

ISSN 2278-8158
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
HALF YEARLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

ROYAL

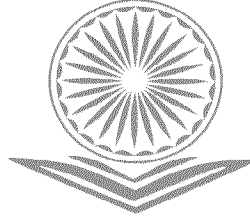
Volume - X

Issue - I

June - November - 2021

English Part - I / II

Peer Reviewed Refereed
and UGC Listed Journal
Journal No. 47037



ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING
2019 - 5.756
www.sjifactor.com

❖ **EDITOR** ❖

Assit. Prof. Vinay Shankarrao Hatole
M.Sc (Math's), M.B.A. (Mkt), M.B.A (H.R),
M.Drama (Acting), M.Drama (Prod & Dirt), M.Ed.

❖ **PUBLISHED BY** ❖



Ajanta Prakashan
Aurangabad. (M.S.)

The information and views expressed and the research content published in this journal, the sole responsibility lies entirely with the author(s) and does not reflect the official opinion of the Editorial Board, Advisory Committee and the Editor in Chief of the Journal “**ROYAL**”. Owner, printer & publisher Vinay S. Hatole has printed this journal at Ajanta Computer and Printers, Jaisingpura, University Gate, Aurangabad, also Published the same at Aurangabad.

Printed by

Ajanta Computer, Near University Gate, Jaisingpura, Aurangabad. (M.S.)

Printed by

Ajanta Computer, Near University Gate, Jaisingpura, Aurangabad. (M.S.)

Cell No. : 9579260877, 9822620877 Ph. No. : (0240) 2400877

E-mail : ajanta6060@gmail.com, www.ajantaprakashan.com

ROYAL - ISSN 2278 - 8158 - Impact Factor - 5.756 (www.sjifactor.com)



EDITORIAL BOARD

**Prof. P. T. Srinivasan**

Professor and Head Dept. of Management Studies,
University of Madras, Chennai.

Dr. Rana Pratap Singh

Professor & Dean, School for Environmental Sciences,
Dr. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University
Raebareilly Road, Lucknow.

Dr. P. A. Koli

Professor and Head (Retdf.),
Dept. of Economics, Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

Dr. Kishore Kumar C. K.

Coordinator Dept. of P. G. Studies and Research in
Physical Education and Deputy Director of
Physical Education, Mangalore University, Mangalore.

Dr. Sadique Razaque

University Dept. of Psychology,
Vinoba Bhave University,
Hazaribagh, Jharkhand.

Dr. S. Karunanidhi

Professor & Head, Dept. of Psychology,
University of Madras.

Dr. Uttam Panchal

Vice Principal, Dept. of Commerce and
Management Science,
Deogiri College, Aurangabad.

Dr. Ganesh S. Chandanshive

Asst. Prof. & Head of Dept. in Lokkala Academy,
University of Mumbai, Mumbai.

Dr. Kailas Thombre

Research Guide and Asst. Prof.
Deogiri College Aurangabad.

Dr. Rushikesh B. Kamble

H.O.D. Marathi S. B. College of Arts and
Commerce, Aurangpura, Aurangabad. (M.S.)

Dr. Shekhar Gungurwar

Hindi Dept. Vasantrao Naik
Mahavidyalaya Vasarni, Nanded.

Dr. Jagdish R. Baheti

H.O.D. S. N. J. B. College of Pharmacy,
Memnagar, A/P. Tal Chandwad, Dist. Nashik.

Dr. Manerao Dnyaneshwar Abhimanji

Asst. Prof. Marathwada College of Education,
Dr. Rafique Zakaria Campus, Aurangabad.

Memon Sohel Md Yusuf

Dept. of Commerce, Nizwa College
of Technology, Nizwa Oman.

PUBLISHED BY

**Ajanta Prakashan**

Aurangabad. (M.S.)



 **CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - I** 

Sr. No.	Name & Author Name	Page No.
1	Benefits & Concession to Nok of Kargil Martyrs (OP Vijay) Lt. Dr. R. P. Gawande	1-6
2	Cloud Computing Security Prof. Salunke Ravindra B.	7-11
3	Cyber Crimes and Law in India Prof. Anarase Lalasaheb P.	12-16
4	Role of Artificial Intelligence in Education Prof. Ganesh Vishnu Burte	17-20
5	The Study of Changes of Contemporary History after Cold War Prof. Laxmiprabha Ughade	21-22
6	Place of Agriculture in National Economy Prof. Dr. K. V. Dhawale	23-24
7	Analytical Study of the Citizenship Amendment Act 2020 (CAA) in Context of Indian Policy towards Refugees/ Asylees and Article 14, 15, 19 and 21 of the Constitution Dr. Umesh Shrikrishnarao Aswar	25-30
8	Human Rights and Protection of Child, Women and Tribal Dr. Yogendra Vasantrao Pawar	31-35
9	A Critical Study of Affecting Factors of Adolescents Self-Concept Dr. Yogendra Vasantrao Pawar	36-41
10	Synthesis and Structural Study of Al ³⁺ Doped Ni _{0.7} Cd _{0.3} Al _x Fe _{2-x} O ₄ Ferrites S. R. Bhitre	42-48
11	Python Programming - Application and Future Miss. Pragati D. Khade	49-53
12	Online Marketing: An Emerging Opportunity in Covid-19 Pandemic Period Dr. Vidyullata Rahul Hande	54-58

∞ CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - I ∞

Sr. No.	Name & Author Name	Page No.
13	A study of the Satisfaction of Students towards the Teaching and Learning of Dhamma Study in the Schools of Thalang District, Phuket Province in Thailand Phra Prakob Sirikamalanon Dr. Shobhana V. Joshi	59-65
14	A Study on Socio-Economic Status of Sanitation Workers in Kolhapur City Mr. Sushant Vitthal Mane Prof. Dr. M. N. Sondge Dr. Baswaraj B. Lakshete	66-76
15	Change Detection Analysis of land use land cover in Chandoli National Park, Kolhapur Mr. Govardhan S. Ubale	77-81
16	Sources, Toxicity and Remediation Approaches of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon Dr. Kishore Nabaj Koinkar Jagdale A. N.	82-90
17	Indian Constitutional and Judiciary Laws to Achieve Gender Parity Seema R. Gholap	91-96
18	Problems of Feminine Discourse”: Feminist Critique of Shashi Deshpande's The Dark Holds No Terror Dr. Balasaheb Gangadhar Pawar	97-102
19	Study of Physico- Chemical Parameter of Pakkadiguddam Reservoir, Tahsil Korpana, District Chandrapur, Maharashtra Dipti D. Sontakke Pravin M. Telkhade Pravin S. Jogi	103-107
20	Components of Khelo India National Program Ms. Manisha Jaikrishan Waghmare`	108-114

 **CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - I** 

Sr. No.	Name & Author Name	Page No.
21	Parenting Styles and Adolescents Psychopathology Sohini Ghosh	115-120
22	Political Historical Analysis of the Other Backward Classes (OBC) Moin Fakira Tadvi Vishal Subhash Giri	121-124
23	Socio Economic Development of Other Backward Classes (OBC) in India Vishal Subhash Giri	125-127
24	A Study of Problems and Perspectives of Handloom Weavers in Maharashtra Chandrakant Dattatray Taur	128-134

 **CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - II** 

Sr. No.	Name & Author Name	Page No.
1	Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on Retail Industry Rameshwar Shivaji Gore	1-7
2	Extravaganza of Strategic Use of Power in <i>Harry Potter</i> Series Prof. Santosh Vishwanath Bhagat Dr. Prakash Bhimrao Bhange	8-12
3	Critical Analyacis of Psychological Hunger of Women in Shobha De's Novel Second Thought Jayshri Arjun Jadhav	13-15
4	Glycosylation, an Effective Synthetic Strategy to Improve the Bioavailability of Therapeutic Peptides Ashwini Ashok Pawar	16-22
5	Solid Waste Management system in Aurangabad Smart City Dr. Shivanand Tanajirao Jadhav	23-28

5. Solid Waste Management system in Aurangabad Smart City

Dr. Shivanand Tanajirao Jadhav

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Shri Sant Gajanan Mahavidyalaya,
Kharda, Tal. Jamkhed.

Abstract

The term 'Smart City' was coined towards the end of the 20th century. It is rooted in the implementation of user-friendly information and communication technologies developed by major industries for urban spaces. Its meaning has since been expanded to relate to the future of cities and their development. A smart city is an urban development vision aimed at integrating multiple practical solutions with respect to infrastructure facilities and services to the citizens and also for efficient management of a city's assets. These aspects include but are not limited to transportation, solid waste management, water supply, waste water treatment, planning, education, public administration, health care, energy efficiency and safety and security Smart city solutions should be able. The solid waste materials such as newspaper, cotton pieces, foodstuff, skin, clothes, leather, old dress, fish etc., anything of solids produced by the humans is going to become a waste some time somewhere and somehow. It means waste material is produced as a result of human activity. The quantity of this material is increasing readily due to increase in human population and increase in the standards of living. These wastes have to be disposed off so that environment remains clean and healthy for inhabitation. Solid waste management includes the process of generation, collection, storage, transport and disposal or reuse and re-circulation or incineration or any relevant method of disposal.

Key Word: Smart City, Solid waste Material,

Introduction

Aurangabad is Asian one of the fastest growing city, It is the main developed city in the Marathwada region. Aurangabad city is one of the important historical places, world famous caves Ellora and Ajanta are located near this city and bibika makbara, Sidhartha garden, budhist caves, himayatbag, panchakki, etc. tourist point in the city, has thus attained importance as tourist center. Every year, lot of national and international tourists visit to Aurangabad city.

Aurangabad city is one of the major industrial centre in central Maharashtra it is famous for the Industrial zone; this is famous for its 'Himroo' handloom industry and City became an educational center for Marathwada region. The city has come long way on the foundation provided by Industry, Tourism and Educational wherein it has all the desired features and maturity to grow as a world class city. Considering all the features and aspects of the city, the city has been selected for the Smart City in India.

Objectives

- To find out the factors that supports the development in Smart City.
- To study the utility of municipal solid waste management system.

Study Area

Aurangabad city is situated at the bank of the Kham River a tributary of Godavari. The city is surrounded by hills of the Vindhya Range. The city is located on 19⁰ 53'55" North latitude and 75⁰22'46" East longitude and total covers area of Aurangabad Municipal Corporation at present is 138.2 Sq. km.

According to 2011 census the population of Aurangabad city was 8,73,311 persons. Total male population is 459295 and female is 414016. Slums population 225,000 and population density of the city was 6300 per square kilometer. For the administrative purpose the Municipal Council has divided all the 83 wards/ 8 zones, each zone has a separate office to facilitate the citizens in its jurisdiction.

Methodology

For the present study, data has been collected from the primary and secondary sources. Secondary data was collected from Aurangabad Municipal Corporation Office, City Survey Department, Government Offices, Statistics department, and socio-economic abstracts of the district. For the update and quick information, websites relevant to Aurangabad city and district has been also cited.

For the statistical analysis various techniques and methods has been applied. These methods are variation, volume of changes and standard deviation. The results have been depicted by using suitable graphs.

Solid Waste

Any useless, unwanted discarded material that is not a liquid or gas is referred as solid waste or refuse. For e.g., it may be yesterday's news paper, junk mail, today's meal scraps,

pieces of bread, roti, waste rice, raked leaves, dust, grass clippings, broken furniture, abandoned materials, animal manure, dead animals, sewage sludge, mining wastes, industrial wastes, or street sweepings etc. Solid wastes have produced by households, industry, construction work, hospitals and animal husbandry. This is threatening urban life. Uncontrolled dumping of wastes on the out skirts of city has created overflowing landfills which are impossible to reclaim because of the haphazard manner of dumping and has added to air pollution.

Types of Solid Waste Management

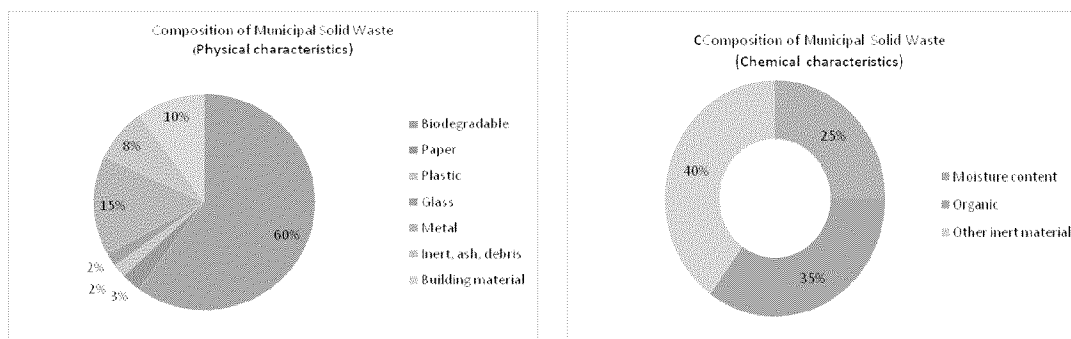
1. Waste Disposal:
2. Composting
3. Recycling
4. Incineration
5. Bio gasification

Aurangabad Municipal Corporation has formed a Solid Waste Management Cell on 17th December 2003. The city has been divided into eight administrative zones and each zone is headed by a Ward Officer, who is responsible for operation of the services of the Municipal Solid Waste Management along with other Civic Services. Under his supervision, 3 Sanitary Inspectors are looking after sanitation works.

Aurangabad city generates about 300 MT solid wastes per day. Salient features of solid waste management in Aurangabad city are given in.

Composition of Municipal Solid Waste

Physical characteristics		Chemical characteristics	
Biodegradable	60%	Moisture content	25%
Paper	3%	Organic	35%
Plastic	2%	Other inert material	40%
Glass	2%		
Metal	15%		
Inert, ash, debris	8%		
Building material	10%		



It is observed that about 300 metric tones of solid waste are collected daily. Collection efficiency is of 84.70 percent. Out of the total waste collected daily, nearly 10 percent waste is from household. Biodegradable waste is about 60%.

In present investigation the composition of municipal solid waste contains maximum and minimum values, food waste, fruit waste, vegetable waste and nonvegetable waste in month February and November, respectively Maximum and minimum values, paper waste in month January and February, respectively Maximum and minimum values, plastic waste in month March and November-December, respectively Maximum and minimum values, glass waste in month November and June respectively Maximum and minimum values, metals waste in month June and September.

Municipal solid waste generated in summer and winter season increased as compare with rainy season. The generation of medical or hospital waste per day per bed from different hospitals in Aurangabad city is given below

1. Govt Medical college and hospital- 0 284kg/bed/ day
2. MGM Hospital- 0 297 kg/bed/ day
3. Hedge war Hospital- 0 330 kg/bed/ day
4. Dhoot hospital-0 340 kg/ bed day
5. Small hospitals (20 no)-0.350 kg/ bed/ day

Solid Waste Management

In Aurangabad, the pilot project to install GPS in two garbage trucks has been claimed to be successful. This was started by the Aurangabad municipal corporation as a part of the smart city project. The total quantity of municipal solid waste generated in Aurangabad is to the tune of 300 MT/Day which is collected through private operator appointed by Aurangabad Municipal Corporation. The existing site located at Naregaon is within two Kilometers from Chikalhana

airport. The efforts made by Aurangabad Municipal Corporation for solid waste management is not adequate.

The corporation has implemented door-to-door collection of waste using 547 Ghantagadis (Capacity 350kg.) and 87 private Ghantagadis. The waste collected is loaded on 01 Compactor (Capacity 5 MT), 13 Open truck (Capacity 3-4 MT), 18 Open truck with tipping (Capacity 2-3 MT), 10 tractors (Capacity 1MT) and dumper, placers and then are transported to landfill site using a hydraulic tipper near village Naregaon. The village Nagaregaon is 10 KM away from the city. The landfill site size is 20 acres. There are 816 refuse bins on footpaths of roads in AMC. There are 48 Supervisory Staff, sweepers/ Pourakarmikas/ laborers/ Mukadam/ Jathedars/ Daffedars, working in solid waste management. Manpower and vehicles available with Aurangabad Municipal Corporation are inadequate to cater the requirement of city.

Conclusion

- Aurangabad Municipal Corporation is unable to offer the desired level of services with the existing capacity and trend of solid waste management due to fast increasing in population. When the waste is dumped, because of its composition it does not decompose very quickly, making space unavailable for other waste.
- Corporation should encourage the research and development activities of solid waste management.
- Most of the time, workers engaged in the handling of the solid waste are found deprived from the essential safety equipment's.
- There were no waste segregation systems at source and during the collection.
- At most of the place open space adjoins to the road were used as waste storage depots.
- Corporation / authorities have to strictly enforce the workers to use the safety equipment's during handling of waste.
- Promote recycle industries and agencies so that non-biodegradable or manmade products are recycle again and again.
- The waste collection bins were not properly used by the citizens.

References

- **Ashok Tejankar**, "analysis & recycling of municipal solid waste: a case study of Aurangabad city, Maharashtra, India"
- **Aurangabad Municipal Corporation**, Aurangabad, Maharashtra
- **GoI**, (2014): Municipal Solid Waste Management Manual, Ministry of Urban Development, New Dehli.
- **Jha, Sondhi. Pansare**, 'Solid waste management - a case study. Indian Journal of Environmental Protection
- **Ronde inelli, Dennis** : Secondary Cities in Developing Countries –Policies for Diffusing Urbanization, Sage publications, New Delhi.
- **Shristi Sinha, R. K. Bhatia** "challenges in municipal solid waste management in Indian cities: a case study of Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh)"
- **Varma, L. N.** : Urban Geography, Rawat Publication, Jaipur.