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3.3.2 List of Research Papers Per Teachers in the Journals notified on UGC website

Sr. No.	Department	Name of the author	Title of the paper	Name of the Journal	Publication date and year	Status of Journal as listed in UGC CARE website
1	Commerce	Manglani Kiran	Supply chain Management in fast moving consumer goods	Review of Research	Nov.2015	Approved by AICTE & University of Mumbai
2	Commerce / Environmental Science	Dr. Mali V.P.	Diversity in Host Susceptibility to Phellinus Badius from Marathwada, Maharashtra	Journal of Pharmaceutical Chemical and Biological Sciences	19-11-2016	International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS), USA Global Impact Factor 2015:0.701 Index Copernicus, Poland (ICV) 2015: 58.00 Electronic Journals Library Germany Geneva Foundation for Medical Education and Research, Switzerland Research Bible, Tokyo Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF), 2016: 5.923 Advanced Science Index (ASI), Germany Cite Factor Open Academic Journals Index (OAJI) NISCAIR- National science Library, New Delhi, India Index Medicus for South-East Asia Region (IMSEAR) International Committee of Medical Journal Editors Jour Informatics Infobase Index (IBI Factor) for the year 2015 is 3.0 International Impact Factor Services (IIFS) Scientific Indexing Services (SIS), Texas, USA Scholar Steer ROAD Directory of Open Access scholarly Resources Inflibnet InfoPort

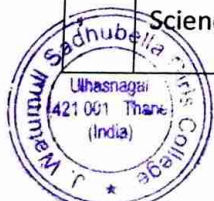

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3	Commerce / Environmental Science	Dr. Mali V.P.	Preliminary studies on types of wood decay by some wood decay fungi from south eastern Marathwada	Binano Frontier	07-12-2016	UGC Approved
4	Commerce / Environmental Science	Dr. Mali V.P.	Common Environmental Allergens Causing Respiratory Allergy	International Journal of Research	Nov-18	SCOPUS, UGC, In UGC Approved List Of Journals Elsevier Mendely The University Of Arizona Campus Repository CrossRef DOIs Databases EBSCOhost Google Scholar IndexCopernicus J-Gate ProQuest Ulrichsweb
5	Commerce / Environmental Science	Dr. Mali V.P.	Tradiitiional Medicines for Diabetes from Villages in Balaghat Region and its Modern approach with S Patanjali Medicinal products	Research Journey International Multidisciplinary E-Research Journal	2019	UGC Approved No.40705
6	Commerce / Environmental Science	Dr. Mali V.P.	Diversity of Aphylophorales From Latur District, Maharashtra	BIOINFOLET	2020	Indexed/Abstracted: Zoological Records(Thompson Reuters), Indian Science Abstracts(ISA), Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Abstracts(MAPA), Applied Botany Abstracts(ABA), The International Plant names Index(IPNI), Google Scholar, Agricola, EBSCO Discovery, Indian Citation Index, National



						Academy of Agricultural Sciences (NAAS) rating 2017: 3.75
7	Commerce / Environmental Science	Dr. Mali V.P.	Preliminary Studies On Some Wood-Rotting Fungi Of Beed District Maharashtra	BIOINFOLET	2020	Indexed/Abstracted: Zoological Records(Thompson Reuters), Indian Science Abstracts(ISA), Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Abstracts(MAPA), Applied Botany Abstracts(ABA), The International Plant names Index(IPNI), Google Scholar, Agricola, EBSCO Discovery, Indian Citation Index, National Academy of Agricultural Sciences (NAAS) rating 2017: 3.75
8	Commerce	Sanjay Suryawanshi	Green Accounting: Need and Importance in India	Studies in Indian Place Names	30-04-2020	UGC Care Listed
9	Library and Information Science	Dr. Kalbande D.T.	ICT skills among Agricultural College Librarians: A comparative study	International Research: Journal of Library and Information Science	Dec-16	Proquest, Jgate, EBSCO HOST,ULRICHSWEB
10	Library and Information Science	Dr. Kalbande D.T.	ICT-Infrastructure Facility in Agricultural College Libraries inMarathwada: A study	International Journal of Digital Library Services	Dec-17	Indian Citation Index (ICI), J-Gate, DOAJ
11	Library and Information Science	Dr. Kalbande D.T.	Use of online Public Access Catalogue in Agricultural University	Knowledge Librarian E-Journal of Library and Information Science	Apr-18	UGC Listed
12	Library and Information Science	Dr. Kalbande D.T.	Agricultural College Library Budget: A statistical overview	Knowledge Librarian E-Journal of Library and Information Science	Apr-18	UGC Listed
13	Library and Information Science	Dr. Kalbande D.T.	Rource sharing and networking in Agricultural College Libraries, under Jurisdiction of Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth	International Research Journal of Library and Information Sciences	Mar-18	Proquest, Jgate, EBSCO HOST,ULRICHSWEB



14	Library and Information Science	Dr. Kalbande D.T.	Status of Automation in Agricultural International College Libraries	Knowledge Librarian E-Journal of Library and Information Science	Jan-18	UGC Listed
15	Library and Information Science	Dr. Kalbande D.T.	Status of services in Agricultural Libraries: Special Reference to Marathwada State	International Research Journal of Library and Information Sciences	Sept. 2018	Proquest, Jgate, EBSCO HOST, ULRICHSWEB
16	Library and Information Science	Dr. Kalbande D.T.	Purchasing Policy of Print Resources in University Libraries in Maharashtra	Research Direction	Oct..2018	SCOPUS, UGC, ICI, Clarivate Analytics, Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), http://www.researchdirections.org/indexing.php
17	Library and Information Science	Dr. Kalbande D.T.	Academic Foot print need for the Researchers identity	CNR's International Journal of Scial and Scientific Research India	Mar. 2019	International Standard Serial Number (ISSN), J-Gate, I2OR
18	Library and Information Science	Dr. Kalbande D.T.	Information seeking Behaviour of research students of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad	Knowledge Librarian E-Journal of Library and Information Science	Jan. 2019	UGC Listed
19	Library and Information Science	Dr. Kalbande D.T.	Barriers in sharing Library Resources in India : A Study	Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)	Sept. 2019	SCOPUS & UGC Care
20	Library and Information Science	Dr. Kalbande D.T.	Scientometric Analysis of Quarterly E-journals of Health Science.	Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)	July.2019	SCOPUS & UGC Care
21	Library and Information Science	Dr. Kalbande D.T.	Institutional Repository in open DOAR : Status Quo India.	Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)	01-05-2019	SCOPUS & UGC Care
22	Library and Information Science	Dr. Kalbande D.T.	Digital Footprint for the personal branding of the librarians in the digital society.	Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)	27-03-2019	SCOPUS & UGC Care



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3.3.2 Screenshots of referred Journal in UGC CARE/SCOPUS/Web of Science and others.

The screenshot shows the website for the Journal of Pharmaceutical, Chemical and Biological Sciences (JPCBS). The page title is "Journal of Pharmaceutical, Chemical and Biological Sciences (JPCBS)". The ISSN is 2349-7658, and the abbreviated title is "J Pharm Chem Biol Sci (An International Peer Reviewed Online Journal)". The CODEN is JPCBIRG. The page lists various indexing services where the journal is indexed or abstracted, including International Standard Serial Number (ISSN), Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS), USA, Global Impact Factor 2015: 0.701, Index Copernicus, Poland (ICV) 2015: 55.00, Electronic Journals Library Germany, Geneva Foundation for Medical Education and Research, Switzerland, Research Bible, Tokyo, Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF), 2015: 5.923, Advanced Science Index (ASI), Germany, Cite Factor, Open Academic Journals Index (OAJI), NISCAIR- National science library, New Delhi, India, Index Medicus for South-East Asia Region (IMSEAR), International Committee of Medical Journal Editors, Jour Informatics, Infobase Index (BI Factor) for the year 2015 is 3.0, International Impact Factor Services (IIFS), Scientific Indexing Services (SIS), Texas, USA, Scholar Star, ROAD Directory of Open Access scholarly Resources, and Inflation InfoPort.

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First page : (100) Last page : (115)
Print ISSN : 0973-1431, Online ISSN : 0976-4755.

Preliminary studies on some wood rotting fungi of Beed District, Maharashtra
Mali Vasant Pandit
J. Watumull Sadhubella Girls College, Ulhasnagar Dist. Thane (M.S.) India, Pin. 421001
Online published on 27 August, 2019.

Abstract
Wood rot fungi are integral part of ecosystem associated with the recycling of dead wood biomass. Present communication deals of wood-rotting fungi available in Beed district of Maharashtra state.

Keywords
Wood-rot fungi, Maharashtra, Beed district.

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Print frequency: Quarterly
Month(s) of publication: March, June, September and December


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ICT Skills among Agricultural College Librarians: A Comparative Study
 Authors: **Kalbande, Dattatraya.T. and Chavan Subhash P.**
 Issue No. 4 (Dec. 2016), Volume No.6


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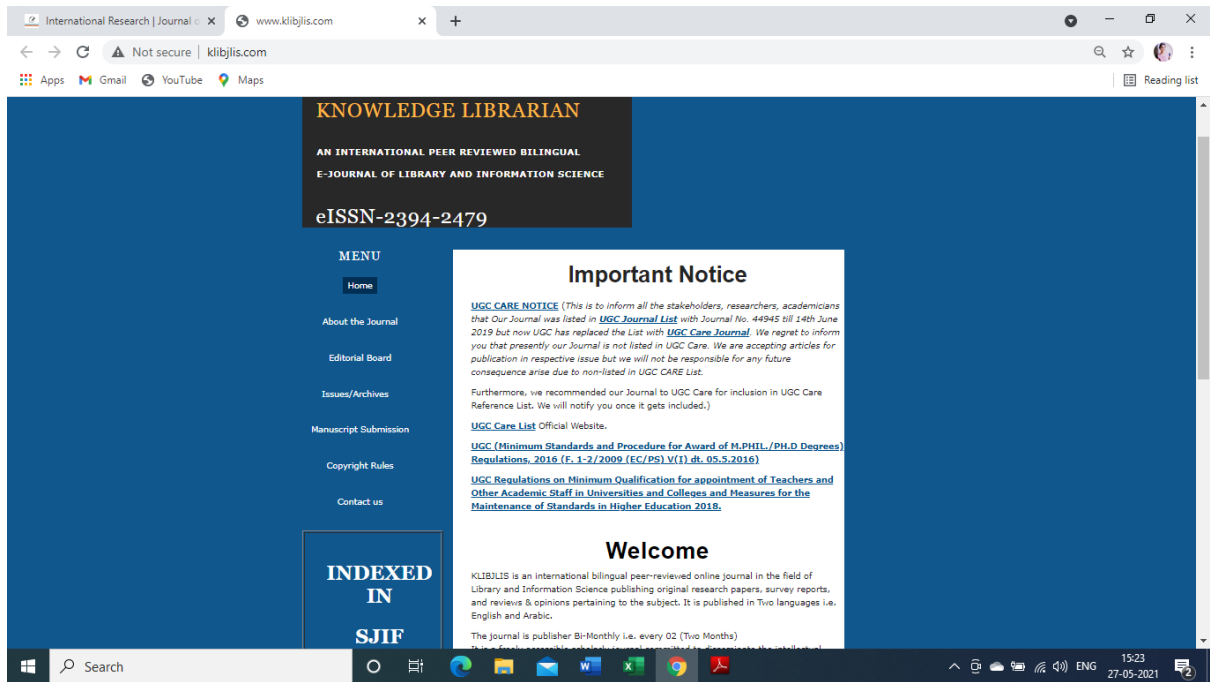
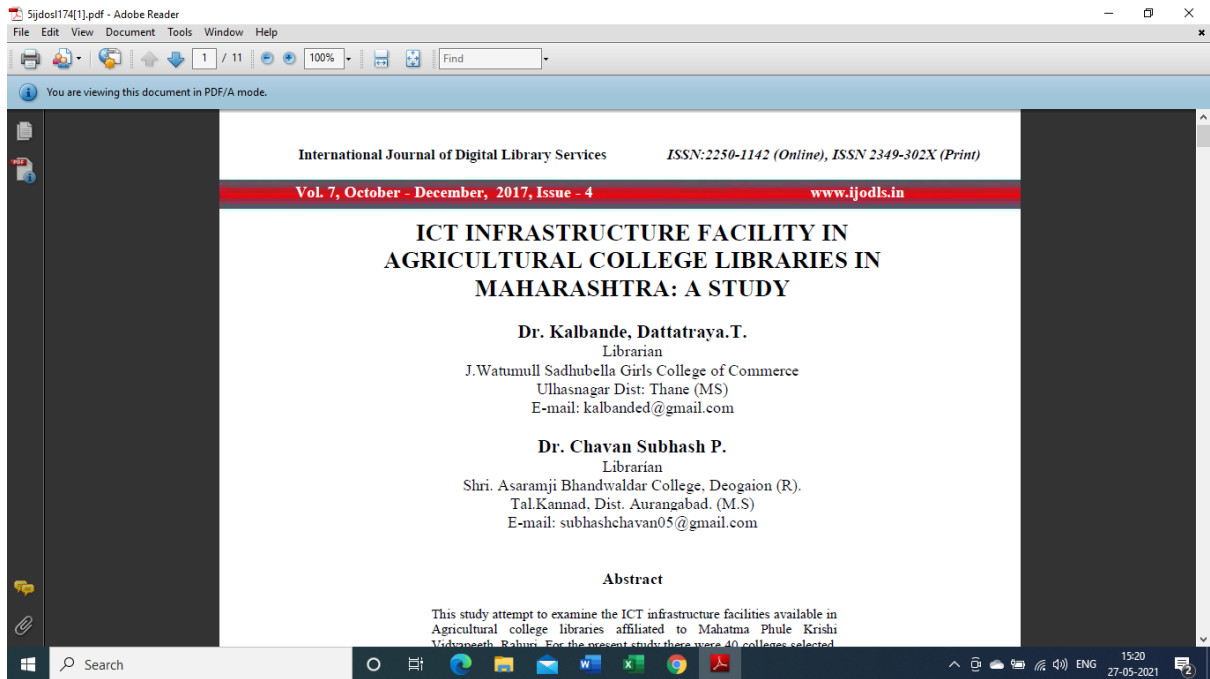
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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARY BUDGET: A STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

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***** Research Student**
Dept. of LIS, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India

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ABSTRACT - The objective of the present research paper is to highlight Agricultural college library budgets under the jurisdiction of Mahatma Phule Agricultural University, Rahuri. It includes expenditure of library budgets under various heads. The present study has various aspects. One of them is the assessment of the present budgetary status of Agricultural college libraries and to find out need of change to suggest practical solution to the prevailing problems of the college libraries with the help of the questionnaire method, the questionnaire was sent to all 49 Agricultural College Libraries along with self addressed duly stamped envelope with return postage by the researcher. The respondents were asked to return the questionnaire within 3 Months. Out of 49 only 40 (81.63%) questionnaires were received within a stipulated period.

Keywords : Agricultural Libraries, Library Budget, Print Resources, E-Resources.

1. INTRODUCTION

The central Campus of MPKV, Rahuri is located about 35km. away from Ahmednagar on State Highway No.19 leading to Manamad. The jurisdiction of MPKV, Rahuri extends over Western Maharashtra consisting of 10 districts viz., Jalgaon, Dhule, Nandurbar, Nashik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Solapur, Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur. The unique feature of this university jurisdiction is the wide variability in agro-climatic conditions of farming. Four out of nine agro-climatic zones of Maharashtra fall in this region. These are Western Ghats Zone, Sub-montane Zone, Western Maharashtra plain zone and scarcity zone. The total geographical area distributed among the 10 districts of this university is about 116 lakh ha (37.5 % of total geographical area of State). Out of this, about 72

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Resource Sharing and Networking in Agricultural College Libraries Under Jurisdiction of Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth: A Study

Dr. Kalbande, Dattatraya.T
 Librarian
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 Ulhasnagar Dist: Thane
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Abstract

No library today can be expected to directly hold all of the resources to fulfill all the needs of its users. Rather, most libraries supplement their local collections through resource-sharing arrangements that allow them to offer their clientele access to a broader universe of materials. Libraries participate in local, regional, or global services for the borrowing and lending of materials, supported by different types of organizational relationships and technical infrastructure. Hence in this paper is investigated that the librarians opinion regarding library networking and resource sharing as well willingness for sharing of various types of resources and academic activities. Present survey conducted in the month of January 2014 to December 2014 with the help of well structured questionair as well as personal interview.

Keywords: Resource Sharing, Library Networking, Agricultural Libraries, Resources.

Introduction

The library professional has never been exposed so much in past to the changing information scenario as it has been done now. In this age of information explosion, the technology has progressively replaced the old method of information collection, storage and retrieval. Today the walls of the library are giving way to electronic environments to establish links with information and virtual libraries that are getting shaped on the resource sharing and networking. Each individual library is acting as a place for storage and services to the users while the trend is to provide shared information to the users. Emphasis is given to access to information rather than owning it.

It is also possible to create their own institutional digital repositories by transforming their institutional publications which are in print. All this needs cooperation and support from the authorities of the colleges and active participate of library professionals.


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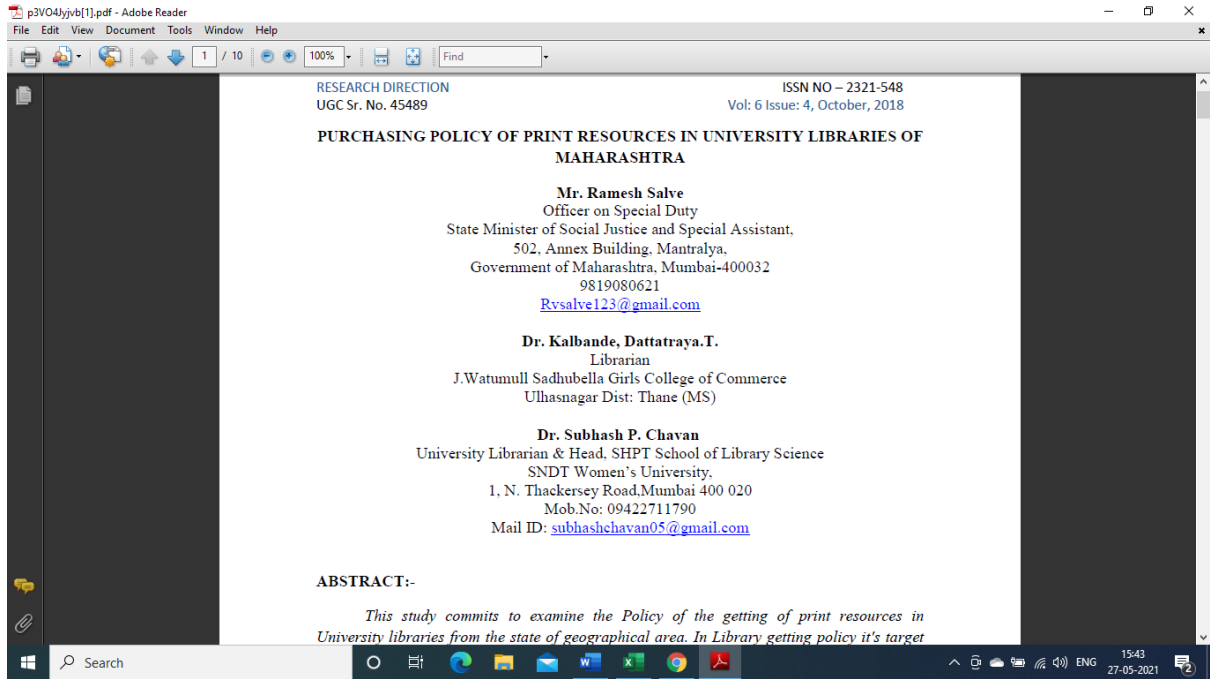
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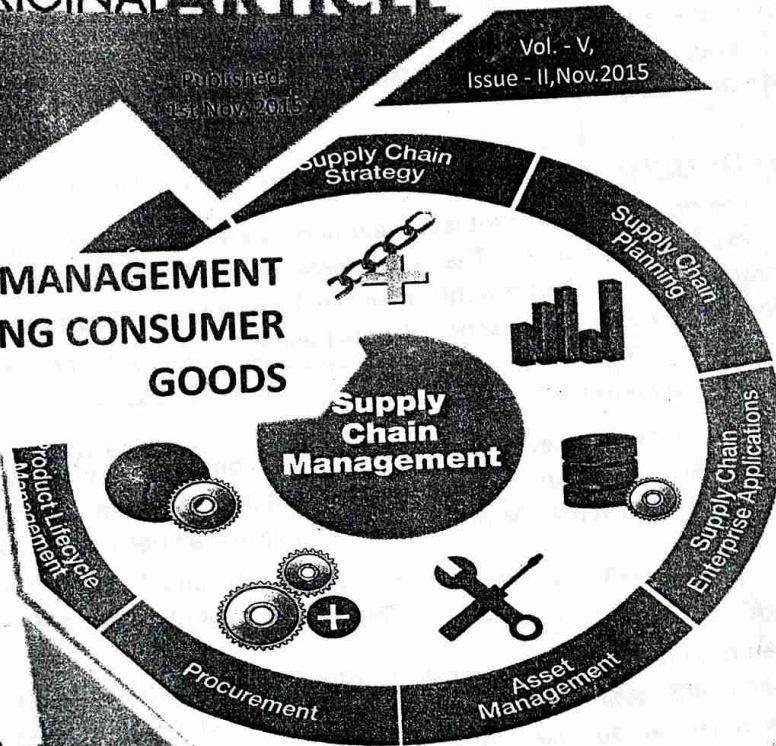
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Sangeeta Pawar

ABSTRACT

Supply chain management is an essential part of business today. The idea is to apply a the total systems approach to managing the entire flow of information, materials and services from raw materials suppliers through the factories and warehouses to the end customers. In the broadest sense, a supply chain refers to the way that materials flow through different organisations starting from with raw materials and ending with finished products delivered to ultimate customers. A supply chain is the sequence of distributors, retailers and final consumers.

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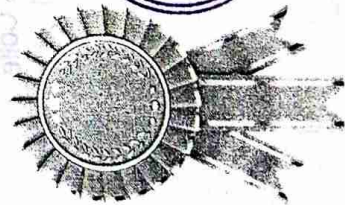
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**SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT IN
FAST MOVING CONSUMER
GOODS**

Awarded to

SANGEETA PAWAR AND MANGLANI KIRAN

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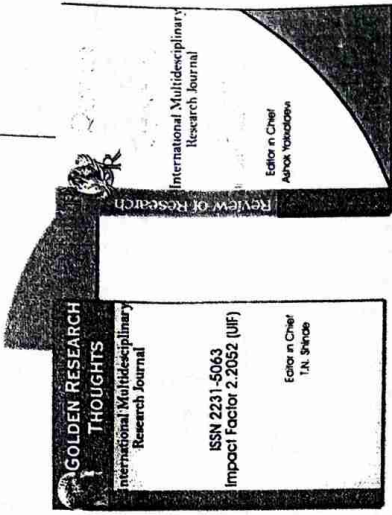


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SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT IN FAST
MOVING CONSUMER GOODS



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ABSTRACT:

Supply chain management is an essential part of business today. The idea is to apply a the total systems approach to managing the entire flow of information, materials and services from raw materials suppliers through the factories and warehouses to the end customers.

In the broadest sense, a supply chain refers to the way that materials flow through different organisations starting from with raw materials and ending with finished products delivered to ultimate customers.

A supply chain is the sequence of suppliers, transporters, ware houses, manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and final consumers. Different companies may have different supply chains due to nature of their operations and whether they are primarily a manufacturing or a service operation. The paper aims at providing an understanding about the key issues involved in the supply chain management of FMCG sector with case example of Amul diary products.



Sangeeta Pawar

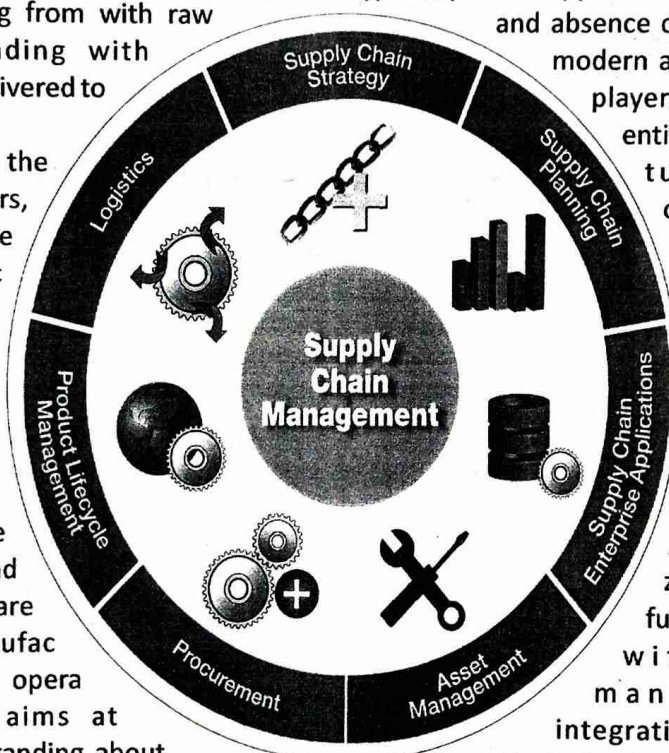
KEY WORDS:

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Amul products

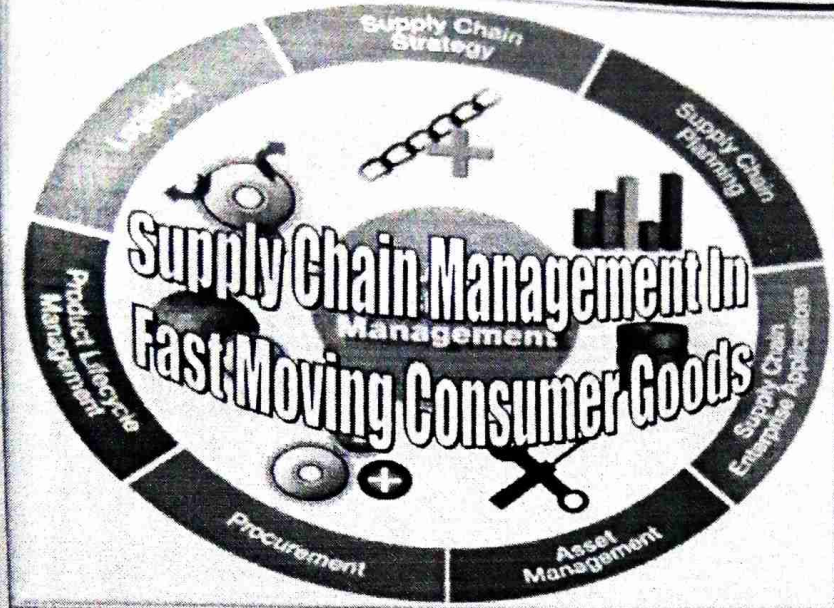
INTRODUCTION:

Supply chain management approach The traditional approach to SCM was the fragmented sub optimization within departments or within the company. The typicality in this approach is the local dominance and absence of global sense. In the modern approach all organized players are seen as one entity. In this manufacturing operations closely operates with all trading partners including customers at one side and suppliers at other side. In fact, the well defined customer demands are known and main focus of organizations becomes fulfilling this demand with the supply management thus integrating suppliers side.

Typically, it integrates all of its internal supply chain operations as well as external supply chain operations to deliver value to final consumers.



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SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT: A WORKING PATTERN OF DISTRIBUTORS AND WHOLESALERS IN EDIBLE OIL BUSINESS

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Abstract : This paper highlights effectiveness of supply chain management process which basically considers companies dealing in FMCG like Edible oil, basic concern of the same would be effective distribution to the end customer so that it can manage the demand and supply equitably. For maintaining equitable supply of goods, the Collaborative replenishment or Vendor managed inventory in SCM is used. The Distributor is the keystone. He is called by various nomenclatures like Distributor, redistributors, dealer, wholesale dealer etc... but broadly defined and generally acceptable definition of the distributor is 'A person or a firm who links the manufacturer/marketing company with the retailers.' He is the one who purchases from the manufacturing company in bulk quantity and re-distribute it in small quantities to retailers. But, in case of edible oil, the companies prefer multiple supply chain partners, as there is thin line difference between all intermediaries mentioned above. In all the cases, the role of distributors is very much essential so the companies try to manage their supply chain by closely working with their supply chain partners i.e. Wholesalers and retailers.

Keywords: FMCG, Distributor, SCM, Wholesaler, Edible Oil.

INTRODUCTION

Supply chain management is an essential part of business today. The idea is to apply a the total systems approach to managing the entire flow of information, materials and services from raw materials suppliers through the factories and warehouses to the end customers.

In the broadest sense, a supply chain refers to the way that materials flow through different organisations starting from with raw materials and ending with finished products delivered to ultimate customers.

A supply chain is the sequence of suppliers, transporters, warehouses, manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors, retailers and final consumers. Different companies may have different supply chains due to nature of their operations and whether they are primarily a manufacturing or a service operation.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1. To gain knowledge about supply chain management of Edible oil
2. To know the functions of Upstream and Downstream intermediaries in supply chain.
3. To study the Working pattern of wholesale units dealing in Edible oil.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Tool used was Questionnaire and interview method. Their working pattern and dealings with company brokers and stockists were studied through a structured Questionnaire.





Original Research Article

Diversity in Host Susceptibility to *Phellinus badius* from Marathwada, Maharashtra (India)

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ABSTRACT

In present study 3 districts including Beed, Osmanabad and Latur in Marathwada, Maharashtra state of India were selected by random to investigate the diversity of host susceptibility to *Phellinus badius*, which belonging to the family Hymenochaetaceae from order Aphyllophorales. This fungus causes white rot to various kinds of live standing or dead angiospermic wood. About 5 families show the susceptibility to this fungus.

Keyword: *Phellinus badius*; Beed; Osmanabad; Latur; Marathwada.



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deposited, as the maturing cells die. This species decay heartwood and causes white rot of live standing trees and dead logs of angiospermic. No other class of forest diseases cause more timber damage heart decays [12; 13]. Species of *Phellinus* are probably responsible for more timber loss than any other genus of wood destroying fungi [14]. Species of *Phellinus* are parasitic, perthophytic and/or saprobic causing white rot that degrade both lignin and cellulose [15; 16-18]. They dwell on a wide variety of angiosperms and/or gymnosperms [19; 20; 21] causing heart rot disease in live standing trees.

CONCLUSION

During the investigation it was observed that *Phellinus badius* has a wide host range. The total 7 host genera are observed from Angiosperms. The dominating genera amongst the host diversity are *Acacia arabica*, *Leucaena leucocephala* and *Gliricidia sepium*. Mimosaceae has the maximum no. of genera (36) are infected by *Phellinus badius* followed by Fabaceae (7), Caesalpinaceae (1), Casurinaceae (1) and Ebenaceae (1). It can be stated that dominant families infected by *Phellinus badius* seem to be Mimosaceae and Fabaceae. As far as host species range of *Phellinus badius* from Marathwada is concerned, the most frequently attacked host is *Acacia arabica* following *Leucaena leucocephala*, *Gliricidia sepium* and *Albizia lebbek*. The white rot caused by *Phellinus badius* leads to serious wood deterioration. The outcome of this investigation could be helpful in future in forest pathology and medicinal research point of view.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interests.

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PRELIMINARY STUDIES ON TYPES OF WOOD DECAY BY SOME WOOD DECAY FUNGI FROM SOUTH EASTERN MARATHWADA (MAHARASHTRA)

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ABSTRACT: Wood decay is a major cause of damage in trees. Wood rot fungi are integral part of ecosystem associated with the recycling of the dead wood biomass of earth. This survey will enrich the treasure of unexplored Marathwada mycobiota wealth.

Key words: Wood decay, Brown rot, White rot, Marathwada

INTRODUCTION:

Tropical forests of Beed, Osmanabad and Latur districts of the Marathwada (Plate. 1) have moderate fungal flora, but there are only a few references concerning enumeration of wood decaying mycobiota and there is no comprehensive account on Wood Decaying which include a large number of genera and species which are most interesting from the point of view of their habitats, nutrition requirements and capacity to decompose the lignin.

A tree has its own strong survival system that allows it to live longer and grow larger than any other creature on the earth. Wood perennials constitute a very large fraction of the total biomass of the earth which is yearly 80 X 10⁹ metric ton (Basham, 1975). However, determination of wood tissue has received a scanty attention, compared to that of herbaceous plants, which leads to great loss of commercial timber (Cooke and Rayner, 1984).

Spread of disease in managed forests often occurs when air-borne basidiospores colonize freshly cut stump surfaces during thinning operations. The fungus then grows through the stump and infects other trees at the point of stem grafts or contact. This disease goes on for many years inside the trees and is unseen. Strength is lost as wood is decomposed by microorganisms for wood. Finally results are seen as big hollow cores in old trees which come crashing down in storms.

MATERIALS AND METHODS :

For the present investigation, the specimens of wood decaying fungi were collected from different forest areas and saw mills of Marathwada, mainly from the tropical forests and saw mills of the Beed, Osmanabad and Latur districts (Plate. 1.) The host list of specimens collected therein and examined for the present studies are listed in table 1. Mature fruit bodies along with their host substrate were collected in plastic bags, noting locality, date, colour of the material and type of attachment as suggested by Gilbertson and Ryvarden (1986).

Macroscopic data of host and specimen was noted in the field such as distinctive shape, texture, colour, strength of the fruiting bodies that form on trees. Collected specimens along with host substrate were brought to laboratory; sun dried and labelled neatly the date of collection, location and host of each specimen. Standard chemical tests were done such as spraying of 1% benzidine in 90% ethanol (Hintikka and Laine,

1970) on decaying wood samples to compare the type of rot (Table 1).

To find out the utilization of host substrate resources by each type of fungus regarding Cellulose, Lignin, protein, simple sugars grinded host substrate were tested with Benedict's solution, Biuret's reagent and 1% iodine to infer presence or absence of simple sugars, protein and polysaccharides

OBSERVATIONS

Fungi that break down woody plants into their basic elements are a critical part of the tropical ecosystem (Plate 2). Without them, dead trees and shrubs would cover the soil and decompose very slowly. New seedlings not only need a clear path to the sunlight, they need the nutrients locked away in dead plants: Rotted wood enriches the soil for plant growth and improves its structure.

Wood decay fungi also damage living trees. In the tropics, millions of hectares of plantations are affected, as are fruit trees and woody landscape plants. Trees with internal decay (Plate 3, 4) often lose limbs or blow over in strong winds. They are a hazard around people and buildings.

Wood refers to both the dead xylem cells in the centre of the tree responsible for structural support (heartwood), and the living xylem cells beneath the bark that carry water and nutrients up the tree (sapwood). Most wood rot fungi degrade the heartwood. Brown rot fungi have enzymes that break down polysaccharides, but leave most of the brown-coloured lignin. Although these fungi have been primarily considered as destroyer of timber, they may have positive applications beside their value of recycling process of decomposed wood (Mali (2015, 2016); Mali *et. al.* (2016), Chouse & Mali (2016).

Fungi namely *Ganoderma* are medicinally important cause white rot, degrading lignin along with the polysaccharides, leaving wood spongy and bleached. Pathogenic fungi attack sapwood and can kill the tree (Plate 5).

Most wood decay fungi are in the order Aphyllophorales. They form spores on narrow gills or in pores on the underside of fruiting bodies (Plate 5). Wood rot fungi enter trees either as spores landing in wounds, or by root to root contact. After spores germinate, thread-like strands of the fungus body called hyphae colonize the heartwood. At some time after the wood is well colonized, the fungus forms



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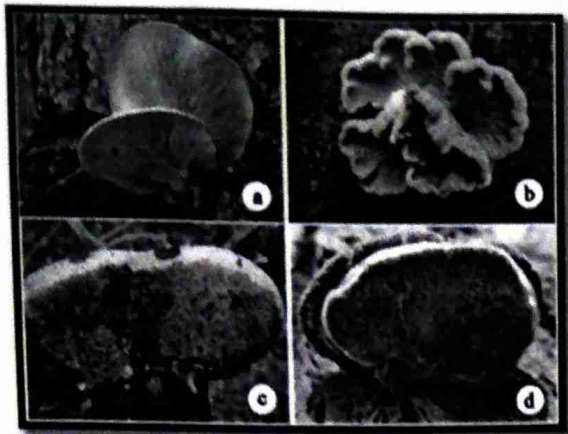


Plate 5 Spore producing surfaces: a-b spores on narrow gills, c-d.

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Common Environmental Allergens Causing Respiratory Allergy

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Abstract: In India, most of the population lives in villages and their chief occupation are farming and agriculture. People from rural areas have migrated to urban for their settlement for the sake of their job opportunities. However, today more than 20 % of the population in India suffers from Allergic Biomorpho types like fungal spores, *Cladosporium*, *Penicillium nigricans*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Aspergillus flavus* and smut spores pollen grains, insect parts, house dust mites. In various surveys carried out all over the world have established the presence of the fungi in air, about 10 to 20% population of the world is known to suffer from allergic rhinitis, bronchial asthma and eczema.

Keywords:-*Environmental Allergens, Cladosporium, Aspergilli, Penicilli, Curvularia, Rhizopus*, allergic rhinitis, bronchial asthma.

1. INTRODUCTION


In Indian environment, a rich diversity of fungi and other bio components in indoor and outdoor atmosphere is reported. The most pre dominant types in extramural air are *Cladosporium*, *Aspergilli*, *Penicilli*, *Curvularia*, *Rhizopus*, and *Helminthosporium*; while some of the allergenic fungi reported in intramural air are *Aspergilli*, *Penicilli*, *Cladosporium*, *Penicillium nigricans*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Aspergillus flavus* and smut spores. In different parts of the world, there is an urgent need to organize all the information available in the form of seasonal calendars and all allergic fungal spore types enlisted and made readily available for the use of a common man and medical practitioners as a diagnostic tool. Important airborne fungi of different working environment have been studied and enlisted for their seasonal and annual variations.

In India, most of the population lives in villages and their chief occupation is farming and agriculture. Since independence, people from rural areas have migrated to urban for their settlement for the sake of their job opportunities. However, today more than 20 % of the population in India suffers from Allergic Biomorpho types like fungal spores, pollen grains, insect parts, house dust mites animal danders chemicals, foods, etc. have already been proved to cause allergic disorders (Kino and Singh,1978; Gravesen, 1979; Kang *et al.* 1979, Shivpuri,1980; Burge,1890).The seasonal and annual variations of these bioaersols have been extensively studied in different parts o the world including India. Many reports from India have provided information on prevalence of airborne fungi in ambient air (Ramalingam,1971; Agarwal and Shivpuri,1974; Tilak and Kulkarni,1980; Maribhat and Rajasab,1988; Pandit and Singh, 1992; Gupta and Chanda,1989; Singh and Singh,1994; Rawat *etal*,2000; Pande,2001;). The air inside the building is often contaminated with particles and chemicals that adversely affect the health of the occupants. These pollutants are brought indoors from the outside or from indoor sources. Outdoor aeroallergens appeared to be originated from vegetation above ground, but not significantly from the soil. To a large extent, therefore, their origin is an agricultural problem, aggravated by our need to cultivate plants in pure stands. Fortunately the interests of farmers and allergic patients are to some extent, is identical (Peterson *et al*, 1958).

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Traditional Medicines for Diabetes from Villages in Balaghat Region and its Modern Approach with S Patanjali Medicinal Products.

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ABSTRACT

Present paper deals with Traditional medicinal practices for diabetes in Balaghat Region of Marathwada, Maharashtra, India. Balaghat range originates from western Ghat at Harichandra range Balaghat extends southeastward for about 320 km to the border of Maharashtra and Karnataka states. It occupies parts of Ahmadnagar, Beed, Osmanabad and Solapur district. I had collected the traditional knowledge from villages, rural areas, and hilly areas of this region. Some medicinal plant like *Aegle marmelos*, *Argyreia nervosa*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Carissa carandas*, *Eugenia jambolana*, *Ficus benghalensis*, *Gymnema sylvestre*, *Momordica charantia*, *Punica granatum*, *Tinospora cordifolia* and *Trigonella foenum-graceum*. Practioners were interviewed and recorded the valuable traditional Knowledge of vaidya, Janata. Such valuable knowledge of vaidya is compared to another research workers for its authentication.

Keywords- Traditional medicine, vaidya, diabetes, Marathwada Balaghat ranges.

INTRODUCTION

Diabetes is a metabolic disease on of its early symptoms is increased urination. Diabetes is recognized as a disease that cannot be completely cured but as a condition whose progress could be checked and kept well under control by diet. An active life and certain specific home remedies would come in handy. Even when the disease is in a more advanced state the very same home remedies could be used in combination with conventional allopathic treatment to the patient's advantage.(Girja Khanna, 1982).

Most bitter are indicated in diabetes while all sugars are prohibited. Karla, Methi seeds and leaves, jamun seeds, gudmar, Leaves of samudra shok, flower of nivdung, bark of fig, Neem and Gulvel. All help the diabetic to fight this disease. There must be included liberally in the diet. All these have the property to use up sugar in the body and lower the level of circulating sugar.

Medicinal plants are of great value in the field of treatment and cure of diseases. Over the years, scientific research has expanded our knowledge of medicinal plants and chemical effects and composition of the active constituents which determines medicinal properties of plant. From ancient time, medicinal plants like *Argyreia nervosa*, *Ficus benghalensis*, *Gymnema sylvestre*, *Eugenia jambolana*, *Momordica charantia*, *Tinospora cordifolia* and *Trigonella foenum-graecum* one of the etiologic factors implicated in the development of diabetes and its complications is the damage indices by free radicals and so antidiabetic compound with antioxidant properties would be more beneficial.

In Ayurveda, it is known as Prameha which means profuse urinations It is Metabolic disorder reflections. It is metabolic disorder reflecting in abnormality of urine according to modern science, Diabetes referred to by doctors as Diabetes mellitus, describes group of metabolic diseases in which person has high blood glucose blood sugar either because of insulin production in inadequate or because of the body cells do not respond properly to insulin or both. The body does not produce insulin.

Symptoms of diabetic patient includes, frequent urination intense thirst and hunger weight gain unusual weight loss, fatigue, cut and bruises do not head, male sexual dysfunction, numbness and fingling in handles and feet.

There are three types of diabetes.

- 1) Type 1 diabetes.
- 2) Type 2 diabetes.
- 3) Gestational diabetes.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present study was based on the extensive field surveys was done by frequently arranged collection tours to different villages of the Balaghat region during different seasons, winter, summer and rainy seasons of the years from July 2012 and continued up to July 2016. In four years frequent visit, where made in order to cover different locality area of Beed, Latur and Osmanabad was study area for diabetes practioners in this area in Balaghat region. All these medicinal practioners in rural areas are called vaidyas. During survey participatory interview tools including group discussion informal meetings questionnaire, survey and field observation were used for primary data collection survey were done in Balaghat.

Interviews were taken with consideration to uses, Preservation and evaluation of traditional knowledge. The medicinal plants were collected, identified and scientific validity is compared to available literature. Medicinal plants, Jain S. K. (1968). Flora of Presidency of Bombay, I-III by T. Cooke, Flora of Osmanabad - V. N. Naik (1979), Flora of Marathwada - V. N. Naik (1998), Tree flora of Balaghat range, Maharashtra - Gaikwad S. P. & R. D. Gore

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(2015), Flora of Kolhapur District - S. R. Yadav and M. M. Sardesai (2002) and Flora of Solapur District - Gaikwad S. P. & K. U. Garud (2015), Flora of Beed District Rothe S. P. (1984). There are various methods of traditional practices for diabetes still in Balaghat region which is purely based on Ayurvedic practice.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION**Adhatoda vasica** Nees.

Family-Acanthaceae

Common name-Adulsa

Take fresh leaves extract juice mixed with honey is referred orally twice in a day. Consume empty *stomach* for better results to cure diabetes (Mane Mandadari Dattatrya, Latur).

Argyrea nervosa (Burm F) Boj.

Family- Convolvulaceae

Common name-Samudra shok.

Plant part used: Leaves.

Uses: Collect leaves washed in water then dried in shade. Crushed powder take 1 tea spoon powders twice in day for 7-8 days for reduce sugar in diabetic patient. Vaidya Wagh (Ahmednagar).

Azadirachta indica

Family: Meliaceae

Common name : Neem

Take fresh leaves crush and extract juice consume 100 ml juice twice a day to cure diabetes. (Hakim Dastagir Mandihar AUSA).

Carissa carandas Linn

Family-Apocynaceae

Common name-Karvand

Plant parts: Fruits.

Uses- Fruits dried in shade and crushed consume two teaspoons powder twice a day for one month to cure diabetes (Vaidya Wagh, Ahmednagar).

Ficus benghalensis Linn.

Family :Moraceae

Common name: Umbar

Plant parts: Bark

Grind a stem bark up to fine powder Take teaspoonful powder with 50 ml warm milk thrice a day daily for diabetes. (Kurup V.N.K. , 1979).

Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) R. Br. ex Schult.

Family- Asclepiadaceae

Common name- Aphu mari, Gudmar

Plants parts: Leaves

Uses: Collect leaves dry in shade after drying crushed in powder form. Consume 1 teaspoon powder per day in morning for 15 days in diabetes (Vaidya Ghute shriram Baliram, Sai Dhoki).

Momordica charantia Linn.

Family- Cucurbitaceae

Common name- Karle

Plant part used: Leaves and fruits

Uses: Take 2 gm dried powder of Karle with 2 gm pulp of Bel fruit. This Mixture is given for one month to cure diabetes. (Vaidya, Sahane Narhari Dadarao. (Ghat Nandur), Ghute shriram Baliram (Sai Dhoki). Take fresh fruit obtained 1 cup juice and take twice a day to cure diabetes. (Sheikh Zain-ul-Abidin et al, 2018).

Opuntia elatior Mill

Family- Cactaceae

Common name- Phadya Nivdung

Uses: Fruit are edible and used traditional folk medicine because of its role in treating diabetes.

Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeel

Family-Myrtaceae

Common name- Jambhul.

Plant parts used: Leaves and seeds

Uses:- Grind the seeds and take one teaspoon powder evening and morning to reduce blood sugar . 4 green leaves crushed to powder are mixed with 50 ml water. After sieving consume it in the morning 10 days to cure diabetes. (Vaidya Wagh , Ahmednagar).

Punica granatum Linn.

Family: Punicaceae

Common name : Dalim

Take tender leaves. Chewed for 15 days to cure diabetes. (Vaidya- Gunjal Rajaram Narhari Chausa)

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Tinospora cordifolia (L). Merr.

Family: Menispermaceae

Vernacular name: Gulwel

Take a 2 gm root powder of Gulwel with dried fruit powder 3gm of Karle is given to diabetic patient twice in a day for one month during this period, patients are not allowed to drink tea and coffee and non-veg during the administration of medicines. (Vaidya Waze Vinayak Ashokrao, Beed.)

Trigonella foenum-graceum L.

Family: Fabaceae

Common name: Methi

He advised to take *Trigonella foenum-graceum* (Methi) after flowering methi is important due to nourishing capacity of pancreas. It helps to balance the sugar levels in both diabetes, type- 1 and type -2. Take entire plants dry in shade. Grind fine powder. Take two teaspoonful powder twice day daily to balance sugar level in diabetes (Vaidya Maske Madhav Jairam, Lamjana).

Discussion

As far as traditional practices in Balaghat region is concerned, all the Practitioners of this area has the faith in ayurvedic treatment. All these practices are developed from their generation to generation. All these practices are developed from their plants like Samudra shok, Dalimb, Aadulsa, Neem, Methi, Gulwel, Nivdung, Karvand, Umbar and Jabhul are utilized from ancient time to our present time.

In our Modern age also, swami Ramdev Baba formulated Various ayurvedic products like Diuya modhu kalp vati. It controls diabetes and related complications. In this formulation also he used various medicinal plants which is already utilized in Balaghat region except some rare plants which are not found in Balaghat region, of Marathwada, Maharashtra. He used *Sweritia chirata* (Chairayat) *Picrorhiza kurroa* (kutki), *Shilajeet* (Asphalatum) *Aconitum heterophyllum* (Atees). For this diabetic Patients, Patanjali yog vidhyapeth provided various Ayurvedic Products live Sugar Ghatak, Madhunashini vati, Madhu Kusumkar Ras and Madhumehari granules for the treatment of Diabetes.

The present work is mainly based on information gathered from the interview with the tribal and local medicinal practitioner on the plant used in the treatment of diabetes and relevant plant species collected from the study area. Most of the peoples living in villages of the study area are poor and illiterate. Also they are out of the reach of modern medicines and on other hand, the market price of most available medicines are very expansive. As a result, these medicinal plants are used by them to cure diabetes. In the present study our data is compared with the available data of Indian literature and earlier workers. Aher R. K. et al (2004), Jagtap S. D. et al (2006), Dey Abhijit (2010), Ghorband et al (2011), Gupta et al (2010), Kosalge S.B. & Fursule R.A. (2009), Kshirsagar Anil A. et al (2012), Kumar R. et al (2004), Patil M. V. & Patil D. A. (2006), Patil M. V. and D. A. Patil (2005), Patil M. V. et al (2006), Patil S. L. and D. A. Patil (2007), Pawar, S. & Patil, D. A. (2007), Patil, M.V. & Patil D. A. (2007), Pawar Subhangi & Patil D. A. (2008), Patil D. A. (2008), Vasant Mali (2016). Mali P.Y. & Bhadane V.V. (2008), Survase S. A. et al (2013). Hassan Mukhtair et al (2018), Sheikh Zain-ul-Abidin et al (2018). Kurup P. N. V.(1977), Khyade M. S. et al ((2010), Kachare (2010), Suravase S.A. (2011), Shaikh et al (2015), Uniyal, S. et al (2006), Ayyanar, et al (2009), Sharma, P.P. & Mujundar, A.M. (2003). Shisode S. B. and D. A. Patil (1993). Shalini Vidyarthi et al (2013), Upadhyay, P.B. & et al (2007).

Conclusion

Due to practices of Allopathy, Various side effects are occurred. So Now a days, the new era of Herbal Medicinal Products are introduced by Swami Ramdev Baba. The Medicinal plants used by Ramdev Baba and Medicinal Practitioners in Balaghat region are near about same with some exceptional cases. But the actual formulations, it's Percentage of products, the method of administration is different due to lack of modern knowledge of plant's constituents and it's properties, phytochemical constituents and ingredients.

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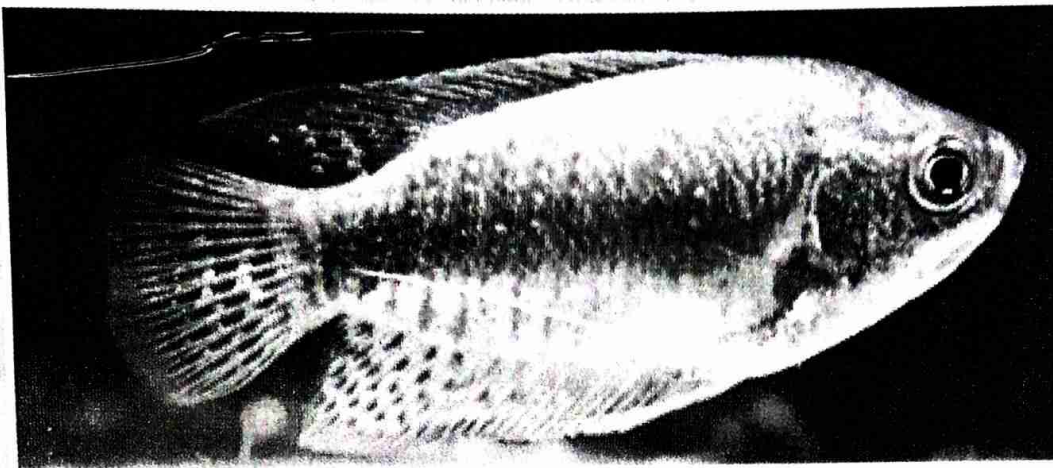
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DIVERSITY OF APHYLLOPHORALES FROM LATUR DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT

Wood rotting is normally caused by fungi belonging to the order Aphyllophorales. Present survey deals the availability of Aphyllophoraceous fungi from different tehsils of Latur district of Maharashtra state.

Key Words : Wood rotting fungi, Aphyllophorales, Latur, Maharashtra.

Introduction

Many researchers studied wood decaying fungi occurring in India (Bose, 1938; Banerjee, 1947; Bagchee and Bakshi 1951; Bakshi, 1971; Thind and Dhanda, 1980; Roy and De, 1996 and Sharma 1995). In South West India, these fungi have been studied from Western Ghats of Maharashtra (Randive *et al.*, 2011), and in addition from, Ashti (Mali, 2015) and Beed (Mali, 2019). Present paper gives an account on the occurrence of these fungi from Latur district of Maharashtra state.

Materials and Methods :

Survey and collection of specimens was done from July 2014 till December 2017. Specimens were collected from injured stems and branches, living and dead stem, dead and rotting logs of wood. Those specimens were brought to the laboratory; dried and packed in polythene bags. Morphological characters and microscopic details were recorded. and the fungi were following Rattan (1977); Ryvarden and Johansen (1980); Ryvarden (1991); Natrajan and Kolandavelu (1998); Lim *et al.*, (2001) and Zmitrovich *et al.*, (2006).

Results and Discussion :

Deterioration of wood is mainly caused by wood decaying fungi. Among them Aphyllophoraceous fungi are main

decomposers. They cause white and brown rot; degrade lignin and cellulose in the wood.

During present survey, over 400 specimens belonging to order Aphyllophorales were recorded on woods of 32 angiosperm plant species. In all 34 genera and 47 species of wood rotting fungi were identified (Table 1).

Out of the species identified *Ganoderma multipileum*, *Hymenochaete rheicolor* and *Phylloporia chrysites* have been reported for the first time from Maharashtra. Wide diversity in the susceptibility of host was observed. The species *Trametes leonina* was found to be associated with only *Mangifera indica*, while *Grammothele fuligo* was found on the blogs of *Cocos nucifera* which is the monocotyledonous hosts (Table 2).

Some of the hosts were found susceptible to a single fungus, viz. *Acacia farnesiana* to *Ganoderma curtisii*; *Balanites roxburghii* and *Citrus sinensis* to *Flavodon flavus*; *Butea monosperma* to *Favolus tenuiculus*; *Eucalyptus globulus* to *Scopuloides hydroides*; *Jatropha curcas* to *Schizophyllum commune*; *Manilkara zapota* to *Earliella scabrosa*; *Melia azedarach* to *Trametes pubescens*; *Moringa pterygosperma* to *Daedaleopsis confragosa*; *Nerium oleander* to *Flavodon flavus*; *Prosopis julifera* to *Amyloporus campbellii*; *Psidium guajava* to *Phellinus allardii*; *Samanea saman* to *Trametes cingulata*; *Swietenia mahogany* to *Ipex vellereus*; *Tectona grandis* and *Vitex* *dondo* to *Schizophyllum commune*.

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(Table 2). The study revealed that specimens like *Flavodon flavus*, *Ganoderma lucidum*, *Hexagonia tenuis*, *Phellinus badius*, *Phellinus pomaceus*, *Schizophyllum commune*, *Scytinostroma rhizomorpharum*, *Trametes cingulata*, *Trametes leonina* and *Trametes variegata* were found to be dominant wood rotting fungi (Table 1). The Aphyllophoraceous members like *Cellulariella acuta*, *Ceriporia xylostromatoides*, *Coriolopsis telfairii*, *Fuscoporia senex*, *Hymenochaete rheicolor*, *Inonotus poncei*, *Leiotrametes lactinea*, *Loweporus tephroporus*, *Navisporus floccosus*, *Peniophora nuda*, *Polyporus philippinensis*, *Phlebiopsis friesii*, *Phlebia ludoviciana*, *Phylloporia chrysites*, *Rigidoporus vinctus* and *Scopuloides hydroides* were recorded to be rare in the study area (Table 1).

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				FHC/VPM- 269
			Ahmedpur	FHC/VPM- 128
			Jalkot	FHC/VPM- 161
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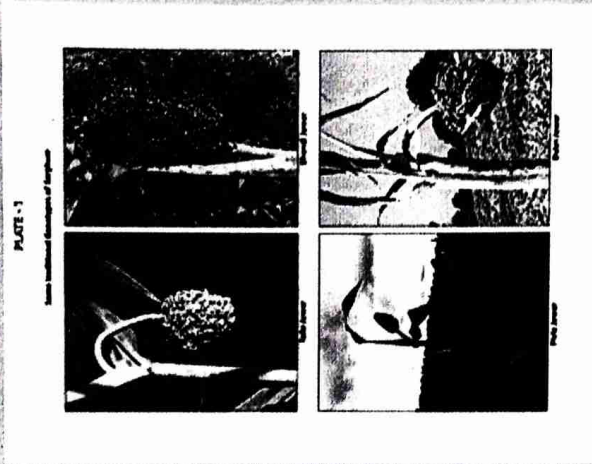


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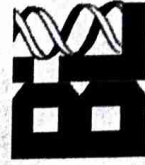
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Introduction

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(1) *Adhatoda ze*
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V. K. Salve
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ABSTRACT

Wood rot fungi are integral part of ecosystem associated with the recycling of dead wood biomass. Present communication deals of wood-rotting fungi available in Beed district of Maharashtra state.

Key words: Wood-rot fungi, Maharashtra, Beed district.

Introduction

In tropical ecosystem, fungi which break down wood into basic elements are known as wood rot or wood decaying fungi. Wood decaying fungi are primary biotic decomposers of wood. They can also attack living trees, acting either as true pathogens or as rotting agents of heartwood and sapwood. These fungi release enzymes that digest the components of wood such as cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin. The common features among them are lignicolous nature of nutrition, resupinate effused reflexed to pileate basidiocarps with various shapes, size and color. Microscopically, they are classified on the basis of monomitic to trimitic hyphal system, presence or absence of setal and cystidial elements in the trama, various shape of basidiospores with or without ornamentation, and amyloidy test of the hyphae and spores (Roy and De, 1996; Leelavathy and Ganesh, 2000 and Sharma, 2000, 2012).

No systematic and detailed studies have been done on this group so far, in Beed district of Maharashtra state. However, some fragmented studies have been carried out by Ranadive *et al* (2011) from the adjacent Pune district. Based on the surveys conducted in the various localities of Beed district and the studies carried out both in the field and the herbarium, a preliminary report on these fungi is being communicated.

Material and Methods

Random collection of fungal specimens were done during the month of July-August, just after first rainfall, till November. All of the specimens were sun and air dried and kept in brown paper packet as per the international mycological herbarium guidelines. Morphological and microscopic characters were recorded from fresh materials in the field and dried materials in the laboratory. The morphological observations were carried out using Cosmo Compound light Microscope under 10 X objective. Thin sections of basidiocarps were cut with the help of sharp blades and traeted in 10 % KOH, Lactophenol, Cotton Blue and Melzer's reagent successively. Microscopic observations were made under 40 X and 100 X (oil immersion) magnification (Cosmo Research SP-22). All measurements were recorded using Micrometer. All specimens have been deposited in the Department of Botany, Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya, Kada Dist. Beed, Maharashtra. The specimens were identified following Rattan, (1977); Ryvardeen and Johanson, (1980); Natarajan and Kolandavelu, (1998); Leelavathy and Ganesh, (2000); Sharma, (1995, 2012) Dai, (2010). Following fungal specimens were identified, and described.



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Amyloporus campbellii (Berk.) Ryvarden
Norw. J. Bot. 24: 217, 1977; *Polyporus campbellii* Berk., *Hooker's J. Bot. Kew, Gard. Misc.* 6: 228, 1854.

Description: Roy & De (1996), Leelavathy & Ganesh (2008) & Sharma (2012).
Distribution in India: Tamilnadu; Madhya Pradesh; Maharashtra; West Bengal and Tropical Himalaya.

Remarks: Rare. This taxon serves as type material for the genus *Amyloporus* Ryvarden and for such specimens which are having characteristic annual growth tendency, annual growth habit, poroid basidiocarps, simple septate and clamped generative hyphae, hymenial hyphae without clamp connections, and finely asperulate and amyloid basidiospores (David and Rajchenberg, 1985, 1987; Roy and De, 1996; Leelavathy and Ganesh, 2008; Hattori, 2008; Sharma, 2012). Macro and microscopic characters of present specimens are fairly within the range of type material such as stipitate to pileate basidiocarps with tapered base which are sappy, heavy and pinkish white to ochraceous when fresh, whereas turns light weight and brittle when dried, including monomitic clamped generative hyphae and amyloid ornamented basidiospores. Moreover, its context is having a malodor of decaying vegetables or garbage. It has been Reported as mycorrhizic fungi associated with grass's root (Sharma, 2012) whereas, few others believe that it causes rot (Chen and Shen, 2014). However, during present investigation most of the specimens were collected from soil, attached with underground roots of *Prosopis julifera*. In field *Amyloporus campbellii* can be easily confused with *A. succulentus*, Jia J. Chen & L.L. Shen, due to similarity in macro and micromorphology but, molecular data and dextrinoid pale golden yellow skeletal hyphae clearly establishes later as independent taxon.

Auricularia auricula-judae (Bull.) Quél.,
Enchir. fung. (Paris): 207 (1886).
Description: Lowy (1952)
Distribution in India: Many parts of India

Remarks: This is one of the common jelly fungi on dead woods and trees which can be easily identified on the basis of jelly consistency and earlike appearance.

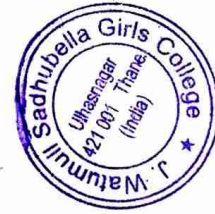
Auricularia mesenterica (Dicks.) Pers.,
Mycol. eur. (Erlanga) 1: 97 (1822).
Description: Lowy (1952)
Distribution in India: Tropical to subtropical India

Remarks: Comparatively less common, and encountered only once. It can be identified due to its effused fleshy and more or less thick fruiting bodies which turns into thin cracked crust on drying.

Cellulariella acuta (Berk.) Zmitr. & V.
Malysheva, *Index Fungorum* 180: 1 (2014).
Description: Bakshi (1971), Roy and Mitra (1982), Roy and De (1996), Leelavathy and Ganesh (2000).

Distribution in India: North western Himalaya, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra.

Remarks: Abundant. Common wood rot fungi, causing white spongy rot on dead and living trees. Literature survey in India (Bakshi 1971; Roy and Mitra, 1982; Roy and De, 1996; Leelavathy and Ganesh, 2012; Sharma 2012) and abroad (Lloyd, 1910; Cunningham 1965; Ryvarden and Johansen 1980; Zhao and Zhang 1992) reveals that hymenophore of present taxon is highly variable feature creating confusion and results in numerous synonyms in the text. Every collection has different hymeneal form (Lloyd, 1898-1925). During this study too, there was confusion due to poroid, daedaloid, labyrinthine or irpicoid to partly lamellate hymenophore. However, microscopic features like trimitic hyphal system with highly branched bovista type binding hyphae, broadly cylindrical relatively medium sized basidiospores were constant and trustworthy features, which forced the author to place it under present taxon. Zmitrovich and Malysheva (2013) placed it under *Cellulariella* on the basis of molecular phylogeny.




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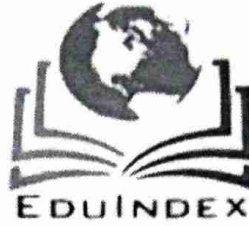
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Green Accounting: Need and Importance in India

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ABSTRACT

This research paper neighbours meaning of green accounting needs and importance of green accounting. The paper gives importance the implementation of green accounting. Green accounting is how much is essential for developing country just like India. Now green accounting importance is increasing day by day so that Government of India also planning to adopt green accounting system mandatory. This paper is also show the how the India take initiative relating to Green accounting. In this paper we make a comparison between traditional accounting and green accounting.

Keywords: Green Accounting, Traditional Accounting, Environment Protection.

INTRODUCTION

Green accounting concept was introduced by an economist professor Peter wood in the year 1980. Green account is also call environmental accounting .It plays important role in corporate social responsibility. Incorporate world's environmental resource and assets are taken into company's Account. Green Accounting measures it economic and environmental impact on the business. It is new type of recording accounting system for sustainable development which account environmental and its well being. In this accounting we considered environment cost for calculation of income of an enterprise there is no need for calculating revised method of accounting which includes environmental costs.

Environmental accounting is an important things for understanding that the role played by business enterprise in the economy towards the environment safety and Welfare welfare. And green accounting system is composed of environmental differentiate conventional accounting and ecological accounting. A green accounting a new system of Sustainable accounting has emerged. It permits the competition of income for a Nation's by taking into account the economic damage and depletion in the natural resources base of an economy. A green accounting has a short beginning in the late 1969 it directly linked environmental sustainability. Its man force is to place value on environmental resource that do not have market price an Incorporates there resources in the national account into economic growth.

Green accounting items to place value of environment resource that do not have market price both the Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare(ISEW) and Eco Domestic Production (EDP) are example of indicator of Sustainable economy well being. GDP is GDP is relative young measure of economic growth. When the GDP was developed between the 1930 and 1960 Governmental resource that did not have Marketplace way still considered as an free gift of nature.

TYPES OF GREEN ACCOUNTING

- 1) Global Environment Accounting
- 2) National Green Accounting
- 3) Corporate Green Accounting
 - a) Environment Management Accounting
 - b) Environment Financial Accounting

1. Environmental Management Accounting

In this accounting two types of information are included such as

- a) Physical informations here the company focus on Physical use of scarer resources and how much they wasting.
- b) Monitor information daddy knows environment related cost earning and savings.



2. Environment Financial Accounting

Environmental accounting is applicable for accounting of transaction which have an impact on financial performance of the company.

3. Environmental National accounting

It is national accounting done for environment Research and green cost.

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION LAWS

- 1) Directly Concerned with Environment
- 2) Indirectly Concern with Environment

DIRECTLY RELATED TO ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

- a) Water (prevention and control of pollution Act) 1974 and 1977.
- b) Forest conservation Act, 1981
- c) The environmental protection Act, 1986

INDIRECTLY RELATED TO ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

- a) Factories Act, 1948.
- b) Hazardous wastage (management and handling) Act, 1989.
- c) Motor vehicle Act, 1991
- d) Indian fisheries Act 1987
- e) The National Environmental Tribunal Act 1995

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- 1) To know the objective of Green accounting
- 2) To know the need and importance of green accounting
- 3) Types of green accounting.
- 4) Green accounting practices in India.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This Paper is purely based on secondary data which is collected from websites, reference books, periodicals, textbook, journals, newspapers, official website. We critically analyse the various official articles and government reports and literature review.

OBJECTIVE OF GREEN ACCOUNTING

1. Assessment of environmental cost and benefits:

SEEA expands and compliments S N A with regard to costing.

- a) The use of depletion of natural resources in the production and final demand.
- b) the changes in environment resulting from pollution and other impact of production consumption and natural events in one hand environmental protection and another hand production is going on.

2. Link of physical resource accounts with monetary environmental account:

Physical resource accounts cover total stock or Reserves of natural resource and changes in it, even those resources which are not given used. Does natural resource accounts provide the physical counterpart of the monetary stock and flow accounts of SEEA.

3. Segregate all environmental related floor and stock of traditional accounts:

Segregate all stock and flow of assets related to environmental permits. The estimation of total expenditure for the protection of environment.

4. Accounting for the maintenance of tangible wealth:

The SEEA extend the concept of capital cover not only human made but also natural capital. Capital formation is continuously change into a broader concept of capital accumulation along.



NEEDS OF GREEN ACCOUNTING

- 1) Some developing countries like India it have to call that is Saving environment and economic development.
- 2) As the country e economic condition is not very strong then country can use Green accounting system and improve its economic growth.
- 3) Due to environmental damage in India we lose rupees 34000 crore from World Bank.

GREEN ACCOUNTING PRACTICES IN INDIA

1. The Government of India first and of that importance of accounting in the year 1991.
- 2) Ministry of environment and Forest as proposed that every company shall in the report of its board of directors discuss briefly that the particular steps taken or proposed to be taken towards adoption of clean environment in related to pollution, minimum wastage ,recycling of wastage investment on environmental protection.
- 3) It is mandatory that in the country to get environmental clearance for all new project that concern both Union Ministry of Environment and Forest as well as State Government of India.
- 4) The union Ministry of Environment and Forest has issued various types of instruction environmental statement.

IMPORTANCE OF GREEN ACCOUNTING FOR BUSINESS:

1. Poor environmental behaviour can be give adverse effect on organisational image. Sometime which may leads to loss customer Goodwill same for example metro railway station established in Aarey Colony then it lost the confidence of the peoples on govt.regarding environment cautiousness.
2. Many government may impose heavy fines on company which harms the environment.
3. By improving environmental behaviour can reduced cost.
4. The business sector and citizens has moral duty that they should play their part in helping the environment.
5. Increasing government regulations on environmental issues such as pollution has increased the cost of compliance of the business.

COMPARISON OF FINANCIAL AND GREEN ACCOUNTING

1. Prospective

Corporate economy (financial/ monetary)aspects.

Link between the economy and the environment

2. Task

Show the general economic situation cost management

Shows environmental performance show environment liabilities and environment cost.

3. Elements

Financial accounting Management Accounting Environment financial accounting ,internal ecological accounting, environmental management accounting.

4. Tools

Financial and accounting statements

Environment reports

5. Regulation

Legal regulations (in financial accounting) and management accounting is voluntary.

Legal regulation require reporting to some elements of environment performance.



6. Obligation
Compulsory

Some elements are required.

CONCLUSION

Environment accounting is in primary stage in India and whatever shows in the accounts is in this regard is more or less compliance to fulfill the rules and regulations. Practically unless common peoples in India are not made aware towards environmental safety the development of green accounting will be slow. Now at present days corporate sector prepare for environment policy to take step for pollution control Air Pollution Control global warming etc. The sustainable development of any country can be possible when we follow good environment policy and follow of such policy by adapting proper accounting procedure.

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MAKE IN INDIA: SUCCESS OR FAILURE A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Abstract:

Development and growth of an economy is depend on manufacturing and production of goods and services. If manufacturing sector is strong then it create more employment opportunity for skill and unskilled workers. In 2014 the Indian government launch Make In India campaign in order to boost of manufacturing sectors and in flow more Foreign Direct Investment(FDI) in manufacturing units India. The main purpose of Make In India is to generate employment opportunities as well as technological advancement in India so that Indian economy can be come global economy. Study giving emphasis on the initiative taken by Indian government to success Make In India campaign. It also emphasis on the problems face make in India campaign.

Keywords: Make In India ,Employment Creation,Foreign Direct Investment, Economic Development.

INTRODUCTION:

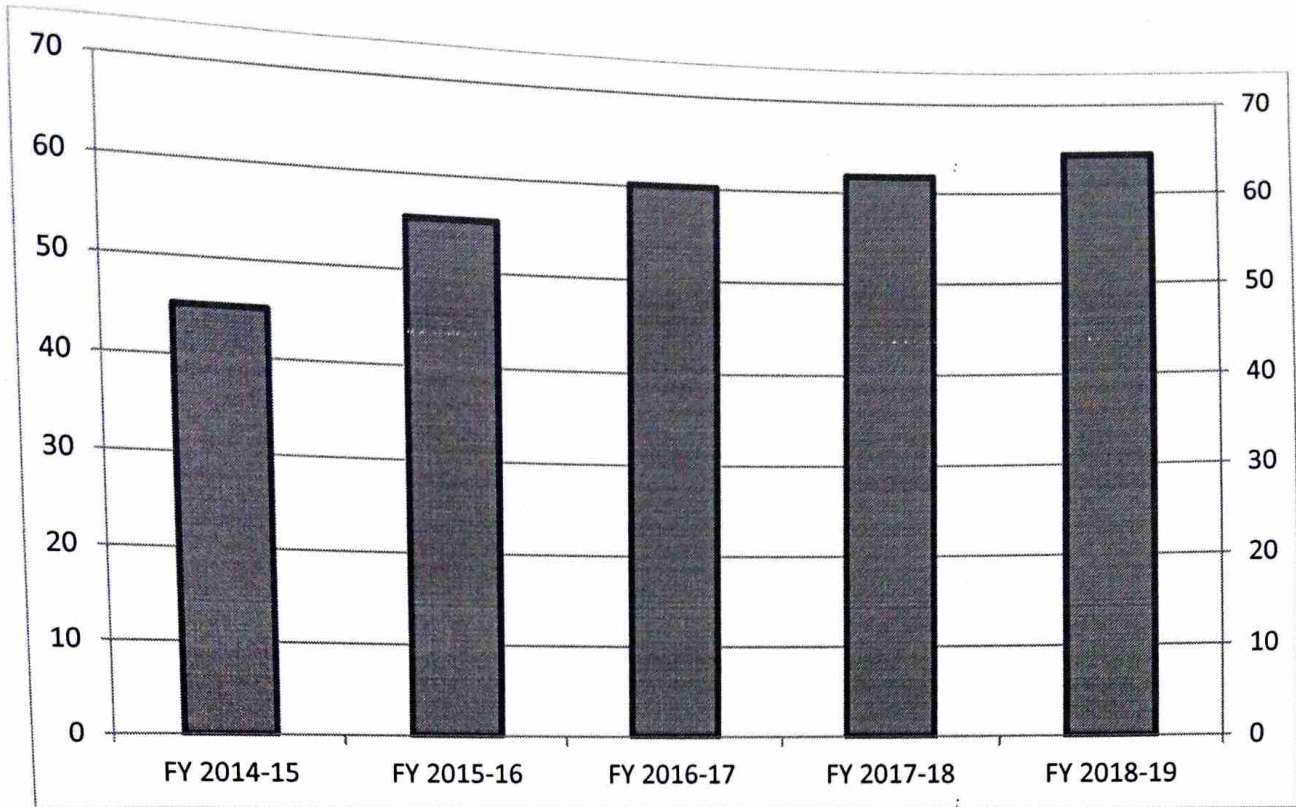
On 25th September 2014 our Prime Minister Mr Narendra Modi launch make in India aim of making India is to take an initiative bygovernment of India to encourage domestic and multinational companies to manufacture their products in India.

The Government of India adopted thisstrategy for establishment of socialistic pattern of society through the Economic growth,Self reliance, Social justice and poverty alleviation. Making India is a new National program designed to transform India from National to global manufacturing hub just like China. The major objective of make in India to create employment opportunity and skill development. The initiatives also aim that high quality production at lowest cost and create employment opportunities. It hopes to attract capital and technological investment in India. There are 25 sectors are mainly included in make in India campaign there are certain relaxationare given licensing for 3 years.

- 1) Chemical
- 2) Automobile
- 3) Biotechnology
- 4) Aviation
- 5) Automobile components
- 6) Defense manufacturing
- 7) Electrical machinery
- 8) Electronic items



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FDI inflow into India US Dollar in Billion

Conclusion:

The main aims of making India is to boost up foreign investment and self Reliant in term of manufacturing products .India become Global hub in a manufacturing of various types of products ,so that many job opportunities can be raise in India,this is the main objective of make in India. But due to Labour Law ,corruptions,instability of political environment,low productivity of Indian worker, lack of infrastructure development.The speed of development has been reduced which was expected in make in India now at present FDI is not increasing as we expect in a manufacturing units in India.



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ICT Skills among Agricultural College Librarians: A Comparative Study

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Abstract

Now we are living in 21st century & present century is called ICT age. In the ICT era peoples are used the ICT tools in the day to day activities, for example e-purchasing, e-selling, e-prayers, e-friendship with the help of ICT tools. Like that libraries also used varies new ICT tools for provide the quality, instant library services to the users. Now a day's library users not need to come library but library will come to the user's desktop with the help of modern IT tools, software's & Hardware's. In this paper it is highlighted that ICT skills among the librarians.

Keywords: *Information Communication Technology, Agricultural College Libraries, Automation, LMS.*

Introduction

The current development in science and technology has led to a new staggering condition about information created in the world. In the present ICT era, it becomes necessary for librarians to use the computers and other devices in the day-to-day work. In this context, the librarians shall possess, in addition to the academic and professional qualifications, certain ICT skills, such as handiness in operating systems, use of application software packages, knowledge of databases and programming, acquaintance in webpage design, library automation software, technical skills, and managerial skills. This survey has been



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ICT INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITY IN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN MAHARASHTRA: A STUDY

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Abstract

This study attempt to examine the ICT infrastructure facilities available in Agricultural college libraries affiliated to Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri. For the present study there were 40 colleges selected. From this study it was found that majority of the libraries don't have necessary infrastructure facilities to access the e-resources for their users.

Keywords:- ICT, Hardware, Software, ICT Infrastructure, Library Services

INTRODUCTION:-

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is being increasingly used in library and information services for the acquisition, processing dissemination of information. Libraries and Information centers have been using ICT infrastructures and services to satisfy the diverse information need of their users. However, these infrastructures and services are not used fully. Under usage of these infrastructures and services has been a cause of concern to librarian worldwide. The use of Information Communication Technology infrastructures has become increasingly important in self-financing engineering college libraries. Self-financing engineering college libraries are switching over to ICT infrastructures at an accelerated pace. E-Journals, CD-ROM databases, online data bases, e-books, web based infrastructures and a variety of other electronic resources are fast replacing the traditional resources of self-financing engineering college libraries.

OBJECTIVES:-

1. To assess the nature and quantum of Resources available in the Agriculture College Libraries.
2. To identify the ICT infrastructure in Agriculture College Libraries.



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USE OF THE ONLINE PUBLIC ACCESS CATALOGUE IN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

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Abstract: - *This paper examines Online Public Access Catalogue of MPKV University Library, Rahuri. OPAC is an information retrieval system, has revolutionized access to bibliographic information through search capabilities such as keyword searching, Boolean searching, truncation, proximity searching, and item identity number searches. The paper discusses various aspects of OPAC such as how to search, options of OPAC use etc., application of open source software (Koha) as a form of resource sharing tool and a single authoritative source of MPKV University library resources.*

Keywords : *Open Source Software, Online Catalogue, Library Networks, Koha, Document Delivery, OPAC.*

INTRODUCTION

During the recent period quite a large number of libraries and information centers are forming union catalogue for sharing the resources among the participating Libraries. The advent of computer networking as an accepted part of the library and information infrastructure has had a very significant impact on the way in which

library and information systems are perceived. India is thus on the threshold to a new era of computer communication networks both for general purposes and for library and information purposes. The following principles are motivated behind the union catalogue:



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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARY BUDGET: A STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

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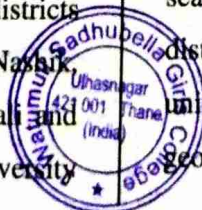
Abstract: - *The objective of the present research paper is to highlight Agricultural college library budgets under the jurisdiction of Mahatma Phule Agricultural University, Rahuri. It includes expenditure of library budgets under various heads. The present study has various aspects. One of them is the assessment of the present budgetary status of Agricultural college libraries and to find out need of change, to suggest practical solutions to the prevailing problems of the college libraries with the help of the questionnaire method, the questionnaire was sent to all 49 Agricultural College Libraries along with self addressed duly stamped envelope with return postage by the researcher. The respondents were asked to return the questionnaire within 3 Months. Out of 49 only 40 (81.63%) questionnaires were received within a stipulated period.*

Keywords : Agricultural Libraries, Library Budget, Print Resources, E-Resources.

1. INTRODUCTION

The central Campus of MPKV , Rahuri is located about 35km. away from Ahmednagar on State Highway No.19 leading to Manamad. The Jurisdiction of MPKV, Rahuri extends over Western Maharashtra consisting of 10 districts viz., Jalgaon, Dhule, Nandurbar, Nashik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Solapur, Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur. The unique feature of this university

jurisdiction is the wide variability in agro-climatic conditions of farming. Four out of nine agro-climatic zones of Maharashtra fall in this region. These are Western Ghat Zone, Sub-montance Zone, Western Maharashtra plain zone and scarcity zone. The total geographical area distributed among the 10 districts of this university is about 116 lakh ha (37.5 % of total geographical area of State). Out of this, about 72



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Resource Sharing and Networking in Agricultural College Libraries Under Jurisdiction of Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth: A Study

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Abstract

No library today can be expected to directly hold all of the resources to fulfill all the needs of its users. Rather, most libraries supplement their local collections through resource-sharing arrangements that allow them to offer their clientele access to a broader universe of materials. Libraries participate in local, regional, or global services for the borrowing and lending of materials, supported by different types of organizational relationships and technical infrastructure. Hence in this paper is investigated that the librarians opinion regarding library networking and resource sharing as well willingness for sharing of various types of resources and academic activities. Present survey conducted in the month of January 2014 to December 2014 with the help of well sturctured questionair as well as personal interview.

Keywords: *Resource Sharing, Library Networking, Agricultural Libraries, Resources.*

Introduction

The library professional has never been exposed so much in past to the changing information scenario as it has been done now. In this age of information explosion, the technology has progressively replaced the old method of information collection, storage and retrieval. Today the walls of the library are giving way to electronic environments to establish links with information and virtual libraries that are getting shaped on the resource sharing and networking. Each individual library is acting as a place for storage and services to the users while the trend is to provide shared information to the users. Emphasis is given to access to information rather than owning it.

It is also possible to create their own institutional digital repositories by transforming their institutional publications which are in print. All this needs cooperation and support from the authorities of the colleges and active participate of library professionals.

Academic libraries in India have long desired one-stop shopping for their customers and in this electronic age their customers are demanding it to search from a single point at any physical location, and retrieve information from the library catalogue, citation form journal indexes and full text information electronic resources.



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Status of Automation in Agricultural College Libraries

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Abstract: - *The growth and development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is playing vital role in the field of library and information science. The present paper shows the status and problems of library automation in agricultural college libraries under the jurisdiction of MPKV, Rahuri. It shows that only 65% of Libraries are automated and main problems for library automation are inadequate staff, lack of infrastructure, insufficient funds and lack of training to library staff. This study also gives a status view of the software packages used by libraries and modules of library automation that they are using. It was found that Automation of libraries is still in formative stages in self financed colleges. These libraries are using only for few modules of library automation like acquisition, circulation and cataloguing*

Keywords: Library Automation, problems of Library Automation, Library Management Software

1. Introduction

Library is considered as heart and soul of any learning institution, which is a pivot of the teaching-learning process. A well-equipped and well maintained library is the foundation of modern education structure. The college library plays an important role in providing overall library and information services to the patrons. College libraries are the hub of the teaching and learning activities where students and teachers can explore the vast resources of information. In the traditional libraries users have to spend more time for searching a small piece of information and for

that have to depend mainly on the library professional or library staff. But in the age of information communication technology, computers are being used for day-to-day housekeeping activity of the library which saves the time avoid duplication of work and make the library service smooth and effective.

2. Objectives of the study

This paper reports of a study of the status and problems of library automation in agricultural college libraries under the jurisdiction of MPKV, Rahuri.

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Status of Services in Agricultural Libraries: Special Reference to Maharashtra State

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Abstract

This study attempt to examine the Library Services provided to the users in Agricultural Colleges and libraries affiliated to Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri. In Library services it is focus on Manual Library Services, Computerized Library Services, ICT Based Library Services and ad on services. For the present study there were 40 colleges selected. Out forty 6 are Government Colleges and 34 Self financed Colleges. From this study it was found that majority of the libraries don't have necessary infrastructure facilities to provide ICT Based Services for their users.

Keywords: *Library Services, Manual Services, ICT Based Services, ad on Services*

Introduction

User satisfaction of library services has become an imperative concern in recent times. There is no doubt that satisfaction of library services influences the degree in which the services are used and it has been found to be an important factor that affects the use or non-use of library services. The dawn of 21st century witnessed the digital revolution and gained an extraordinary significance as an indispensable tool in pursuit of knowledge and information. The Internet has remarkably come up as the most powerful medium of storage and retrieval of information needed for various purposes. In the changing scenario, the academic institutions have been adopting many novel technologies for fulfilling their commitments and needs. The concept of 'digital library' or an 'electronic library' has got sudden importance not only in the academic scenario but also in the private sectors and government organizations. In today's rapid changing world, information needs of learners and knowledge seekers are met through a plethora of sources. The digital resources available in a library play a prominent role in facilitating access to required information to the users in an easy and expeditious manner by using various types of library services i.e Manual Services, Computerized Services as well as ICT Based Services. (Kalbande, 2015)

Objectives of the Study

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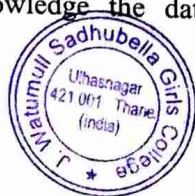
ABSTRACT:-

This study commits to examine the Policy of the getting of print resources in University libraries from the state of geographical area. In Library getting policy it's target written Books, Print e-journals (Indian) and print e-journals from the foreign countries. For this study there have been ten university libraries from the state of geographical area hand-picked. From this study it absolutely was found that libraries don't have same getting policy to get print resources.

Keywords:- Print Resources, Library Services, University Libraries, Maharashtra

INTRODUCTION

The accessibility and handiness of collections area unit usually matched with the user's satisfaction. Assortment building involves variety of activities by that a library acquires material of all kinds by implementing the choice policy and also the plans for document acquisition. The choice policies and also the acquisition programmes kind the contents of the gathering development method. Assortment development may be a dynamic and continuous method. It involves the users, the library employees and also the subject consultants on choice team. it's not associate finish in itself however a way to develop a necessity based mostly, up so far and balanced assortment fit meet the document and knowledge wants of the users. The standard of the collections and also the services that they provide in any info institute depends on the method of choosing and getting the data sources. {The info the knowledge the data} polices need to accommodates the need of the



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7. "ACADEMIC FOOTPRINT: NEED FOR THE RESEARCHERS IDENTITY"

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Abstract

The use of academic profiling sites is becoming more common, and emerging technologies boost researchers' visibility and exchange of ideas. In this paper highlighted profiling sites. These sites are ResearchGate, Academia.edu, Google Scholar Citations, ResearcherID and ORCID, Scopus ID, Blogs, Personal Websites etc.

Keywords:- Academic Footprint, Social Media, Open Access, Researcher ID, Google Scholar Citation

1. Introduction

Information and communications technologies are rapidly changing how academic achievements and reputation can be assessed. The internet is becoming an all-purpose source for scholarship. "Web mentions" and URL citations are an analog to journal citations for scholarly work appearing or referenced on web sites or blogs. Like article citations, web citations can represent the noteworthiness of a scholar's contributions. And like frequent academic journal citations, a wide range of web mentions adds to an academic's reputation and prestige.

The advantage of assessing a wider range of academic output conveys the breadth and reach takes a more holistic view of an academic's body of work, or figuratively, an overall "academic footprint". An assessment of the academic footprint and/or visibility approaches that of the actual tenure review process because it can include nearly all of the activities undertaken by a faculty member, including but not limited to: dissertation, book reviews, conference



Paper Published

INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOR OF RESEARCH STUDENTS OF DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, AURANGABAD.

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Abstract: - *The major purpose of this study was to examine the Information Seeking Behavior of Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar marathwada university Aurangabad. Information seeking behavior is expressed in various forms, from reading printed material to research and experimentation. Information-seeking behavior Play the vital role for developing library collections, upgrading facilities, and improving services to effectively meet the information needs of users. The present era is an era of information and knowledge revolution. Many electronic resources have been made most available in the libraries. The increase in availability of information on the Web has affected Information seeking behavior*

Keywords: Information Seeking Behavior, Information Needs, Information, Research Students, etc.

Introduction:

The aim of the study was to broaden our understanding of Information Seeking Behavior (ISB) by linking patterns of information seeking to personality and approach into psychological characteristics can shed light on variability and patterns in Information-Seeking Behavior. The present era is the era of information and knowledge revolution. Many electronic resources are available in the library. The increase in information available on the Web has affected information seeking Behavior. Innumerable types

of information, in a large variety of containers and in many different locations, are all available in one place.

In the modern society, the types of information and the media which present them have become manifold and multifarious, offering men and women a vast selection.

Information seeking behavior involves personal reasons for seeking information, the kinds of information which are being sought, and the ways and sources with which needed information is being sought. Information seeking



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September 2019

BARRIERS IN SHARING LIBRARY RESOURCES IN INDIA: A STUDY


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Scientometric Analysis of Quarterly E-journals of Health Science

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Abstract:

The main objective of the study is to find out most prolific authors and journals in the health medicine research output during 2001 to 2013. A total of 20724 research papers were examined by growth of contribution by year and volume, authorship pattern. Highest number of contribution i.e. 2335 (11.27%) were published in the year 2011. Issue Number 4 published articles in the maximum 1907 (09.20%) articles. Multi-authored highest articles, Findings of the analysis revealed that the majority of the publications are contributed by multiple author. Highest number of papers was published by more than three authors and it accounts for 9472 with 45.71%; the most language used for communication was English. Journal of Internal Medicine had contributed maximum number of citations.

Keywords:

Scientometric, Scientometric Study, Bibliometric, E-Journal, Authorship Pattern, Citation Analysis.



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Appendix-I
List of Journals and Full form of Abbrivations

AEM	Academic Emergency Medicine
BMCC&AM	BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine
BMJEMJ	BMJ Emergency Medicine Journal
EBC&AM	Evidence-based Complementary and Alternative Medicine
E&MM	Experimental and Molecular Medicine
IMJ	Internal Medicine Journal
JIM	Journal of Internal Medicine
JUM	Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine
ME	Medical Education
NM	Nature Medicine



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Institutional Repository in Open DOAR: Status Quo India

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Abstract

Purpose

Up to the 2005 theses, dissertations, research papers and rare collection in most of the Indian libraries, are kept in closed access and it is very difficult to the researchers to access them as a reference source for the further study as well as to avoid duplication, to avoid plagiarism to maintain research ethics in the research, but after that in India UGC and Many higher/research education institutions taking lead to develop Institutional repositories (IR) for Collect, Manage, Disseminate, and Preserve scholarly work created by the Teachers and researchers.

Design/methodology/approach

Total 84 Institutional Repositories (IR) was selected and browsed for the present paper. The data related to the institutional repositories have been collected from Opendoar and ROAR website. The data is analyzed based on selected parameters, like Type of IR, Status of Institutional Repository, software used for repositories, total no of items, subject covered, languages and issues and barriers in self archiving approach of researchers in India.

Findings

This research paper presents Indian scenario in developing the Institutional Repositories. Total 84 Institutional Repositories in India have been analyzed based on selected study criteria like Type of IR, Present Status of Institutional Repository, software used for repositories, total no of items available in IR, subject wise analysis, language wise analysis.

Originality/value

One of the first study to report IRs in Open DOAR and present Status.

Key words: National Policy Framework, , Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETD), India Institutional Repository, Open Access, OpenDOAR.

Introduction:-

Higher education institutions all over the world are experiencing the necessity of managing their education, research and resources in a more effective way. Open access Institutional Repositories(IR) are the best way through which the institutional outputs will open up to the world, IR helps in maximizing the visibility and impact of these outputs as a result enabling and encouraging interdisciplinary approaches to research. Due to various benefits of institutional repositories, various institutions are developing their own repositories. Up to the 2005 theses collection in most of the Indian libraries,



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Digital Footprint for the Personal Branding of Librarians in the Digital Society

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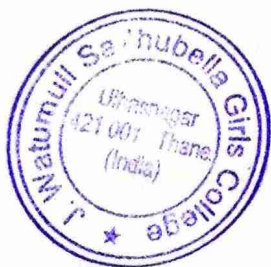
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