypodermis, out of which the superficial horny layer comes in direct contact with cosmetics. The epidermis consists of melanocytes which produce the pigment melanin, Langerhans cells with immune response functions. The dermis is composed of connective tissue. The basic materials comprise the extracellular matrix consisting of glycosaminoglycans and fibrous proteins. In the skin, hyaluronic acid and dermatan sulfate are common forms. While intrinsic skin aging results from the passage of time and genetic factors which give rise to wrinkles, dryness, and loss of elasticity, extrinsic skin aging results from exposure to

pollutants or UV radiation.^[1] Atopic dermatitis, wrinkling, aging, and various other skin-related disorders are common problems faced these days. To treat these disorders, products especially from the marine origin are now more in focus.

Oceans covering more than 70% of the world's surface are a valuable source of chemical compounds. At present, more than 7000 marine products have been isolated, out of which 25% are from algae, 33% from sponges, 18% from coelenterates, and 24% from other invertebrate phyla.^[2]

II. ACTIVE INGREDIENTS FROM MARINE SOURCES USED IN COSMETICS

High demand from the cosmetic industry for bioactive compounds led to the development of improved and advanced techniques for their harvest and production. The superiority of marine cosmetic actives comes from their exceptional bio-affinity with the internal environment of the body, making them more effective in action.^[3] These are a few examples of marine sources for actives in cosmetics and they are also mentioned in Table. 01.

1) Marine Sponges

Marine sponges represent a fascinating huge production of secondary metabolites. The marine sponge is a renewable natural resource.^[4] The marine sponges are highly absorbent, create a luxurious lather, are softly textured, and are suitable for the most insightful skin. They are stronger and last longer than synthetic sponges due to abrasion. In addition, marine sponges are enhanced for bathing and cleaning because they soak up and hold more water without drenched. Mainly these are used for babies to clean their insightful skin. And also used as a skin whitening compound.^[5]

RECENT APPROACHES IN SYNTHESIZING COSMECEUTICALS ACTIVES

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ABSTRACT

The Beauty industry is moving ever faster towards a clean and a sustainable future. Modern technologies inevitably play a huge role in this process. Today, biotech-derived cosmetic raw materials are gaining popularity because of their effectiveness and safety, and also by protecting the environment. The global biotech ingredient market was valued at 51.3 billion dollars in 2020 and is anticipated to grow and generate up to 75.3 billion by 2028. Biotech Beauty is a technology that employs microorganisms (bacteria, yeast, and algae) to generate high-tech skincare actives sustainably for effective results. These bacteria serve as 'micro-factories,' allowing cells to proliferate and reproduce by fermenting them. Biotechnology uses fermentation process and genetic engineering through microorganisms and

enzymatic process to derive specific actives. Examples of such products include active ingredients such as hyaluronic acid, kojic acid, resveratrol, and certain enzymes used in anti-aging cosmetics. In addition, certain biotechnologically derived growth factors, algae, stem cells, and peptides found commonly in skincare formulations. Thus, biotechnology and the cosmetics industry are now closely intertwined, with the production of high-quality active ingredients that stand out for their effectiveness and safety. Scientists are replicating endangered botanicals to produce renewable versions of rare active ingredients.

KEYWORDS: actives, biotechnology, cosmetic ingredients, sustainable resources, skincare.

INTRODUCTION

Natural plant-based active ingredients are typically positioned as safer and more



COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SOME MARKETED TOOTHPASTES AS PER BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

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Abstract: Toothpaste is a dental care product with a gel or paste formulation that is used to clean and maintain oral hygiene. The control of plaque and the reduction or prevention of oral illness are two benefits of a number of chemicals and preventative agents. However, some of these chemicals have negative side effects include stained teeth and changed taste. Hence the objective of this research is to formulate laboratory toothpaste using active compounds like clove and neem which have historically been used to clean teeth. According to Bureau of Indian Standards, the toothpaste formulation was evaluated for its organoleptic and physical qualities in comparison to commercial toothpaste formulations. To make laboratory toothpaste more stable, the proper chemicals were used in the formulation. Laboratory made toothpaste was equally patronising and engrossing as the commercial formulations, according to evaluation and comparison of outcomes with commercial toothpaste. Furthermore, the evaluation and comparative study is carried with 5 marketed samples obtained from different companies and containing the raw materials and actives that are used to formulate a laboratory sample.

Keywords: Toothpaste, evaluation, oral care, dental care, cosmetics.

1. INTRODUCTION

Since ancient times, people have used toothpastes, which are now one of the essential and indispensable parts of oral healthcare. From 300 to 500 BC, formulas for toothpaste were developed in China and India. In order to avoid dental problems, such as dental cavities, gingivitis, periodontal diseases, and bad breath, oral hygiene is the practice of maintaining a clean mouth and teeth. Plaque-forming bacteria and yeast found in the oral cavities are *Actinomyces*, *Actinobacillus*, *Streptococcus*, and *Candida Species*. Neem has been shown to have antibacterial properties against *S.mutans* and *S.faecalis*. By far the most popular way to consume fluoride is through toothpaste, and its growing use is mostly to blame for the drop in dental caries prevalence in developed nations.^[1]

The function of toothpaste is two folds, first-it serves a cosmetic function to clean teeth (by removal of stain, plaque, and food debris) and second-to freshen the mouth also aiding to control caries, plaque, gingivitis, calculus, and sensitive teeth by acting as a delivery system for therapeutic agents. The first and the most vital function of toothpaste i.e. cleansing is primarily aided by abrasives and the process is enhanced with the help of surfactant, which aids in the penetration and removal of the adherent film and suspend removed soiling matter.^[2] Since ancient time, neem oil has been used as oral care ingredient in India. Prolonged use of neem and clove oil has been known to lead to healthy teeth. It is most widely accepted by consumer as it has antibacterial property and protective property against micro flora.^[3]

Market has flooded with numbers of toothpaste, all having different ingredients and claiming different effects. Customers are not aware about products they need. They run behind fancy Toothpaste and does not have knowledge that which product should be used, it is because that the packaging of toothpaste does not contain name of active ingredients, it mention base material but should mention which base is used. With the increase in the number of people opting for healthier lifestyles, including adopting organic products, a similar shift in trend is visible even in the beauty market.

The basic raw materials used to formulate toothpaste with there examples in each category are as follows, ^[4] Abrasive which is principal ingredient of dentifrice, Humectant which give moistness and plasticity to the powders in the dentifrice, Binding Agent which bind the powder and liquid ingredients, Preservative which prevent deterioration of dentifrice, Foaming agents which disperse the dentifrice throughout the mouth and clean away the dirt in the mouth, Flavours which make dentifrice more palatable by giving a refreshing taste and smell. Sweeteners which mask palatable taste.

Therapeutic agents are included in toothpastes in order to provide additional beneficial effects besides normal cleansing properties such as Whitening Agents, Anti-caries Agents, Anti-plaque Agents, Anti-tartar Agents, Sensitive Dentine Agents.⁴ The qualities of toothpaste that are provided by the basic ingredients and additives are not all known to consumers. They are not aware of the toxicity levels of the additives or the suitable concentration level for the basic materials. On occasion, they are unaware of the distinctive traits that the brands tout. Unconcernedly, many consumers are using and buying these items.

Comparative Study of Marketed Bathing Bars as Per Bureau of Indian Standards

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Abstract: Skin cleansers are the products that clean and refresh the skin by removing soil or dirty materials to keep skin's psychological condition normal. Among various skin concerns, the common concern highlights on maintaining and repairing the skin barrier function, the disruption of which leads to dryness and disturbs the natural skin health. The basic mechanism of bathing bar is to cleanse the skin, however added benefits serves the purpose of desired effect on the skin. The quality of soaps is directly related to their physicochemical properties. Generally, the quality and actual properties of a product remains indistinct to the consumer, which necessitates the scientific evaluation of products. The study highlights the comparative study of laboratory formulated sample with the marketed products of Bathing Bars based upon their physicochemical properties.

Keywords: Bathing Bars, Physicochemical properties, Skin, Moisturizing agents, Consumers awareness.

1. Introduction

The skin performs many vital functions, including protection against external physical, chemical, and biological assailants, prevention of excess water loss from body and a role in thermoregulation. It is composed of two distinct regions- the epidermis and the dermis. The epidermis, composed of epithelial cells is the outermost protective shield of body. The underlying dermis forming the bulk of the skin is tough leathery layer composed of fibrous connective tissue. The hypodermis just deep and below the dermis shares some of the skin's protective functions. [1]

Soaps are sodium or potassium salts of fatty acids. Any compound that results from reaction of an insoluble fatty material with a metal radical or even an organic base is described as soap. The basic reaction in soap making between a neutral fat and an alkali is to produce a soap and glycerol. [2]



Dry skin is characterized by decreased lipid content and delayed reconstitution of epidermal barrier after skin irritation. Moisturizing agents are considered as cosmetics as well as therapeutic agents to overcome diseases associated with skin dryness, thereby replenishing and maintaining overall skin health. [3]

The common ingredients in Bathing Bar include; Fatty acids (stearic acid, myristic acid, sodium palmate), Humectants (glycerin, propylene glycol), Surfactants (sodium lauryl sulphate, sodium laureth sulphate), Saponifying agents (sodium hydroxide/potassium hydroxide), Chelating agents (Disodium EDTA, citric acid), Antioxidants (butylated hydroxyanisole, butylated hydroxytoluene), perfume.

2. Materials and Methods

Collection of Marketed Bathing Bar Samples

The Bathing Bar samples used for the study were purchased from the local market. The batch numbers, expiry dates, quantity and presence or absence of manufacturing details were noted during the purchase. 5 Bathing Bar samples purchased were coded respectively.

Formulation of a Laboratory Sample

A laboratory sample of the Bathing Bar with similar composition to that of the other marketed samples selected for evaluation and comparison study was evaluated for its physicochemical parameters in comparison to marketed samples of bathing bars.

Selection of Raw Materials

The ingredients similar to those observed on the labels of marketed samples of Bathing Bar were selected for formulation of laboratory sample. 50 grams of Bathing Bar sample was formulated using those ingredients for convenience of study.

Table 1: Formulation of Bathing Bar.

Sr. No.	Ingredients	Quantity Required (100%)
1	Coconut oil	20 to 40
2	Stearic acid	3 to 15
3	Sodium palmitate	Up to 50
4	Sodium laureth sulphate	Upto 47
5	Propylene glycol	Upto 50
6	Glycerol	Upto 50
7	Ethylenediamine Tetraacetic Acid (EDTA)	Less than 2
8	Butylated Hydroxyl Toluene	0.0002 to 0.8
9	Titanium dioxide	0.2 to 0.4

Comparative Study of Hair Creams as Per Bureau of Indian Standards.

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Abstract –

The rise in concern over maintaining the quality of hair has driven the market with (n) number of products, this boosts the demand for various hair care products like shampoos, conditioners, and hair cream is one such product that has been enduring higher level of demand. Hair creams are deep conditioning treatments, it comprises of rich ingredients like oils and lipids in comparatively higher concentration than conditioners. Hair cream has several key functionalities such as it facilitates smoothness, manageability. Hence, the objective of this research was to qualitatively compare the marketed hair creams obtained alongside a laboratory developed sample and generate studies that would either approve and confirm to the standards set by the bureau of Indian standards or would not pass the standards laid by the BIS. Furthermore, the evaluation and comparative study is carried with 5 marketed samples obtained from different companies containing the raw materials and actives that is used to formulate a laboratory sample.

Keywords - Hair Creams, BIS, Evaluation, hair care, cosmetics.

Introduction

Hair creams are nothing but conditioners that can be categorised as leave-on conditioner or a pre-soak before washing the hair with shampoo. Hair creams have rich ingredients that work on a more microscopical level on the hair while smoothening the cuticle.^[1] It provides deep conditioning to the hairs resulting in more manageable, smoothened, and shiny hairs. However, an oil can also get the same job done but this tends to make it feel sticky to. Hair creams don't give that effect as it is an emulsion. It feels quite refreshing on use, the oils in it have a conditioning effect and it also has a humectants function that is attracting moisture from the environment and entrapping it. Emulsion is either o/w type or w/o type.^[2] Hair Creams are unique, because unlike your daily shampoo and conditioner, they can reach further into the hair strand and heal damaged hair.^[3] The objective of this study is to exactly compare all of those factors mentioned above by conducting the tests on marketed sample that claims to provide all of it through these formulations. The marketed samples are tested on the specifications and limit set by the Bureau of Indian Standards. Consumer is often dread confused about products to buy, and want things that can exactly come in hand with ease of application, and shows significant results, although the consumer looks for these things but isn't often aware of different important criteria that has to be considered while buying any product, be it the toxicity level, the usage after opening of the product, the maximum amount and about the harmful ingredients that often the companies don't disclose and which are set for limited use by the BIS. Numbers of hair creams are available in the market but it is very necessary to find out the effectiveness these products. The aim of the present project work was therefore to compare the different marketed samples and by carrying tests that will show the properties possessed by the product. A product that would stand apart in the existing products available in the market in this category. Merely formulating a product is not sufficient but extensive studies need to be carried out to ensure the stability, safety and efficacy of the product. When marketing a cosmetic product, it is important to consider whether the statements made about the product on its label, on other packaging and labelling and in advertising comport with applicable laws and regulations. Claims are one of the principal ways in which consumers are influenced to try outstanding other products. They inform and educate the consumers about what a product will do and why that product works. Formulators must have a thorough understanding of the types of claims that can be made and kind of testing needed to support them. Therefore, claims made must be proved by either of following ways:

- 1) Objective Claims.
- 2) Subjective Claims.

An exhaustive analysis protocol needs to be followed to check the parameters like pH that determines whether the product is acidic or alkane in nature. The fatty matter content of the product, the microbial growth limit etc.

Statist Documentary or Postcolonial Realist Film? Looking at Shyam Benegal's Manthan Through The Lens Of Development Politics

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Abstract

Parallel cinema of the 1970s created an "imaginary" yet realist space, seeking to rewrite the metanarrative of the nation. Cinema was a powerful tool used to challenge dominant socio-political processes, ideological state apparatus, hegemonic socio-political structures. Shyam Benegal's third film in his rural trilogy is a controlled exercise in seeking to disrupt a feel-good narrative of nation building, and focus on its ground realities of caste politics and governmentality. The present paper takes a firm look at the film through the lens of developmental politics and shows how Benegal's film creates the space for a realism in cinema that moves beyond the state commissioned documentaries of post-Independence India, into the narrative of cinematic fiction, based on state policy. In *Manthan*, Benegal shows how the State's attempt to bring technological advance to traditional modes of commerce, industry and animal husbandry is a policy statement that the government cannot put effectively into practice, because the State has not factored in the grassroots resistance to change. The very people whom the State wishes to provide for, through the Cooperative movement, reject the statist intervention for its textbook approach to the reality of the beleaguered post-Nehruvian nation.

This paper analyses Benegal's film as representative of how developmental statist policies did not reach the common Indian man, as intended by the State, but were eventually implemented "from below".

Keywords: developmental politics, statist documentary, postcolonial realist cinema, nation and narration, Shyam Benegal, *Manthan*

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The narration of the nation that is visualized through the mass medium of cinema is a powerful tool to inscribe particular ideologies among the people and to condition them into accepting patterns of values, ideas and attitudes that construct the national imaginary. What films show and how they are received by audiences is a dynamic and ever-changing process that keep configuring and reconfiguring definitions of national culture and identities. The relationship between nation, discourse and ideology is an interdependent one, and the technologies of cinema play an important role in controlling, regulating and reinforcing the cultural elements that constitute that relationship. Cinema is also literally the 'imaginary' space that rewrites the meta-narrative of the nation, challenges dominant political and social processes and hegemonic structures of institutional apparatuses, and articulates the stories of the marginal and the oppressed. Because of its theatrical power and its reach, cinema becomes a transformative agent of change, especially, for the postcolonial nation in its engagement of tradition with modernity. In short, the reel narrative replicates as well as changes the script of real life.

Ideology and discourse are two central concepts in understanding the cultural transmission of ideas, values, and assumptions. It is fascinating to identify the correlation between films and the popularity of certain set of ideas that are the governing impulse behind the ways in which society behaves at a particular moment in history: What are the particular political and social ideas that films throw up to audiences and what are not shown? How do films, their subjects and characters, style and techniques, capture the predominant mood of the nation? Can films be radical enough to counter hegemonic and majoritarian tendencies leading to social change or political transformation? And, finally, what role do films play in shaping the narrative of the nation?

Films have an integral and symbiotic relationship with political and social discourse in India. After all, the annual turnover of films by Bollywood far exceeds Hollywood, and Hindi films in its capacity to reach audiences, stupendous in size and in diversity, constitutes the most important cultural marker of the Indian masses, perhaps, second only to politics. Hindi films, therefore, in their attempt to capture 'reality', become a

**‘ENGENDERING’ OF FAITH, SUPERSTITION AND IDENTITY IN
RAJIV PATIL’S MARATHI FILM JOGWA****DR.RUTA DHARMADHIKARI**Associate Professor,
Department of English,
LAD and Smt. R P College for Women,
Nagpur 440012.**ABSTRACT**

Rajiv Patil’s film Jogwa creates a visual metaphor of a gendered discourse on the impact of superstition and blind faith in the garb of religion. The purpose of my paper is to analyze the depictions of sexual orientation in the movie and explore the reach and impact of forced denials and enforced avowals of gender. By problematizing such identity crises, I hope to foreground the dialectic between religion, gender constructs, scientific temper and free will.

Keywords: Blind Faith, Religious Cult, Performativity, Gendered Identification, Heteronormativity

In this paper, I analyze the Marathi film *Jogwa* directed by the late Rajiv Patil for its depiction of sexual orientation, and transgender identities. Using the framework of some key concepts of Michel Foucault and Judith Butler, I examine the physical and emotional crises faced by individuals as a result of their enactment of transgressive gender roles when compelled by society in the name of tradition or faith. The purpose of my analysis is to show how the director of this award-winning film challenges the age-old tradition of the Yellama Devi cult by problematizing the sexual orientation as well as the gender identity of its male and female followers.

Jogwa, the film, is based on two novels by Dr Rajiv Gavas: ‘Chondka’ and ‘Bhandarbhog’ as well as on a short story entitled ‘Darshan’ by Charuta Sagar. Made in 2008, it was a commercial success, also winning 5 National Awards and 7 Maharashtra State Awards, in various categories. Directed by Rajiv Patil, its screenplay, dialogues and songs have been masterfully and meaningfully written by Sanjay Krushnaji Patil. The film highlights an ancient ritualistic cult, which survives and flourishes even today in many parts of Northern Karnataka, and its borders of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. This is the cult of Yellama, goddess of Saundatti whose tenets and rituals are followed by its members and propagators.

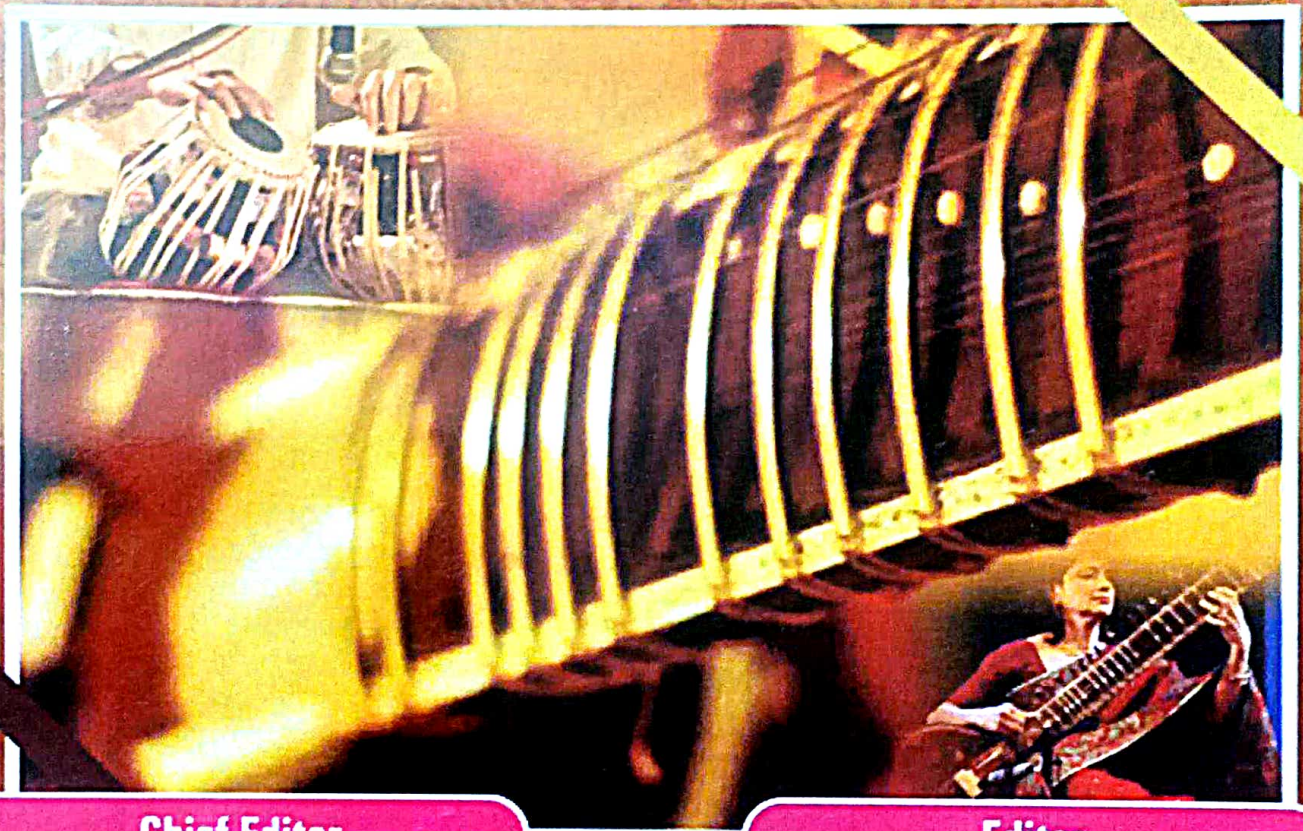
Patil’s film, on careful examination, reveals how its narrative is underpinned by various socio-religious issues, such as which need discussion for the sake of awareness of the en‘gender’ing of a faith, and a subversion of identification, through superstitious belief. *Jogwa* depicts how religion, as practiced in certain parts of rural Maharashtra, is used to dominate, subjugate, and repress gender as well as sexuality, and thereby trample on the human rights of an individual. The cult makes superstitious faith control sexual identity for both genders, and in the process blurs gender boundaries and binaries. *Jogwa*’s narrative raises questions of transgendered sexualities and fractured identities.

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स्वातंत्र्यपूर्वकाळातील संतांचे सांगीतिक योगदान - एक आढावा

डॉ. वैखारी वझलवार,
असोसिएट प्रोफेसर,
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वैदिक काळात उगम झालेल्या संगीताचा, पुढे प्रत्येक शतकात, त्या त्या समाज व्यवस्थेनुसार, कलोपासकांच्या सजगतेनुसार आणि कला रसिकांच्या प्रशंसेनुसार प्रचार, प्रसार आणि विकास झाला. कला ही स्वतःचा विकास घेवूनच जन्माला येते. अर्थातच त्यामध्ये कलाकारांच्या साधनेचा तसेच गुरूजनांचा खुप मोठा आणि महत्त्वाचा वाटा आहे. संगीत कला देखील गायक-वादक कलाकारांच्या साधनेतून व सादरीकरणातून तर बहरलीच पण संत वाङ्मयातून संगीताची अनुभुती सर्वसामान्य जनतेपर्यंत पोहचली. त्यामुळे जनजागृती आणि जनकल्याण साधण्यात संताना यश मिळाले. ह्यदृष्टीनी मध्ययुगीन संतांचा विचार आणि त्यावरील शोध कार्य होत असल्याचे दिसते. ह्य शोधलेखांतर्गत मात्र स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातील १९-२० व्या शतकातील संत विष्णुदास, संत गाडगेबाबा, श्री गुलाबराव महाराज, राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज त्यांच्या सांगीतिक कार्याचा आढावा घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

संत विष्णुदास

एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात व विसाव्या शतकाच्या पूर्वार्धात ज्यांचे कार्य कर्तृत्व दैदीप्यमान ठरले ते संतकवी विष्णुदास माहूरकर, ह्यांनी केलेली अष्टकांची निर्मिती, आरत्या, पदरचना, अभंग रचना, लावण्या, पोवाडे ह्या सर्व काव्य कृती जनतेसाठी मार्गदर्शक ठरल्यात. याचे सर्वात महत्त्वाचे कारण म्हणजे ह्या काव्य कृतींना मिळालेली संगीताची साथ. विष्णुदासांची काव्यरचना म्हणजे आधुनिक काळाला लाभलेली फार मोठी

सोन्याची खाणच म्हणावी लागेल. विष्णुदासांच्या ह्या सर्व रचना संगीतबद्ध केलेल्या आहेत. ह्या रचनांचे सादरीकरण आणि अवलोकन संगीताशिवाय होवूच शकत नाही असे म्हणणे अतिशयोक्ति ठरणार नाही.

अर्वाचीन काळात पूर्वसूरींची साहित्य परम्परा समर्थपणे हाताळून मराठी साहित्यात आपल्या काव्य रचनेचे वेगळेपण नोंदविणारे विष्णुदास माहूरकर हे एक संतकवी होत. "तो समर्थ दत्त आज माहुरात पाहिला" म्हणत आणि "माझी रेणुका माऊली कल्पवृक्षाची साऊली" असे आश्वासकपणे सांगणाऱ्या विष्णुदासांनी दत्त आणि रेणुकेची मनोभावे सांगीतिक सेवा केली. डॉ. मार्तंड कुळकर्णी म्हणतात, "पारमार्थिक चळवळ भगवद्‌चिंतनाचा ध्यास प्रत्येकाच्या मनामनात स्थानापन्न व्हावा हीच त्यांची अखेरपर्यंत तळमळ होती. मनोविकलांग होण्याच्या काळातही मनाला उभारी देणारे साहित्य निर्माण करून मनोबल वाढवण्याचे शक्ती उपासनेचे मोठे कार्य त्यांनी केले". ह्या कार्यात त्यांना संगीताची पुरेपूर साथ मिळाली आणि म्हणूनच मानवाची मानसिक शक्ती वाढवून त्याची कार्यक्षमता वृद्धिंगत करण्यामागे विष्णुदासांची खरी कसोटी पणाला लागली.

विष्णुदासांच्या नावावर असलेल्या आख्यान काव्याच्या संग्रहाचेच नाव मुळात 'कीर्तन मुक्ताहार' असे आहे. यावरून कीर्तनोपयोगी अशी ही सर्वच आख्याने आहेत असे म्हणता येईल. कीर्तनाच्या माध्यमातून एखादा चटपटीत विषय फुलवून सांगण्यासाठी आणि त्यातील मार्मिक व बोधपर

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Contribution of Manufacturing Industries in Development of Indian Economy

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Abstract

Industrialization has a major role to play in the economic development of the under developed countries. The major manufacturing industries in the Indian Economy are food products, basic metals, rubber and petrochemicals, chemicals, and electrical machinery. Industrial development is required for abolition of unemployment and poverty in the country. The manufacturing sector in India is significantly important for a developing nation like India that depend on manufacturing from growth and development. This paper focuses on the contribution of manufacturing industries and business in Indian economy.

Keywords: Industrialization; Indian Economy; Manufacturing sector, Development, Contribution, Agriculture, Government initiatives.

Introduction:

Manufacturing industries not only help to modernize agriculture, the backbone of our economy, but also help to reduce people's reliance on agricultural income by producing jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. Manufacturing is the process of mass creating object after they have been transformed from raw ingredients to more attractive products. People who work in secondary activities transform raw resources into finished products. Workers at steel industries, car manufacturing industries, breweries, textile mills, bakeries, and other sectors come into this category. Some people work in the service industries. Manufacturing industry's development is used to assess country's economic strength.