

Effect of Selected Yogic Practice on Memory of College Boys

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Abstract

The problem is stated as , “Effect of selected yogic practice on memory of college boys”,. The main purpose of the present study was to find out the effectiveness of yogic practices on the memory of the participation. The main purpose of the present study was to find out the effectiveness of yogic practices on the memory of the participation. The present study was delimited to the college going boys only. The study further delimited to the age group of 18 to 25 years student only. The subject was selected from North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon. The yogic practices were given to the subjects five days in a week in the morning session for I hour. To collect data pertaining to this paired Association Test was administrated. Digital Memory scope was used to test the memory of the subjects, and the score was recorded in number. To collect the data pertaining to this study paired Association Test was used. It has been observed from the result of the finding of the study that the pre and post test experimental group between the age group of 18 to 25 years had better memory of pre-test and post test of control group as measured by the paired association instruments. It was hypothesis that there is a significance difference between selected yogic practice on the development of memory power of college going boys of North Maharashtra university, Jalgaon, from the above result and discussion, it if observed that the hypothesis stand proves to be correct. When they maintain the pranayama that time fresh blood (oxygenated blood) is supplied more to the brain. So brain becomes healthy. Yogic practices are done in a peaceful environment and so it also develops the concentration. Anulome, vilome is also helpful for the proper respiration and also develops the lung’s capacity. From above all the finding we can conclude that yogic practices develop or enhance the memory power. The problem is stated as , “Effect of selected yogic practice on memory of college boys”,. The main purpose of the present study was to find out the effectiveness of yogic practices on the memory of the participation. The main purpose of the present study was to find out the effectiveness of yogic practices on the memory of the participation. The present study was delimited to the college going boys only. The study further delimited to the age group of 18 to 25 years student only. The subject was selected from North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon. The yogic practices were given to the subjects five days in a week in the morning session

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Introduction

The term "Yoga" is commonly used in India to indicate various aspects of a single entity. The word is derived from the Sanskrit root "Yuj" to Yoke i.e. to integrate or to combine, the ultimate desire or aim being the integration of the individual soul (Jivatma) with the universal soul.

Statement of the Problem

The problem is stated as, "Effect of selected yogic practice on memory of college boys",

Purpose of the study

The main purpose of the present study was to find out the effectiveness of yogic practices on the memory of the participation.

Significance of the study

The result of the study will help the teacher, parents and students to improve memory retention for the learners. The result may throw high light regarding the importance of yogic practices for learners.

Hypothesis

It was hypothesized that the yogic practices would be the effective means for the memory development of college boys.

Delimitation

The present study was delimited to the college going boys only. The study further delimited to the age group of 18 to 25 years student only. The subject was selected from North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon. The yogic practices were given to the subjects five days in a week in the morning session for 1 hour.

Methodology

The sources of data present study was the students of North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon, 50 male students were selected by random sampling methods as subjects for this study. Their age ranging from 18 to 25 years.

To collect data pertaining to this paired Association Test was administrated. Digital Memory scope was used to test the memory of the subjects, and the score was recorded in number. To collect the data pertaining to this study paired Association Test was used.

To determine the significance difference in between pre test and post test means of both the groups “T” test was employed. The level of significance was set at 0.05 to test the hypothesis on the basis statistical finding interpretation of the result was made. The statistical analysis of the data consisting of row sources made by the subject by construction paired Association Test by the help of digital memory scope was use to present. The level of significance to test the hypothesis in term of “t” ratio obtained was chosen as 0.05 level of confidence. He obtained raw score in each test items were concentrated into standard scores with the help of t –scale and composite score was formed, which were subjected to T-test to find out the overall significant difference between two groups i.e. pre test and post test

Table-1

Difference between the Mean of Pre-Test and Post-Test of experimental Group in Memorytest performance

	Mean	S.D.	M.D.	£ D.M (S.E.)	t-ratio
Pre-Test	6.7	1.52		0.55	2.54*
Post-Test	8.1	0.85	1.4		

Tabulated t. (0.05)19= 2.093

Significant at 0.05 level

Table-2

Difference Between The Mean Of Pre-Test And Post-Test Of Control Group In Memory Test Performance

	Mean	S.D.	M.D.	£ D.M (S.E.)	t-ratio
Pre-Test	6.7	1.03			
Post-Test	6.5	1.23	0.2	0.358	0.56 [@]

Tabulated t. (0.05)19= 2.093

Significant at 0.05 level

Table-3

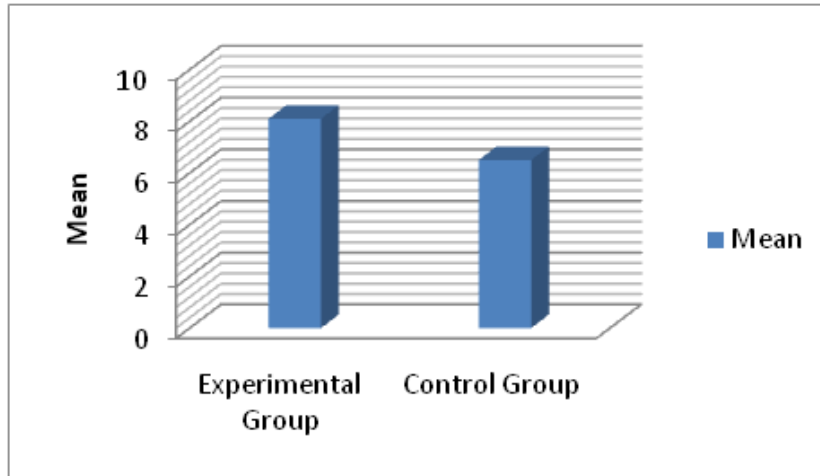
Difference Between The Mean Of Pre-Test And Post-Test Mean Performance Of Experimental And Control Group In Memory Test Performance

	Mean	S.D.	M.D.	£ D.M (S.E.)	t-ratio
Pre-Test	8.1	1.85			
Post-Test	6.5	1.23	1.6	0.334	4.79*

Tabulated t. (0.05)18= 2.101

Significant at 0.05 level

Graph of Difference Between The Mean Of Pre-Test And Post-Test Mean Performance Of Experimental And Control Group In Memory Test Performance



Discuss of Findings

In the first table- it shows that there is a significance difference between the pre test and post test means performance of experimental group. In table -2 shows that there is a no significance difference between the pre test and post test means performance of control group. In table-3 shows that there is a significance difference between the pre test and post test means performance of experimental group and Control group.

It has been observed from the result of the finding of the study that the pre and post test experimental group between the age group of 18 to 25 years had better memory of pre-test and post test of control group as measured by the paired association instruments.

It was hypothesis that there is a significance difference between selected yogic practice on the development of memory power of college going boys of North Maharashtra university, Jalgaon, from the above result and discussion, it is observed that the hypothesis stand proves to be correct.

Concussion

When they maintain the pranayama that time fresh blood (oxygenated blood) is supplied more to the brain. So brain becomes healthy. Yogic practices are done in a

peaceful environment and so it also develops the concentration. Anulome, vilome is also helpful for the proper respiration and also develops the lung's capacity. From above all the finding we can conclude that yogic practices develop or enhance the memory power.

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Characteristics of Migrant at Destination in Pen Tahsil

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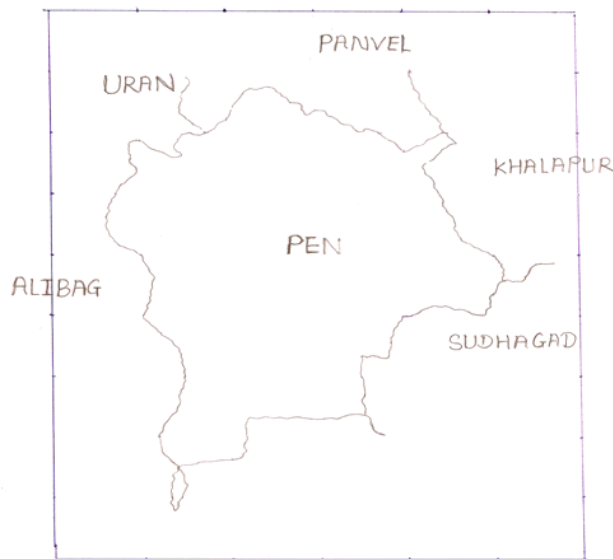
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Introduction:-

Migration is defined as a permanent change of residence, at least for one year and involves crossing of administrative boundary, while circulation refers to short-term movement, repetitive or cyclical. Migration is viewed as a process of population up lift meant, and a necessary corollary of economic development.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

The objectives of the present study are: To make an in depth study of migration from the sample villages by concentrating an analysis of house holds at the village. The main focus of this enquiry is to determine The destination of the migrants.



1) METHODOLOGY OF SAMPLE SURVEY:

The present study is based mainly on primary data gathered through survey. The entrepreneurs are personally interviewed and discussed with the help of pre-tested interview schedule cum questionnaire. The data generated is organized in tabular form whenever necessary, and analyzed with the help of percentages in order to draw meaningful conclusions.

1. Occupation of the head of household:-

The Study of economic composition of population remains incomplete without its reference to the occupational composition of (head of household) population. The

occupational structure of a society is the product of a number of intimately related factors. Obviously quantities and qualities of job play a very important role regarding migration process for a particular place of distribution (Sarvottam Kumar -139, 2005)

Occupation of the head of household

(Table 1.1)

Sr. No.	Occupation	No. of house hold	Percentage to total No. of household
1.	Agriculture	105	70.00
2.	Labour	05	3.33
3.	Service	16	10.67
4.	Business	03	2.00
5.	No occupation & Retired	21	14.00
	Total	150	100.00

Agricultural is a major occupation and 70 % of the households are directly dependent on agricultural, while 30 % are engaged in other occupations.

2. Size of the land holdings:-

The possession of land is greatly valued in rural life. It is valued not only as a factor of production but as a continued source of income and security also. As in the majority of cases rural livelihood pattern is determined by agriculture –based employment. The landholding pattern may be an influential variable in the study of out –migration. Land holding of a household plays an important role in determining out-migrants in an agrarian economy where people are mostly dependent on land for their survival. The higher percentage of out-migration (rural-urban migration) rate of the households with no land and small size of land holdings in comparison to households with more land may be attributed to the fact. That the persons belonging to landless and near landless households have nothing to do with the cultivation of the land, and hence, may have higher chance of out-migration (rural-urban migration) than the persons in the households possessing more land. Actually, such households may be nuclear family households comprising only one adult male member to cultivate the land and thus posing a hindrance to out-migration. The positive association between out-migration and possession of land may be perhaps due to the fact that the landholding households are large in so much so that they work like joint families. In such household it is perhaps easy for a member to out –migrate to different places of location for earning more money while the rest in households cultivate the land of his share also. (Sarvottam Kumar -2005 P-149)

Classification of household according to the size of land holdings

Sr. No.	Size of landholdings (in acres)	No. of Farmers	Percentage to total farmers
1.	Landless	39	26.00
2.	Up to 1	35	23.34
3.	1.1 - 2.0	33	22.00
4.	2.1 - 3.0	17	11.33
5.	3.1 - 4.0	04	2.67
6.	4.1 - 5.0	05	3.33
7.	More then 5	17	11.33
	Total	150	100.00

(Table No.1.2)

A large number of households have landholdings up to three acres (table 1.2). The number of households progressively decreases as we move to larger landholdings.

3. Major crops:-

The main food crops are rice, ragi, vari and kodra among cereals: val , moog (green gram) and udid (black gram) among pulses; and fruits and vegetables. Fodder, Seas mum and coconut are among the important non- food crops.

Major Crops

Sr.No	Crops	No. of farmers	Percentage to total farmers
1.	Paddy	106	70.67
2.	Paddy & vegetables	1	0.66
3.	Paddy & pulses	11	6.67
4.	Paddy & mango	07	4.67
5.	Paddy& paddy (Karif & Rabi)	-	-
6.	Not cultivated	26	17.33
	Total	150	100.00

(Table No.1.3)

Cultivation was formerly confined to the monsoon season as factors such as assured water supply, market etc. acted as constraints to cultivation in rabbi season. There has been a marginal change in the last few years due to installation of electric pumps. Rice is practically the major crop cultivated during the monsoon season.

4. Destination of migrants:-

Destination of Migrants

Sr. No	Destination	No. of Migrants	Percentage to total migrants
1.	Within the tahsil	22	14.67
2.	Within the Raigad district	24	16.0
3.	Within the State of Maharashtra	91	60.67
4.	Within the India	02	1.33
5.	Out of India	-	-
6.	Not Responding	11	7.33
	Total	150	100.00

(Table 1.4)

When the sample data was analyzed for identification of the destination of the migrants it was found that the migration for other districts within the state is more significant and that for other states of India is less significant. It is also noted from sample study that in case of migrant to other districts the significance of migration to neighboring districts stands out clearly in comparison to the migration for other districts of the state. Mumbai being the large metropolis in close proximity where job potentials are great; most of the migrants prefer to migrate to Mumbai rather than to any other place.

Distribution of Agro-Service Centres in Akola District

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INTRODUCTION:-

Agriculture is man's most important activity since long back. Agriculture is the main occupation & so it forms the backbone of Indian Economy. The Economic growth of country largely depends on agriculture. There is an increasing trend towards the use of improved agricultural practices such of hybrid and high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilisers, plant protection, chemicals and applications, use of modern machinery. Agriculture being the function of various factors like physical, social, economic and technical, these factors is dynamic in nature. Hence the change is also occurred in agricultural sectors. In this regard agro service centres play an important role in accelerating the pace of agricultural production by providing farm machinery, equipments and other essential inputs to the farmers.¹

In this paper an attempt has been made to study spatial distribution of agro-service centres and their relationship with physical and economical factors.

STUDY AREA:-

Akola district has seven tahsils covering an area of 5428.88 sq. Km. and population of 1813906 persons. Out of the total 968 settlement in the Akola district 23 settlements are classified as agro service centres, as per the criteria fixed. These agro service centres account for only 2.38 percent of the total settlements in the Akola district.

OBJECTIVES:-

To study the distribution of agro service centres in terms of density of ASCs per sq. km.

METHODOLOGY:-

Researcher study the spatial distribution of ASCs in various tahsils of Akola district. To examine spatial distribution researcher use statistical techniques like mean and standard deviation.

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS:-

DISTRIBUTION RELATIONSHIP:-

Distribution of agro service centres can be expressed in terms of density of ASCs per sq. km. Besides the density of agro service centres, there are five other noteworthy considerations which can be referred to the number and distribution of ASCs in the study region. These considerations are number of inhabited villages, agricultural workers, population, gross irrigated area and gross cropped area.

Table No.1
Agro-Service Centres Distributional Relationships.

Sr. No.	Tahsil	No. of ASCs X =3.57 ? =1.89	ASCs per 100 sq km area X =0.43 ? =0.22	ASCs per 100 village X =2.48 ? =1.26	ASCs per 1000 Agricultural worker X =4.06 ? =2.00	ASCs per 100000 population X =1.61 ? =0.89	ASCs per 1000 H. Gross Irrigated Area X =0.67 ? =0.44	ASCs per 10000 H.Gross Cropped Area X =0.47 ? =0.22
1.	Telhara	03	0.48	3.00	4.40	1.74	0.54	0.49
2.	Akot	07	0.86	3.74	8.06	2.74	0.80	0.84
3.	Balapur	03	0.44	3.06	3.81	1.57	0.47	0.48
4.	Akola	03	0.29	1.56	3.13	0.41	1.54	0.34
5.	Murtijapur	01	0.13	0.61	1.01	0.57	0.22	0.14
6.	Patur	04	0.57	4.21	4.92	2.88	0.30	0.68
7.	Barshitakali	02	0.26	1.24	3.07	1.34	0.80	0.35

Source: computed by author

GENERAL:-

Table No.1 indicates the spatial distribution of ASCs. The spatial distribution of ASCs is not evenly distributed all over the district, because it is controlled by some geographical, social and economical factors.

The spatial distribution of ASCs in various tahsils can also be examined with the help of statistical techniques like mean and standard deviation. It is obvious from the above table that Akot tahsil has the maximum number (7) of agro service centres while Murtijapur tahsil has the minimum (1). Likewise Patur, Telhara, Balapur, Akola tahsils show medium concentration while Barshitakli shows comparatively sparse distribution of agro service centres. If X is the number of agro service centres in a tahsil then it has been observed that more than half of the tahsils fall below the mean number of agro service centre (\bar{x}) in the Akola district.

The standard deviation of the number of agro service centres in the study area is 1.89. Six tahsil viz. Telhara, Balapur, Akola, Murtijapur, Patur and Barshitakali fall in the

range X^- to $X+\sigma$ i.e. 1.68 to 5.46 and Akot tahsil fall between the limits 0.0 and X^- to $X+2\sigma$ i.e. 0.00 to 9.35 which show that the amount of dispersion is considerable less in the number of agro service centres in the fact that the economically backward tahsils have less number of agro service centres as the agricultural activity depends on per capita income i.e. the purchasing power of the farmer.

1.2 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ASCs AND AREAS:-

The relationship between the numbers of ASCs to area is an indicator of expressing the density of ASCs per 100 sq. Kms. The Table No. 1 clearly mentions that the highest in Akot (0.86). The density devoted by this value correspond to the value of more than X^- to X^+ . Akot tahsil is agriculturally well developed which may create demand for various agro services and inputs. Patur, Telhara and Balapur tahsils have moderate number of agro-service centres per 100 sq. Km. area which may fall under the category of X^- . Remaining tahsil like Akola, Barshitakli tahsils have the lower number of ASCs per 100 sq. Kms. area which falls under the category of X^- to X^- . While Murtijapur tahsil has the lowest number of ASCs per 100 sq. Km. area which falls under the category of X^- to X^- .

1.3 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ASCs AND INHABITED VILLAGES:-

The relationship between the number of ASCs and inhabited villages indicates the number of ASCs rendering their services to per 100 villages. The district average is accounted for 2.48 ASCs per 100 villages. It seems from the Table No. 1 that Patur tahsil has highest number of ASCs per 100 inhabited villages. While Akot, Telhara and Balapur tahsils have higher number of ASCs per 100 inhabited villages than that of the district average. Akola and Barshitakli tahsils have low concentration of ASCs per 100 villages which belong to the category of X^- to X^- . Murtijapur tahsil has the lowest number of ASCs per 100 villages X^- to X^- .

1.4. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ASCs AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS:-

The ratio between the ASCs and agricultural workers is to be calculated as 4.06 ASCs to 10000 agricultural workers. It means on an average four ASCs are sufficient to provide its agricultural services to 10000 agricultural workers. Those tahsils which have more number of ASCs than that of the district average can be provided better agricultural services to their agricultural workers. Among them Akot, Telhara and Patur tahsils are included. All these tahsils are agriculturally prosperous and having better market facilities. The lower ratio of ASCs per 10000 agricultural workers is found in Balapur, Akola and Barshitakali tahsils. Statistically, they lie in the group of X^- to X^- . While Murtijapur tahsil has lowest ratio of ASC, which lies in the group of X^- to X^- .

1.5 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ASCs AND POPULATION:-

The number of ASCs per 100000 populations also helps to explain the spatial distribution of ASCs in the study region. On an average 1.61 ASCs satisfy the needs of 100000 populations directly or indirectly. The criteria population has been used to denote

the spatial distribution of ASCs namely because the entire study region is rural in character and its economy is primarily based on agriculture. The greater the number of ASCs per 100000 populations in tahsils will show higher the efficiency of ASCs. It becomes clear from the Table No. 1 and that agriculturally well developed tahsils like Akot and Patur have higher number of ASCs per 100000 populations. Similarly tahsil like Telhara has more number of ASCs than that of district average. All these tahsils are rural totally based on agriculture. The level of agricultural development is comparatively higher in these tahsils. Therefore, greater concentration of ASCs reveals relatively higher rate of ASCs per 100000 populations.

In Balapur and Barshitakli tahsil, due to economic backwardness, agricultural development in relation to other tahsils of Akola district is not pronounced. Consequently it leads to lower rate of ASCs per 100000 populations. Tahsils like Akola and Murtijapur have higher urban population. Therefore they have lower number of ASCs per 100000 populations.

1.6. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ASCs AND GROSS CROPPED AREA:-

Table No.1 indicates that the average numbers of ASCs per 10000 hectares gross cropped area is 0.47. All tahsils are further statistically analysis on the basis of X^- & 6. This analysis proves that Akot and Patur have higher ratio (X^+ to X^+). As expected due to agricultural development in both these tahsils the ASCs are efficiently rendering their services and inputs. Telhara and Balapur also have better performed ASCs. These tahsils belong to the category i.e. X^- to X^+ . It means the ratio between ASCs and gross cropped area in these tahsils is equal to or above the average. It is thus, all above mentioned tahsils have better relationship between number of ASCs and available gross cropped area. Tahsils like Akola and Barshitakli, the ratio of ASCs per 10000 gross cropped areas is below the average i.e. having X^- to X^- . Murtijapur has the ratio of ASCs per 10000 gross cropped areas are lowest in the district i.e. X^- to X^- .

1.7. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ASCs AND GROSS IRRIGATED AREA:-

The number of ASCs per 1000 hectares of gross irrigated area is 0.67 agro service centres in the district. It means for the economic viability of one ASC requires 1000 hectares gross irrigated area in Akola district. Above table shows that Akola, Akot and Barshitakli tahsils have their value above the district average. Tahsils like Telhara, Balapur and Patur have the ratio of ASCs per 1000 hectares gross irrigated area is below the average i.e. X^- to X^- . Murtijapur tahsil has the ratio of ASCs per 1000 gross irrigated area is lowest in the district i.e. X^- to X^- . In such a way, the numbers of ASCs per 1000 hectares gross irrigated area differ significantly among themselves (Table No.1).

CONCLUSION:-

Akot tahsil has the maximum number (7) of agro service centres. Likewise Akot tahsil has the highest number ASCs per 100 sq. kms of agro service centres. In relationship between ASCs and inhabited villages Patur tahsil has highest number of ASCs. Akot,

Telhara and Patur tahsils have more ASCs to 10000 agricultural workers. Akot and Patur have higher number of ASCs per 100000 populations. Akot and Patur have higher ratio of ASCs to per 10000 hectares gross cropped area. Akola, Akot and Barshitakli tahsils have their value above the district average as compare to ASCs to per 1000 hectares gross irrigated area. In short as far as agriculture sector is concern Akot and Patur tahsils are more progressive in Akola district.

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Effect of Participation in Sports on Social Intelligence of Collegiate Students

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Abstract

The present study was aimed to compare social intelligence of male sportspersons and non sportspersons. 50 male (Average age 20.11 years) inter collegiate sportspersons of various games was selected as sample. In order to fulfil the objectives of 50 male collegiate students (Average age 19.89 years) whose participation in sports is nil were also selected as sample. The sample in the present study was collected from colleges operational in South Kashmir. Social intelligence scale prepared by Chadha and Ganeshan (1986) was the psychological instrument of interest in the present study. The results reveal that social intelligence of sportspersons is significantly superior as compared to non sportspersons at .01 level of significance. It was concluded that participation in competitive sport is beneficial as far as development of social intelligence in collegiate students are concerned.

Keywords : Social intelligence, collegiate students, Sportspersons, non-sportspersons.

INTRODUCTION :

According to Thorndike (1920), social intelligence is the person's ability to understand and manage other people and to engage in adaptive social interactions. Social intelligence consists of interpersonal and intrapersonal intelligence. Ability to make distinctions among other individuals and ability to gain access to his or her emotional feeling constitutes social intelligence.

It has also been documented in the past that sportspersons and non sportspersons do differ in terms of personality characteristics, mental toughness, emotional intelligence etc. Researchers like Eagleton et al. (2007), Hormati (2012), Mehrparvar and Mazaheri (2012), Singh and Bal (2012), Mittal (2014) also worked on this psychological difference in athletes and non athletes extensively. But surprisingly social intelligence which is a major psycho-social construct has not been studied in the light of participation in sports. Hence the present study was planned.

HYPOTHESIS :

Participation in sports will show its significant impact upon social intelligence of collegiate students.

METHOD AND MATERIALS :

To test the abovementioned hypothesis, the following methodological steps were taken.

Sample :

50 male (Average age 20.11 years) inter collegiate sportspersons of various games was selected as sample. In order to fulfil the objectives of 50 male collegiate students (Average age 19.89 years) whose participation in sports is nil were also selected as sample. The sample in the present study was collected from colleges operational in South Kashmir.

Tools :

To measure social intelligence of the selected subjects, social intelligence scale prepared by Chadha and Ganeshan (1986) was used. It consists of dimensions such as patience (08 items), cooperativeness (11 items), confidence level (08 items), sensitivity (09 items), recognition of social environment (03 items), tactfulness (07 items), sense of humour (08 items), and memory (12 items). Test-retest reliability coefficients for various dimensions of this scale is : Patience 0.94, Cooperativeness 0.91, Confidence 0.90, Sensitivity 0.92, Recognition and social environment 0.95, Tactfulness 0.84, Sense of humour 0.92 and Memory 0.97. This social intelligence scale has a validity coefficient of 0.70.

Procedure :

The selected male sportspersons and non-sportspersons for the present study were subjected to the aforementioned tools in a laboratory like conditions. They were assured of the fact that responses given by them would only be used for research purpose only and it will be treated as confidential otherwise. Social intelligence scale was administered to each subject as per instructions given by the author. The response given by the subjects were scored as per the instruction manual. Afterwards score related with social intelligence in case of each member of sample of 100 cases were segregated in their respective groups. After scoring, data were tabulated according to their respective group and 't' test was used to test the significance of the differences among these two groups. Results are presented in table 1.

RESULTS

Table 1
Comparison of Social Intelligence between
Male Sportspersons and Non Sportspersons

Groups	Mean	S.D.	Mean Difference	't'
Sportspersons (N=50)	107.92	8.06	8.30	3.92**
Non-Sportspersons (N=50)	99.62	12.52		

** Significant at .01 level

Entries reported in table 1 indicate a significant effect of participation in sports on social intelligence of collegiate students. The reported $t=3.92$, which is statistically significant at .01 level, scientifically suggesting that social intelligence in sportspersons ($M=107.92$) is significantly superior as compared to non-sportspersons ($M=99.62$).

CONCLUSION :

On the basis of result, the researcher came to conclusion that participation in competitive sport is a good medium to enhance social intelligence of collegiate students.

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To study the Changing cropping Pattern in the Tapi Purna river basin in Jalgaon district.

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Introduction:

The cropping pattern are changing from time to time, some factors are responsible for this such as commodity price, social, commercial and economical also. The change in the climatic condition of the study region is also most important factor affecting on the cropping pattern in the study region.

Area under different crops was studied from 1971 to 2010 with five year average. The statistics of area under various crops with five year average data are briefly shown in below table.

Objective- To study the Changing cropping Pattern in the study region in Jalgaon district.

Study area:

The study region lies between [21°02'22.50563" N 75°47'15.993" E](#) / [21.0473778°N 75.787775°E](#) / [21.0473778; 75.787775](#). The construction of the Hatnur dam began in 1971 and was completed in 1982. In 1982, it was ready to reserve water in it. It is located in Bhusawal Tehsil and the catchment area is 29430 sq. km. The water storage capacity of Hatnur dam is 388.00M.Cum (Gross). The elevation of the dam is 207.70 m, and then lot of cannel is providing irrigation facilities to catchment area. The study region is a command area of Hatnur dam including Chopda, Yawal, Raver, Muktainagar and Bhusawal tahsils.

Methodology–

For studying the changes in cropping pattern annual area variation of agricultural crops will calculated only for the region for studying the changes in cropping pattern in the district the five yearly moving average will considered.

The quinquennial average area under different crops and the relative share of each crop in gross cropped area will deployed for the study of cropping pattern in the study region.

Description and Result:

In the study of changing cropping pattern are included the proportion of area under different crop the period of study in the study region. The cropping pattern are changing from time to time, some factors are responsible for this such as commodity price, social, commercial

and economical also. The change in the climatic condition of the study region is also most important factor affecting on the cropping pattern in the study region.

Area under different crops was studied from 1971 to 2010 with five year average. The statistics of area under various crops with five year average data are briefly shown in below table.

Variation in cropping pattern in the study region
(Area in hectares)

Sr. No	Crops	Before Constriction of Hatnur Dam			After completing Constriction of Hatnur Dam				
		1971-75	1976-80	1981-85	1986-90	1991-95	1996-00	2001-05	2006-10
1	Rice	440.3	472.2	131.8	48.0	93.7	21.9	26.3	46.2
	% with the total cropped area	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.04	0.05	0.1
2	Wheat	2425.6	2347.7	1507.2	1561.6	2789.8	2232.7	2806.3	4215.6
	% with the total cropped area	4.2	4.1	2.6	2.3	4.8	3.8	4.9	8.3
3	Jawar	10992.0	14632.7	15122.4	16940.4	14854.9	13266.5	11734.6	6199.2
	% with the total cropped area	19.1	25.6	26.4	24.6	25.5	22.5	20.3	12.3
4	Bajara	2481.4	1582.3	1688.2	2131.8	1360.9	1040.6	767.8	1038.6
	% with the total cropped area	4.3	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.3	1.8	1.3	2.1
5	Other Cereals	64.2	73.8	136.4	134.3	257.6	70.3	515.1	846.4
	% with the total cropped area	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.9	1.7
6	Gram	213.2	293.6	293.2	225.9	1217.4	550.4	1060.6	856.8
	% with the total cropped area	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	2.1	0.9	1.8	1.7
7	Tur	989.0	958.3	916.7	987.6	1257.6	953.6	1061.5	831.4
	% with the total cropped area	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.6
8	Black gram	7588.7	7087.3	3860.0	3646.5	3815.5	3485.1	3653.8	3054.4
	% with the total cropped area	13.2	12.4	6.7	5.3	6.5	5.9	6.3	6.0
9	Other pulses	4395.3	7828.0	7078.9	13220.4	3002.0	2942.9	3077.8	2902.2
	% with the total cropped area	7.6	13.7	12.4	19.2	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.7
10	Sugarcane	57.6	364.5	745.6	805.1	1334.9	1258.6	1201.0	1871.6

11	Spices	92.2	367.4	318.6	368.5	237.8	109.8	91.6	54.6
	% with the total cropped area	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
12	Chili	337.0	231.0	0.0	0.0	121.2	178.2	197.8	211.4
	% with the total cropped area	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
13	Fruits & Vegetables	420.4	2784.7	5520.4	6009.6	6846.6	7371.6	7121.1	691.8
	% with the total cropped area	0.7	4.9	9.6	8.7	11.7	12.5	12.3	1.4
14	Banana	3747.4	5140.8	0.0	0.0	4204.3	6990.4	7407.4	8135.8
	% with the total cropped area	6.5	9.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	11.9	12.8	16.1
15	Cotton	16219.5	12935.6	17518.4	18536.8	15555.7	19541.9	19593.9	17111.2
	% with the total cropped area	28.2	22.6	30.6	26.9	26.7	33.2	33.9	33.9
16	other Fibbers crops	44.7	43.4	68.6	29.8	22.6	6.4	4.7	243.0
	% with the total cropped area	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
17	Groundnuts	5488.1	5049.9	3527.3	2213.2	1691.8	1047.6	674.5	1198.6
	% with the total cropped area	9.5	8.8	6.2	3.2	2.9	1.8	1.2	2.4
18	Other oil seeds	690.2	850.2	1483.6	3190.0	3067.4	1423.0	1085.7	801.8
	% with the total cropped area	1.2	1.5	2.6	4.6	5.3	2.4	1.9	1.6
19	Misc. non-food crop	891.2	590.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.3	5.4	0.0
	% with the total cropped area	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
20	Fodder Crops	0.0	557.1	624.7	297.0	1525.0	289.8	53.3	182.0
	% with the total cropped area	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.4	2.6	0.5	0.1	0.4

Source: Socio-Economic Abstract of Jalgaon District 1971 to 2010.

Computed by the researcher

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total cropped area).

1. Cropping pattern in 1971-72 to 1975-76 (Before completing Hatnur dam):

As per above table, area under crop cultivation was noticed 57578 hectares in the study region during 197-72 to 1975-76. It was clearly indicating change in the area under crops during the period of investigation. Cotton is the first dominating crop in the study

region, out of the total cropped area 28.2% was covered by cotton. Second dominating crop Jawar was covered 19.1% area in the study region; Black gram also another dominating crop covered 13.2% area, it means Black gram is third dominating crop in the study region. Groundnuts also most important crop in the study region was covered 9.5% area with the total cropped area, followed by other pulses (7.6%), Banana (6.5%), Bajara (4.3%), Wheat (4.2%), Tur (1.7%), Misc. non-food crop (1.5%), other oil seeds (1.2%) and Rice (0.8%) observed in the study region during 1971 to 1975. Some crops like Fruits & Vegetables (0.7%), Chili (0.6%), Gram (0.4%), Spices (0.2%), other cereals (0.1%), Sugarcane (0.1%), other fibbers crop (0.1%) and Fodder crop was found with very lowest percentage which was almost negligible in the study region.

2 Cropping pattern in 1976-77 to 1980-81(Before completing Hatnur dam):

Gross cropped area in the study region from 1976 to 1980 was noticed 57208.2 hectares. The first dominant crop Jawar covered 25.6% area of total cropped area in these five years. The second dominant crop in the study region was observed Cotton (22.6%) and other pulses was covered 13.7% area in this five year. Black gram was also dominant crop in the study region covered 12.4% area out of total cropped area, followed by Banana (9.0%), Groundnuts (8.8%), Fruits & Vegetables (4.9%), Wheat (4.1%), Bajara (2.8%), Tur (1.7%), other oil seeds (1.5), Misc. non-food crop (1.0), Fodder crop (1.0%) observed in the study region from 1975 to 1980. Area under crops below than 1% was observed Rice (0.8%), Spices (0.6%), Sugarcane (0.6%), Gram (0.5%), Chili (0.4%), Other cereals (0.1%) and other fibbers crop (0.1%) noticed in these five years.

3 Pattern in 1981-82 to 1985-86(Before completing Hatnur dam):

. Cotton is the first dominating crop in the study region, out of the total cropped area 30.6% was covered by cotton. Second dominating crop Jawar was covered 26.4% area in the study region; Other pulses also another dominating crop covered 12.4% area, it means other pulses was third dominating crop in the study region. Followed by Fruits & Vegetables (9.6%), Black Gram (6.7%), Groundnuts (6.2%), Bajara (2.9%), Wheat (2.6%), other oil seeds (2.6%), Tur (1.6%), Sugarcane (1.3%), fodder crop (1.1%) noticed in the study region. Many other crops are observed less than 1% like Spices (0.6%), Gram (0.5%), other cereals (0.2%), Rice (0.2%), other fibbers crop (0.1%) in the study region during the study period. Banana statistics was not available during this study period.

4 Cropping pattern in 1986-87 to 1990-91 (After completing Hatnur dam):

After completing the Hatnur dam the total grossed cropped area in the study region during this study period has increased to 68885.6 hectares in this five year by 11572.9 hectares. Dominating crop in this study period are same with the above time span, Cotton is the first dominating crop in the study region, out of the total cropped area 26.9% was covered by cotton, it was reduced by 3.5% with compare previous five year . Second dominating crop Jawar was covered 24.6 % area in the study region; Other

pulses also another dominating crop covered 19.2% area, it means other pulses was third dominating crop in the study region. Followed by Fruits & Vegetables (8.7%), Black Gram (5.3%), other oil seeds (4.6%), Groundnuts (3.2%), Bajara (3.1%), Wheat (2.3%), Tur (1.4%), and Sugarcane (1.2%) was observed in the study region. Crops observed less than 1% was Spices (0.5%), Fodder crop (0.4%), Gram (0.3%), other cereals (0.2%), and Rice (0.1%) in these five year of study.

5 Cropping pattern in 1991-92 to 1995-96 (After completing Hatnur dam):

Grossed cropped area in 1991 to 1995 was observed 58339 hectares. Cotton is the first dominating crop in the study region, out of the total cropped area 26.7% was covered by cotton, second number crops was Jawar covered 25.5% area of the total cropped area in the study region. The third dominating crop in the study region was fruits & Vegetables (11.7%). Cropped area under Banana has firstly increased to 7.2% of total grossed cropped area after completing the Hatnur dam. Area under black gram was noticed 6.5% followed by other oil seeds (5.3%), other pulses (5.1%), Wheat (4.8%), Groundnuts (2.9%), fodder crop (2.6%), Bajara (2.3%), Tur (2.2%) and Gram (2.1%) in these five year. Area under various crop covered by below 1% were other cereals (0.4%), Spices (0.4%), Chili (0.2%) and Rice (0.2%) in the study region.

6 Cropping pattern in 1996-97 to 2000-01 (After completing Hatnur dam):

Grossed copped area in these five year was notice 58908 hectares. Cotton is the first dominating crop in the study region, out of the total cropped area 33.2% was covered by cotton, second number crops was Jawar covered 22.5% area of the total cropped area in the study region. Fruits & Vegetables are third dominating crops covered by 12.5% area. The area under Banana crop cultivation still increased completing the construction of the Hatnur dam; this crop covered 11.9% area of total cropped area in the study region. Black gram crop covered 5.9% area followed by other pulses (5.5%), Wheat (3.8%), other oil seeds (2.4%), Sugarcane (2.1%), Groundnuts (1.8%) and Tur (1.6%) in the study region. Crops covered area under cultivation below 1% was noticed Gram (0.9%), fodder crop (0.5%), Chili (0.3%), spices (0.2%), other cereals (0.1%), Misc. non-food crop (0.1%) and Rice (0.04%) noticed during these five year study period.

7 Cropping pattern in 2001-02 to 2005-06 (After completing Hatnur dam):

Gross cropped area in this five year was recorded 57728.4 hectares. Cotton is the first dominating crop in the study region, out of the total cropped area 33.9% was covered by cotton, second number crops was Jawar covered 20.3% area of the total cropped area in the study region. Banana was the third dominating crop covered 12.8% area in this study region, followed by Fruits & Vegetables (12.3%), Black gram (6.3%), other pluses (5.3%), Wheat (4.9%), Sugarcane (2.1%), and other oil seeds (1.9%), Tur (1.8%), Gram (1.8%), Bajara (1.3%) and Groundnuts (1.2%) observed in this five year. There were some crops area noticed below 1 % such as other cereals (0.9%), Chili (0.3%), Spices (0.2%), Fodder crop (0.1%), and Rice (0.05%) area covered during the study period in the study region.

8 Cropping pattern in 2005-06 to 2010-11 (After completing Hatnur dam):

During this study period Cotton was the first dominating crop covered 33.9% area with total cropped area in the study region, and the most important crop Banana was a second largest crop in the study region covered 16.1% area. Jawar (12.3%) gone to third number position in these year, followed by Wheat (8.3%), Black gram (6%), other pulses (5.7%), Sugarcane (3.7%), Groundnuts (2.4%), Bajara (2.1%), Gram (1.7%), other cereals (1.7%), Tur (1.6%), other oil seeds (1.6%), Fruits & vegetables (1.4%) observed in the study region. Other fibbers, Chili, Fodder crops, Spices and rice was noticed below 1% in these five years in the study region.

Before completing the Hatnur dam in the study region farmers mainly cultivating Cotton, Jawar, Black gram, Groundnut, other pluses, Banana crops and all this crops was the dominating crop in agriculture of the study region. After completing the Hatnur dam project the farmers in the study region are cultivating mainly Cotton, Banana, Jawar, Wheat, Black gram, other pluses and sugarcane crop. And these crops are dominating crops in the study region. The area under Banana was rapidly increased in between these 40 years.

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Marketing of Information Products And services in Libraries

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Abstract

Library marketing is a process in which users' needs for information and knowledge are identified and met through matching these against appropriate information resources and services. User satisfaction is the cornerstone of marketing library services.

Keywords: Marketing, Information Product, Marketing Techniques, Library

Introduction

Marketing in non-profit organizations like libraries, involves activities conducted by people and institutions to achieve goals other than normal business goals, though it may use concepts and practices applied to business situations. Marketing is about everything that a library does or says. It is concerned with development of relationships with all stakeholders, telling them about what you are, and what you do, and so on. Library marketing is a process in which users' needs for information and knowledge are identified and met through matching these against appropriate information resources and services. User satisfaction is the cornerstone of marketing library services.

Definition

American Marketing Association (1985) defined marketing management as 'the process of planning and executing the conception, pricing, promotion and distribution of ideas, goods services to create exchange that satisfy individual or organization objective.

Goldhor (1970) define, 'Marketing as the process of creating value through the creation of time, place, and form utilities.

Need of Marketing in Libraries

- After the liberalization policy of the Government, the Indian Industry is now open to the global competition and related challenges.
- To face the challenges with confidence there is a need for constant up-gradation with quality control over the product.
- The knowledge workers, policy makers have to constantly chase for authentic and primary information.
- The 'Power of Information' is very well realized and in fact, it is survival tool in the competitive age.

Process of Marketing

- Understanding the consumer needs.
- Researching the relevant market place and to identify opportunities to meet existing or latent needs.
- It involves segmenting the market and selecting those segments that organization can satisfy in a superior way.
- It involves formulation a broad strategy and redefining it into a detailed marketing mix and action plan.
- Then the plan can implement.
- Results are evaluated and further improvements will be made.

Purpose of Marketing in Libraries

There are two key purposes of marketing, (i) Achieving objective/goals of the libraries, and (ii) Satisfying user/customer needs and wants. Main objective of libraries is provide right information to right user at right time, and to put it in simple words satisfying user/customer needs, The second purpose is related to first purpose, if we provide product/services at right time to right user and fulfill the users need than we complete the purpose of marketing.

Main purpose of marketing in libraries is to encounter a four-pronged challenge:

- Increase in clientele, their variety, their demands, and their expectations.
- Increase in the initial or capital cost of information and information technology, and their need to leverage the technology and find new levels of economies of scale to serve the increasing potential clientele.
- In the event of drying up of the public sponsorship and subsidy, the need to find alternative sources of revenue.
- Complexity in ways of identifying clients and their requirements, and servicing them.

Marketing Techniques in Libraries

- **Identifying the requirements of Users:-** Identifying the requirements of Users with the help of observation, interview, survey, Questionnaire, Conference, Seminar, exhibitions etc.
- **Identify the strengths of your collection:-** In libraries there is lot of hidden primary literature embedded in the collection, which is largely underutilized, e.g., pamphlets, handouts, working papers, symposia series, annual reports of other institutions, national sample survey reports, collection of speeches, convocation addresses etc.
- **To create awareness of Library resources:-** it is another way of marketing in libraries, i.e. flow charts related with resources and collections, special subject guides, special material guides, attractive arrangement of collection, publicity of library material etc.

- **Publicity through Library Products:-** Library can bring out publication of its own for making products/ services known to users either in paper or electronic form viz. Photographs, Calendars, Book reviews, subject bibliographies, In house bulletin, abstracts, digests, SOTAR, data compilation etc.
- **Through the Website of Library:-**attractive website of library it may be one way of marketing of library.
- **Publicity through advertisement:-** the library services/products can be made publicly known through advertisements through radio, television, cinema, posters at every piece of station coffee lounge, market, library broacher, newspapers and periodicals, annual reports, display of new arrivals, etc.

Advantages of Marketing

- Reduction in costs through automation and use of electronic media.
- Faster response to both marketers and the end user.
- Increased ability to measure and collect data.
- Opens the possibility to a market of one through personalization.
- Increased interactivity.

Disadvantages of Marketing

- Lack of personal approach.
- Dependability on technology.
- Security, privacy issues etc.
- Maintenance costs due to a constantly evolving environment.
- Higher transparency of pricing and increased price competition.
- Worldwide competition through globalization.

Conclusion

The library has many products and services that it can be used for marketing. The library uses its collections for marketing. In particular, the availability of new acquisitions like a new online databases or a set of electronic journals, must be communicated to clients who need them. The users need information as assignments, e-books; e-journals print books and print journals articles. Marketing is not just about developing and promoting new services and products but about bringing awareness to users of existing services and products and determining their appropriateness. A marketing plan needs to be developed and implemented with ongoing enhancement of the services and products should follow. Now, users are in a hurry and they want everything now. The librarians have to make a strategic planning. The information products are prepared and put for selling and advertise over the internet. The users have to pay for it. The web becomes an essential medium for marketing and promoting services and resources. To reach all users it is important to adopt several different, new and old, marketing techniques. The print and online, broadcast emails, direct emails and personal letters are good medium.

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Incidence of Powdery Mildew Disease On *Sphaero the cafuligine a Resistance In Cucumissativus*

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Abatract

;Survey of cucumissativus powdery mildew in JalgaonDist indicated that the disease was prevalent throughout the region.Ten cultivated plots were found to be infected.

Key words –Powdery mildew,*cucumissativus*

Introduction –The North Maharashtra region of JalgaonDist is major cucurbits producing Centre of India .Powdery Mildew disease caused by *Sphaerothecafuliginea*().Seriously affects the production of this vegetable group in this region Among cucurbits *cucumissativus* contain highest quality of protein,vitamin and mineral .(Esquinas-Alcazar et al 1983) certain cultivars of *cucumissativus* found in this region havenice fruit flesh and as well known for good taste. No systematic search for powdery mildews resistance genes against powdery mildew of this plant has been made. This study aimed at identifying the sources of powdery mildew resistance in () by augmenting germplasms through exploration of Jalgaon Dist.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Ten*Cucumissativus*germplasms,hereafter referred to a P1 –P10 .Collected from different part of North Maharashtra inJalgaon Dist. Were grown in the test plots of the filedfollowing standard agricultural practices. Two plants of each germplasm were grown in each of ten region in a row .The spacing between row were 0.7 m and 1m respectively.Two scoring one each in Kharif And rabi season. Of natural powdery mildew infection were made when the plants were two months oil. The following visual rating scale with 0 -4 grades was used for assessment of the disease development no symptom 01clear specks but no blotches 1; blotches just spermed 2;leaf fail of blotches with petiole and or stem infection 3;leaf drying or completely dry 4disease .Indices were calculated as averages of the product between the numerical value and the number of leaf of each disease grade. Significance of different among the disease indicate were tested LSD test.

Table 1:Reaction of various germplasms of *Cucumissativus* to *Sphaerothecafuliginea* in nature.

Sr.No	Germplasm	Incidence	Disease index
1	P ₁	Bhalod(Yawal)	2.30
2	P ₂	Sawada(Raver)	2.75
3	P ₃	Marwad(Amelner)	2.90
4	P ₄	Galan (Pachora)	2.85
5	P ₅	Waghali(Chalisingaon)	
6	P ₆	Changdev(Muktaingar)	2.81
7	P ₇	Taradi(Jammer)	3.04
8	P ₈	Kajgaon(Bhadgaon)	2.94
9	P ₉	Nashirabad(Jalgaon)	2.88
10	P ₁₀	Dushhheda(Bhusawal)	1.98

Result

The 10 germplasm were immune to *sphaerothecafuliginea*. All the germplasms were found to be susceptible (Table-1) p10 form(Rhodas,1989) however, showed highest degree of resistance with the minimum disease index of 2.10 .This germplasm will be a potential source of powdery mildew resistance genes .P 6 from2.81 showed the highest degree of susceptibility with the maximum disease index of 3.04 .Disease index of other germplasmareanged between 2,69 .There was no significant difference of disease indices among P 2 to p9 and disease index of P 1 was not significant different from these of all other germplasma(0.95).

Several species of the genus *Cucumis* are cross compatible(Kabitarani and Bhagirath ,1991) , and thus it will be possible to incorporate the *S. fuliginea* resistant gene of *C. sativus* germplasm(P10) from JalgaonDist to commercial varieties of *cucumissativus*.

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Study of Social Maturity among B.Ed. Students

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Abstract :

The aim of present study was to find out the social maturity among B.Ed. Students.. The study was confined to 100 male and female students from college of education in Jalgaon city. Comprehensive scale of social maturity prepared by Roma Pal was used. The reliability were calculated. After the analysis of the data, it was found that all B.Ed. students are socially mature, no matter they belong to Arts & Science and Faculty. There is no significant difference in the social maturity level among male arts and science students among male and female science students among male and female arts students. It was observed that is no significant difference in the social maturity level among B.Ed. students.

Key words : Social Maturity, B.Ed. Students.

Introduction :

Education is a life long journey. It is comprehensive term. The aim of education is to socially mature the students. The concept of social maturity is very broad. We live in a society, so we need to get along with our neighbours, for this our social and emotional development should be in proper direction and it should be channelised in right way, right from childhood. Social maturity of an individual contributes to moulding his personality. The aim of social development is to gain social maturity. A very important aspect of social maturity is our attitude towards the environment, in which we survive. Now-a-days education is focused on emotional, social, spiritual, moral, intellectual, mental and physical development of students. All these aspects are very important for personality development. Education shapes the personality of a mature person for the society, Socially matured person means the person who can easily adjust with the environment.

Social maturity includes co-operativeness, social conformity, desire for social service, sense of sacrifice, wider social interests, capable of friends, ability for sharing social responsibilities etc. All these qualities are included in the socially matured person.

Objectives :

The present study has following objectives.

- i) To compare the social maturity level of B.Ed students Arts, Science and faculty

students.

ii) To study the social maturity levels among male, female and B.Ed. students.

Hypothesis :

According to objectives, the research hypothesis are as follows –

i) There is no significant difference between social maturity level among male and female B.Ed. Students

ii) There is no significant difference between Arts &, Science female B.Ed. Students.

Assumptions :

i) Every B.Ed. student has a differ to their social maturity.

ii) Social maturity is important for personality development.

iii) Every B.Ed student come from different background i.e. social, cultural and geographical background.

Scope and Limitations :

The present study will helpful to the individual and the society to develop their personality and be a socially active and a socially matured person. The scope of the study is to make an individual emotionally, socially, spiritually, morally, intellectually, mentally and physically develop the students. Which will develop the social maturity in the society in the period of time.

Present research is limited to 100 Male and female B.Ed. students of Arts & Science faculty affiliated to North Maharashtra university Jalgaon.

Operational Definitions :

Social Maturity : It is the ability of an individual to help, awareness, interacting socially, self direction and handle stress.

Methodology :

Sample :

100 male and female students of two B.Ed. college from Arts and science faculty affiliated to North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon were selected by randomly. For the sampling Random sampling method has been used.

Tools :

Researcher has used Social Maturity Scale prepared by Roma Pal for the study.

Statistical Technique :

Hypothesis 1:

Comparison of Socially Maturity level among Female and Male B.Ed. Students of Arts and Science faculty.

Table 1.1 : Faculty wise Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' value of social maturity of B.Ed. Students

Faculty	Mean	S.D.	N	t value
Arts	146	10.80555	25	0.285
Science	147	10.05700	25	

* Not significant at 0.05 levels.

From the above table, it can be observed that mean score of Arts student is 146 and that of science student is 147. S.D. value of Arts B.Ed. Students is 10.805 and that of science students is 10.057. Thus 't' value is 0.285 which is not significant at 0.05 levels. This indicate that the social maturity among male students of Arts and Science do not differ significantly.

Hypothesis 2 :

Table 1.2 : Gender wise Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' value of social maturity of B.Ed. Students

Faculty	Mean	S.D.	N	t value
Male	143.50	11.190	50	1.534
Female	146.60	10.339	50	

* Not significant at 0.05 levels.

From Table 1.2, it can be observed that mean score of male B.Ed. student is 143.50 and that of female students is 146.60 and S.D. is of male students is 11.190 and that of female students is 10.330. The 't' value is 1.534 which is not significant at 0.05 levels. This shows that there is no significant difference in male and female B.Ed. students in their social maturity levels. Both are socially matured.

Conclusion :

Both male and female B.Ed. students share equal status in our society. No discrimination can be made between them. They both have equal rights which help them to adjust in the society and are considered as a matured person for the society. They have been provided equal facilities in their family. Also they are matured enough to take their own decisions in life, which make them socially matured person.

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