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CRITERIA III - Research, Innovations and Extension

3.3 Research Publications and Awards

Metric No.:- 3.3.1

**Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on
UGC care list during the last five years.**

 <p>Nehru Education Society, Nerparsopant</p> <h1 style="text-align: center;">NEHRU MAHAVIDYALAYA</h1> <p style="text-align: center;">* Arts * Commerce * Science</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nerparsopant, Dist.Yavatmal (M.S.) 445102</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Centre for Graduate, Post Graduate and Research Studies</p>		
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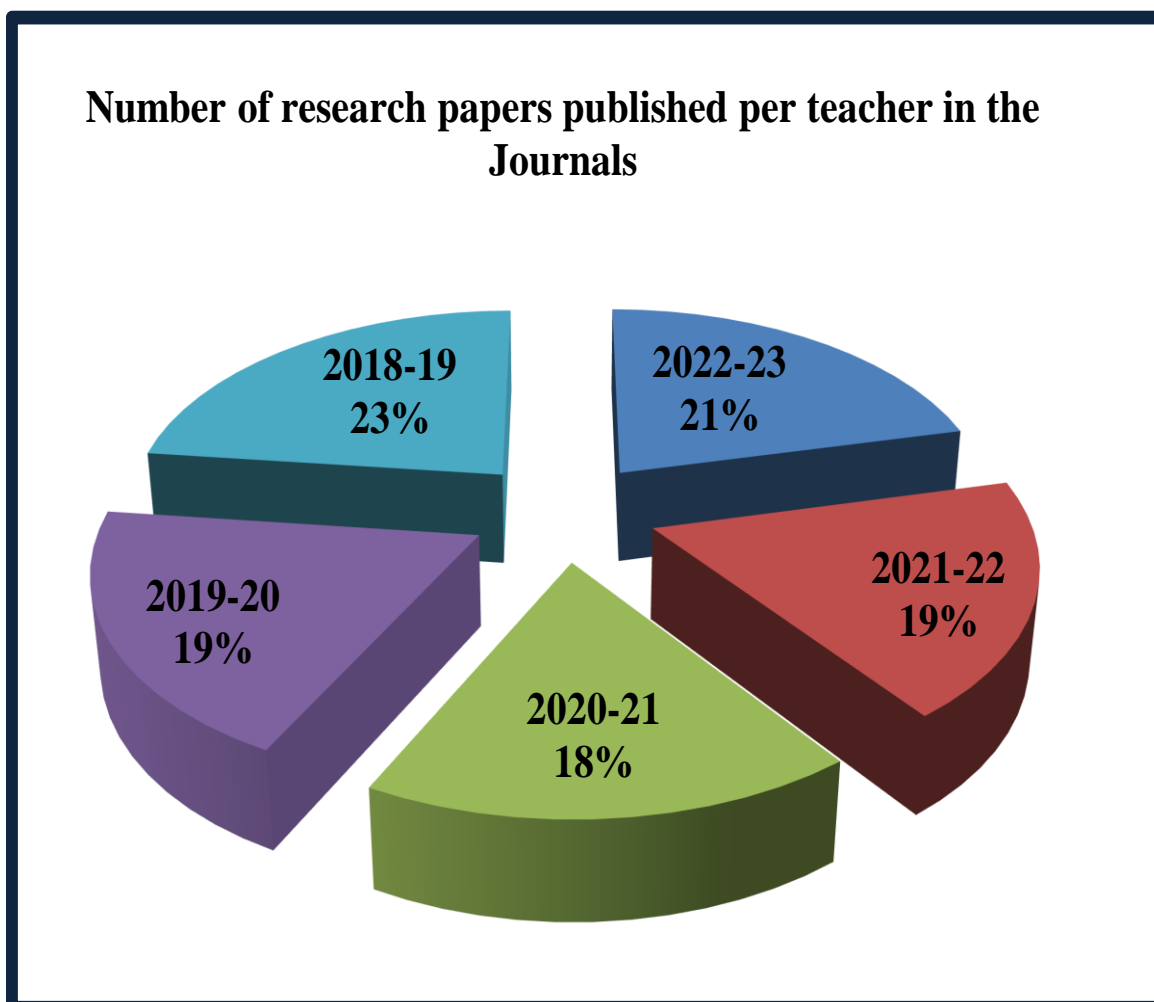
3.3 Research Publications and Awards

3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC care list during the last five years.

Response: 5.7

3.3.1.1 Number of research papers in the Journals notified on UGC CARE list year wise during the last five years.

2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
23	20	19	21	25



3.3.1.1 Number of research papers in the Journals notified on UGC CARE list year wise during the last five years.

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Research Article

INTERACTING DARK FLUIDS IN BIANCHI TYPE-I UNIVERSE WITH VARIABLE DECELERATION PARAMETER

Mete V. G.¹, Bokey V. D.² and Bawane V. S.³

¹Department of Mathematics, R.D.I.K & K.D. College, Badnera- Amravati, India

²Department of Mathematics, Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant Dist. Yavatmal, India

³Department of Mathematics, Mahatma Fule Arts, Comm. & S. C. Chaudhari Science College, Warud, Dist. Amravati, Maharashtra, India

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Bianchi Type-I universe; variable deceleration parameter; interacting dark fluids; coincidence parameter.

ABSTRACT

The present work deals with a Bianchi Type-I universe filled with interacting dark matter and holographic dark energy in the frame of Einstein theory of relativity. To obtain the cosmological solutions, we used variable deceleration parameter in the form

$a(t) = [\sinh(\alpha t)]^n$, where α and n are constants. The physical and geometrical properties of the model are obtained and discussed in details.

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INTRODUCTION

The present acceleration of the universe has been well established through numerous and complementary cosmological observations. The recent cosmological observations of type Ia supernovae (SNIa) (Riess *et al.* [54]; Perlmutter *et al.* [45]) indicates that currently universe is accelerating. When these results combines with the observations of cosmic microwave background (CMB) (Bennett *et al.* [16]; Spergel *et al.* [64]) and also the large scale structure (LSS)(Tegmark *et al.* [66], [67]), indicates that spatially flat universe is dominated by an exotic component with strong negative pressure called as dark energy (Weinberg [70]; Carroll [22]; Peebles and Ratra [44]; Padmanabhan [43]). Many authors have been studied a special class of interacting models in which holographic dark energy is allowed to interact with dark matter (Gong[29]; Gong and Zhang[28]; Wang *et al.* [69]; Nojiri and Odintsov[40]; Guo *et al.* [31]; Banerjee and Pavon[15]; Zimdahl and Pavon[75]; Zimdahl[76]). Also Guo *et al.* [32], have shown that the proposal of interacting dark energy is compatible with current observations of the SNIa and CMB data.

Bianchi type dark energy models with usual perfect fluid have been studied by Akarsu and Kilinc [7], Yadav *et al.* [73],

*Corresponding author: Mete V. G
Department of Mathematics, R.D.I.K & K.D. College,
Badnera- Amravati, India

Adhav *et al.* [1], Saha and Yadav [57]. Recently a Bianchi type- IX minimally interacting holographic dark energy model with linearly varying deceleration parameter in scalar tensor theory of gravitation has been studied by D. R. K. Reddy *et al.* [52]. A viable holographic dark energy model was constructed by Li [38] by using the principle of quantum gravity theory (Susskind [65]) and also widely studied by several authors. In particular, Sarkar and Mohanta [58] have discussed the evolution of holographic dark energy in Bianchi type-I universe with constant deceleration parameter whereas Sarkar [59] has investigated holographic dark energy model in Bianchi type-I universe with linearly varying models of universe. Cai Rong-Gen *et al.* [21] has studied a model in which phantom dark energy is coupled to dark matter phenomenologically introducing a coupled term to the equations of motion of dark energy and dark matter. Setare [63] has studied holographic dark energy model in Brans-Dicke theory. Bianchi type-V minimally interacting holographic dark energy model in scalar tensor theory of gravitation has been investigated by Kiran *et al.* [36]. Adhav *et al.* [2] have constructed interacting holographic dark energy models in Bianchi type space-time. Sarkar ([59], [60], [61]) have studied non interacting holographic dark energy with linearly varying deceleration parameter in Bianchi type-I and V universe and interacting holographic dark energy in Bianchi type-II respectively.

Several candidates for dark energy namely the quintessence scalar field models (Wetterich [72]; Ratra and Peebles [49]),



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Interacting Dark Fluid in Kaluza-Klein Universe With Variable Deceleration Parameter in General Relativity

V. G. Mete,
R.D.I.K. & K.D. College,
Badnera - Amravati, Maharashtra, India
E-mail: vmete5622@gmail.com,

V. D. Bokey,
Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant Dist.
Yavatmal, Maharashtra, India
bokey.vaibhav1@gmail.com,

V. S. Bawane
M.F Arts, Comm. & S. C. Science MV,
Warud, Dist. Amravati,
Maharashtra, India
vasantbawane@yahoo.in

Abstract:

This paper is devoted to study Kaluza-Klein universe filled with interacting dark matter and holographic dark energy in general relativity. The cosmological solution is obtained by using the variable deceleration parameter in the form $a(t) = [\sinh(\alpha t)]^n$, where α and n are constants. Some physical and geometrical properties of the model are also discussed.

Keywords: Kaluza-Klein space-time, dark matter, holographic dark energy, variable deceleration parameter.

Introduction:

Several cosmological observations indicate that the observable universe is accelerating (Riess *et al.* 1998; Perlmutter *et al.* 1999; Bennet *et al.* 2003). To address the problem of cosmic acceleration there are two approaches that introducing a dark energy component in the universe or considers modifying the general relativity theory. The earlier modifications of Einstein's general relativity, termed as Brans and Dicke (1961) gravity in which a dynamical scalar field besides a gravitational part is introduced to an account for variable gravitational constant. It is introduced due to the lack of compatibility of Einstein's theory with Mach's principle. Later a scalar tensor theory of gravity has introduced by Saez Ballester (1986) in which a metric is coupled to a scalar field. This coupling gives a satisfactory description of the weak fields. A detailed discussion of Saez-Ballester and string cosmological model is contained in the study work of Sing and Agrawal (1991), Shri Ram and Tiwari (1998), D. R. K. Reddy *et al.* (2006), Adhav, K. S. *et al.* (2007,2008).

The Kaluza (1921) and Klein (1926) introduced a theory to unify Einstein's gravity theory and electromagnetism from Einstein's field equations by adding the fifth dimension. According to Wesson (1984, 1999) and Bellini (2003), the matter is induced 4D by 5D vacuum theory. For studying the cosmology of 5D with pure geometry in non-compact Kaluza-Klein theory. Several relativists have studied Kaluza-Klein cosmological models with different context. [Leon (1988), Chi (1990), Fukui (1993), Liu and Wesson (1994), Coley (1994)].



REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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THE STUDY OF TRANSFERENCE NUMBER MEASUREMENTS OF poly(vinyl acetate)/polyindole COMPOSITE FILMS

D. J. Bhagat*

Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, 445102, Maharashtra, India.
*Corresponding author: bhagatd@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT :

In present research paper, the investigation of transference number measurements poly(vinyl acetate)/polyindole composite films are reported. The prepared composites are analyzed via DC conductivity and transference number measurements. The activation energy, electronic band gap energy and transference number measurement values are reported. The value of the ionic transference number is ranges over 98.98–99.17 %, reflects that charge transport in the composite film is mostly dominated by ions.

KEYWORDS: Poly(vinyl acetate)/polyindole; composite.

1. INTRODUCTION

The polymers are investigated in various generation such as, polymers (insulator), conducting polymers (semiconductor), copolymers, conducting polymer derivatives, conducting polymer composites, conducting polymer nanocomposites, etc. Moreover, these materials show different properties than basic polymers. The materials as well as synthesis methods could affect the properties. The new generation composite materials have enhanced electrical, optical, mechanical, physical properties. The new generation conducting polymers. These composite materials have the potential application in various electronic devices. In recent years, polyindole got more research attraction as a conducting polymer as well as it shows the more attractive properties as compared to other. Polyindole and its composites have lots of potential application in electronic devices [1–11].

Some research were investigated the polyindole via different synthesis methods and studied its various properties. These are, Kuyuncu et al. determined the electrokinetic as well as electrochemical properties of poly(vinyl chloride)/polyindole (PVC/PIN) conducting composites [12]. Goel et al. fabricated polyindole as well as polyindole nanostructures [13]. Joshi et al. synthesized gold nano assemblies in polyindole matrix using two phase oxidative polymerization of indole using HAuCl_4 as the oxidizing agent, at the aqueous (0.5M HCl)/dichloromethane interface [14]. ZhiJiang et al. investigated the characteristics of the polyindole film doped with a Li ionic salt for use as a cathode electrode [15].

The goal of the reported paper is to investigate the transference number measurements of develop poly(vinyl acetate)/polyindole composite films via chemical polymerization. Moreover, examination of the activation energy, electronic band gap energy and transference number measurements of prepared composite materials. The electronic band gap of developed composites can confirm the semiconducting nature. The determination of transference number measurements could be reflects the effect of ions and electrons on the conductivity of composite films.

2. EXPERIMENTAL

All procured and used chemicals were analytical grade (AR). Moreover, indole as monomer, ferric chloride (FeCl_3) used as oxidizing agent, methanol used as organic media (solvent) and all were purchased

Recent Advances in Nanotechnology

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REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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COMPARISON OF OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF poly(vinyl acetate)/polyindole COMPOSITE FILM PREPARED USING DIFFERENT OXIDANT

D. J. Bhagat*¹ and G. R. Dhokane²¹Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, 445102, Maharashtra, India.²Arts, Science and Commerce College, Chikhaldara, 444807, Maharashtra, India.

*Corresponding author: bhagatd@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT :

In present research paper, comparison of optical properties of poly(vinyl acetate)/polyindole composite film prepared using different oxidants via chemical oxidative polymerization method. The developed composite films were characterized via ultraviolet-visible (UV-Vis) and X-ray diffraction (XRD) technique. The XRD pattern of composite represents the semi crystalline nature of the prepared materials. The PVAc/PIN composite films developed through oxidant ferric chloride has higher optical energy band gap as compared to via chromium chloride. The optical band gap energy represents the application potential in optical devices.

KEYWORDS : Poly(vinyl acetate)/polyindole; composite; optical; band gap.

1. INTRODUCTION

The polymers are generally known as insulator. The worldwide use of polymers as insulating material is at large scale. Recently, the new trend is emerged to prepare the conducting polymers rather than the traditional polymers (insulating materials). The conducting polymers like polyaniline, polypyrrole, polythiophene, polyindole are synthesized and modified in last few decades. Moreover, the derivatives, co-polymers, composites and nanocomposites of conducting polymers are developed through different synthesis methods in recent years. Also, there various properties are widely studied like, electrical properties, optical properties, thermal properties and sensing properties on the basis of their application point of view. The polyindole is a newest and least investigated conducting polymer as compared to other. Therefore, polyindole got more research interest than other in last few years. Polyindole is prepared via various synthesizing techniques and represents the remarkable application potential in various fields [1–16].

Some researchers were reported the their work on synthesis and application of PIN, its copolymers and composites with various polymerization technique like, Giribabu et al. synthesized polyindole nanowires by oxidative polymerization and studied electrochemical properties [17]. Bhagat et al. reports the UV-VIS spectroscopic studies of novel one pot synthesized polyindole/poly(vinyl acetate) (PIN/PVAc) composite films chemically using an oxidant nickel nitrate [18]. Gupta et al. reported interfacial synthesis as well as miscible solvents aqueous phase synthesis of polyindole moreover development of polyindole microspheres and nanorods [19]. Sari et al. synthesized polyindole (PIN) and polyindole/polyethylene (PIN/PE) conducting composites, having different amounts of PIN by chemical polymerization using FeCl_3 as an oxidant and taking the ratio of salt:monomer. Moreover, studied conductivities, sedimentation stabilities, ER properties as well as creep-recovery response of the prepared materials [20]. Bhagat et al. investigated optical parameters and thermal analysis of Cu doped poly(vinyl acetate)/polyindole composites using cupric chloride as an oxidant [21]. An et al. reported a comparative study of the microemulsions as well as interfacial polymerization for polyindole [22].

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Investigation for Optical Band Gap Energy of Polyindole/Poly(Vinyl Acetate) Composite Film

G. R. Dhokane¹, D. J. Bhagat^{2*},
¹ Arts, Science and Commerce College,
Chikhaldara, 444807, Maharashtra, India.
²Nehru College, Nerparsopant, 445102, Maharashtra, India.
* Corresponding author: bhagatd@rediffmail.com

Abstract
In present paper, optical properties of polyindole/poly(vinyl acetate) (PIN/PVAc) composite film are presented. The produced composite film was characterized through UV-Visible (UV-Vis) spectroscopy and X-ray diffraction (XRD). The polymer chain separation was calculated using XRD analysis. The value of optical band gap energy of PIN/PVAc composite film is calculated as 2.29 eV. The semiconducting nature of composite film reflects from optical band gap value.

Keywords: Polyindole/poly(vinyl acetate); composite; optical; band gap.

Introduction
Recently, polyaniline, polythiophene, polyphenylene, polypyrrole are the conducting polymers which has incredible research attention in the field of progress due to their flexibility of their industrial applications. The conducting polymer composites are most useful materials due to their optical and electrical properties. Nowadays, these materials are used in various applications like photocell, anticorrosion materials, super capacitors, fuel cells, polymer light emitting diodes, electrochemical displays devices, electronic devices, rechargeable battery materials, solar cells and various optical devices and etc. The application potential of conducting polymer composites in electronic devices is produces the attention of most of the researchers towards it [1-11].
Nevertheless, the polyindole (PIN) and its composites are turn into growing class of conducting polymers that have nicely collective mechanical, optical and electrical properties. These properties could be modified for precise applications [12,13]. With this particular endeavour lots of researchers have made their contribution to the field like Ramesan et al. presented preparation and characterization of PIN/copper sulphide nanocomposites [14]. Tuken et al. studied the utilization of polyindole for copper corrosion protection [15]. Tayalan et al. synthesized the conducting poly(vinyl chloride)/polyindole composites and freestanding films through chemical polymerization [16].
The present research paper reports the optical band gap investigation of polyindole/poly(vinyl acetate) (PIN/PVAc) composite film. As-prepared composite film was characterized through X-ray diffraction (XRD) technique and ultraviolet-visible (UV-Vis) spectroscopy.

Experimental
All chemicals used in this study were of AR grade and purchased from SD Fine Chemicals, India, such as monomer indole, oxidant cupric chloride (CrCl₃), organic media methanol. Polyvinyl acetate (PVAc) (Himedia Chemicals, India) used as counter polymer.

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Email - researchjourney2014@gmail.com

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Comparison Between Electronic and Optical Band Gap Polyindole/Poly(Vinyl Acetate) Composite

D. J. Bhagat¹, G. R. Dhokane²
¹Nehru College, Nerparsopant, 445102, Maharashtra, India.
²Arts, Science and Commerce College, Chikhaldara, 444807, Maharashtra, India.
* Corresponding author: bhagatd@rediffmail.com

Abstract
In present research work, comparison between electronic and optical band gap of polyindole/poly(vinyl acetate) (PIN/PVAc) composite are reported. The synthesized composite was analyzed via DC conductivity measurement and UV-Visible spectroscopy. The value of DC conductivity primarily increases and reaches to 1.89×10⁻⁶ S/cm at 383 K. The value of electronic and optical band gap of composite is established as 2.831 eV and 3.81 eV respectively. The semiconducting nature of PIN/PVAc composite reflects from electronic and optical band gap and Arrhenius behaviour of DC plot.

Keywords: Polyindole/poly(vinyl acetate); composite; electronic; optical; band gap.

Introduction
Conducting polymer composites develop into the novel and attractive group of materials due to their superior properties. They have fascinated a lot concern due to its unique optical and electrical properties in addition to its superior thermal stability. Polyindole has received excellent research interest because of its close structural similarities with both polyaniline and polypyrrole. Also, due to its extraordinary conduction mechanism and environment stability as compared to other conducting polymers [1-7]. Some researchers were given so much attention for synthesizing the polyindole composite materials due to its amazing properties. Researchers such as Koyuncu et al. studied the opportunity of preparing a colloidal steady poly(vinyl chloride)/polyindole ER active composite system [8]. Sari et al. presented preparation, characterization, ER and creep-recovery properties of polyindole/polyethylene composites [9].
This research paper gives the information about the comparison between electronic and optical band gap of polyindole/poly(vinyl acetate) (PIN/PVAc) composite which is chemically prepared using ferric chloride as an oxidant. As-synthesized composite was characterized through DC conductivity measurement technique and ultraviolet-visible (UV-Vis) spectroscopy.

Experimental
All chemicals used in this research were of AR grade and procured from SD Fine Chemicals, India, like as monomer indole, oxidant ferric chloride (FeCl₃), organic media methanol. Polyvinyl acetate (PVAc) (Himedia Chemicals, India) used as counter polymer. The polyindole/poly(vinyl acetate) (PIN/PVAc) composite was synthesized through chemical polymerization route using oxidant FeCl₃. Poly(vinyl acetate) (1 g) was dissolved in methanol (9 ml) and stirred 2 h then kept solution for 24 h to get homogenous solution. The monomer indole (0.5 g) was added in PVAc solution and stirred for 2 h. The indole was chemically polymerized using oxidizing agent FeCl₃ (0.1097 g) and stirred it for 2 hr to complete polymerization process. Then reaction mixture was kept for 60 min to settle down. Then composite solution was poured

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Website - www.researchjourney.net
Email - researchjourney2014@gmail.com

EFFECT OF YOGIC PRACTICES ON BEHAVIOUR PATTERN OF PRISONERS : A STUDY

Arun N. Khodaskar
Ex-principal of H.V.P.Mandal's D.C.P.E., Amravati

Vasistha A. Khodaskar
Director of Physical Education & Sports
Nehru Mahavidyalya, Nerparsopant, Dist. Yavatmal.

Note : This paper is being prepared from the result of Major Research Project which was submitted to UGC, New Delhi by Dr. Arun Khodaskar under the category of Professor of Emeritus in the year 2011 - 14.

Abstract

The present study focused upon effect of Yogic Practices on Behaviour pattern of Prisoners : A Study. The efficiency of yogic practices for prison inmate to attain the control over the anxiety, aggression and impulsiveness. The male prisoners (N = 200) of Amravati District Central Jail Amravati, M.S.. The delimitation of the study who were charged with murder under Indian Penal Code 302 and who spent at least one year in jail were selected convenient samples. The subjects were divided into 2 equal groups on the basis of a pre-test. Psychological test was conducted on both groups to know present status of psyche and also biofeedback test randomly selected 20 prisoners from each group were tested on EEG in this phase. The experimental group participated in six months yogic training programme. To determine the significant difference 't'-test was employed and level was 0.05. The result of the study revealed that, insignificant difference observed between Pre and Post test for Control group. Significant difference found between Pre and Post test for Experimental group Aggression (5.529), Anxiety (8.122), Impulsiveness (7.078), also Significant difference found in Post-test between Control and Experimental groups Aggression (4.927), Anxiety (5.439), Impulsiveness (6.933) which are quite greater than tabulated 't' value. Hence it was concluded that, the experimental group reported decrease in the impulsiveness, aggression and anxiety. Also increasing feelings of positive emotions such as, hopefulness, self control, conformity, compassion, and mental peace after doing yoga training.

Keywords: Prisoners, Anxiety, Aggression, Impulsiveness, Central Jail

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4. Goods and Service Tax: Game Changer for Indian Economy

Dr. Vishnu P. Kute
Nehru Mahavidyalaya Nerparsopant, Dist Yavatmal.

Introduction

Tax reforms are an integral part of the development process of any country. Developed countries such as UK and US too undertook reforms in the last few years. India is no exception to tax reforms. The passage of the Constitutional Amendment Bill as well as release of the Model GST laws indicates the determination of the government to implement GST at the earliest. In order to make India a manufacturing hub, it is imperative that the foreign investors/companies find it conducive to do business here. One of the major impediments to a smooth business, especially in the manufacturing sector is the uncertain and unpredictable indirect tax regime. The One Hundred and First Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016, introduced a national Goods and Services Tax in India from 1 April 2017. The GST is a Value added Tax (VAT) and is proposed to be a comprehensive indirect tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods as well as services at the national level. It will replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Indian Central and State governments. It is aimed at being comprehensive for most goods and services.

Legislative History Of GST

The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 2014 was introduced in the Lok Sabha by Finance Minister Arun Jaitley on 19 December 2014, and passed by the House on 6 May 2015. In the Rajya Sabha, the bill was referred to a Select Committee on 14 May 2015. The Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha submitted its report on the bill on 2 July 2015. The bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 3 August 2016, and the amended bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 8 August 2016.

Objective

1. The single most critical tax reform that stands out is the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

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7. Digital Marketing in the Tourism Industry

Dr. Shashikant V. Adsod

Department of Commerce, Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, Dist. Yavatmal.

Abstract

With the advent of superior Internet technologies, newer avenues for reaching out to target audiences have evolved. Digital marketing today has become an indispensable part of every business irrespective of its size and type. The increasing role of digital marketing has affected the way businesses promote their offerings to existing as well as new customers. The need for digital marketing has been felt like never before in the tourism industry wherein customers have instant access to all kinds of information on the latest offers and best prices. Today digital marketing plays a critical role in the success of each business which exists in the tourism industry. This paper examines the basic determinants of digital marketing and the importance of the same in the tourism industry.

Keywords: Digital Marketing; Internet Marketing; Tourism; Websites; SEO; Email Marketing.

Introduction

With the launch of internet technology, the rules of marketing have been redefined all over the world. The internet has upended how consumers engage with brands. It is transforming the economics of marketing and making obsolete many of the function's traditional strategies and structures. For marketers, the old way of doing business is unsustainable (Edelman, 2010). Digital Marketing today has become the one of the key focus areas for businesses all over the world. It started as a mode of communication and has evolved not just into another source of additional revenue but most importantly, to develop and maintain long-term relationships with the various parties in the market. Interactivity, as the main feature of the Internet, has enabled a new dimension of connection between all the participants in the market (Batinić, 2015). Internet users today interact not just with each other but also with their preferred brands. This has opened an opportunity for brands to talk directly with their users and to know them better.

One of the main reasons of the success of digital marketing vs. traditional marketing is the fact that the former allows businesses to track user behaviour in real-time. Every campaign

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श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी: व्यक्ती आणि कार्य

डॉ. महेश प्रल्हादराव गोमासे
 नेहरू महाविद्यालय, नेर परसोपंत,
 जि. यवतमाळ.

इंदिराजींचा जन्म सोमवार दिनांक 19 नोव्हेंबर 1917 रोजी अलाहाबाद (प्रयागराज) येथील आनंदभवन येथे झाला. आजोबा गोतीलाल नेहरू यांनी नवजात बालिकेचे नाव आपल्या आईच्या इंदराणी नावावरून इंदिरा असे ठेवले. वडील जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांनी आपल्या मुलीचे नाव प्रियदर्शनी ठेवले. शेवटी दोन्ही नाव मिळून नाव झाले प्रियदर्शनी इंदिरा. नेहरू कुटुंब राजकीय आंदोलनात सहभागी झाल्याने आनंद भवनाची दारे सर्वासाठी खुली झाली. युरोप खंडामधून आपल्या आईचा इलाज करून परत आल्यानंतर बालिका इंदूने महात्मा गांधी यांच्या चरखा संघापासून प्रेरणा घेवून एक बाल चरखा संघाची स्थापना केली होती. त्यानंतर मार्च-एप्रिल 1930 ला वानर सेनेची स्थापना केली होती. स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यात त्यांनी सहभाग घेतला होता.

1947 ला भारताच्या फाळणीच्या दरम्यान इंदिरा गांधींनी शरणार्थींचे कॅम्प तयार करण्यात मदत केली, पाकिस्तानातून आलेल्या लाखो शरणार्थींना वैद्यकीय मदत पुरविली. त्यांची खूप मोठ्या लोकांची सेवा करण्याचा हा पहिला प्रसंग होता. इंदिरा गांधींच्या स्वातंत्र्य भारतातील राजकीय वाटचालीला आरंभ झाला. श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी फेब्रुवारी 1955 ला काँग्रेस वर्किंग कमिटीच्या सदस्या म्हणून प्रचंड मतांनी निवडून आल्या होत्या. 22 सप्टेंबर 1956 ला इंदिरा गांधी अलाहाबाद काँग्रेस कमिटीच्या अध्यक्षा बनल्या. 2 फेब्रुवारी 1959 या दिवशी अखिल भारतीय काँग्रेस समितीच्या अध्यक्षापदी इंदिराजींची अविरोध निवड झाली. 2 जुलै 1964 ला राष्ट्रपती डॉ. एस. राधाकृष्णन यांनी त्यांना सूचना आणि प्रसारण मंत्री म्हणून शपथ दिली.

सालबहादूर शास्त्री यांच्या मृत्यूनंतर 24 जानेवारी 1966 ला त्या भारताच्या पंतप्रधान झाल्या. इंदिरा गांधी जगातील सर्वात मोठ्या लोकशाही राष्ट्राच्या प्रथम महिला पंतप्रधान झाल्या. भारताच्या इतिहासात 700 वर्षांनंतर म्हणजे रड्डिया सुल्तान नंतर एक महिला दिल्लीच्या तख्तावर विराजमान झाली होती श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधींनी प्रत्यक्ष राजकारणात सहभागी होऊन पंतप्रधान पद मिळविले. त्यानंतर त्यांनी आपल्या पक्षातील बड्या नेत्यांकडून होणाऱ्या विरोधाला न जुमानता काही निर्णय घेतले.

भारतात प्रथम मुस्लिम राष्ट्रपती:-

उपराष्ट्रपती डॉ. झाकीर हुसेन यांना राष्ट्रपती करण्याच्या इंदिरा गांधींच्या या निर्णयाने काँग्रेस पक्षाचा प्रखर विरोध होता, पश्चात मतभेद होणारे हे लक्षात घेऊन विरोधकांनी सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाचे सरन्यायाधीश सुब्बाराव यांना राष्ट्रपती पदाची उमेदवारी दिली होती. उमेदवारीचा अर्ज भरण्यापूर्वी त्यांनी आपल्या पदाचा राजीनामा दिला होता. झाकीर हुसेन यांचा पराभव झाला तर त्यामुळे आपला विनाश ओढवेल, हे इंदिरा गांधी जाणून होत्या, पण तरीही आपली भूमिका सोडली नव्हती. डॉ. झाकीर हुसेन विजयी झाल्याने इंदिरा गांधी यांना अत्यानंद झाला होता. देशाच्या सर्वोच्च पदी म्हणजे राष्ट्रपती होणारे डॉक्टर झाकीर हुसेन हे भारतातील पहिले मुस्लिम होते.

बँकांचे राष्ट्रीयीकरण:- 1969

बँकांचे राष्ट्रीयीकरण करण्याच्या प्रश्नावर इंदिरा गांधींचे मोरारजी देसाई व सिडिकेटशी मतभेद होते. काँग्रेसमधील काही वरिष्ठ नेत्यांचा गट 'सिडिकेट' म्हणून ओळखला जात असे.

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३६. शेतकरी जीवनावे साहित्यातील दर्शन

डॉ. महेश प्रल्हादराव गोमासे
 नेहरू महाविद्यालय, नेर परसोपंत.

19 व्या शतकात भारताच्या इतिहासात आर्थिक, सामाजिक, धार्मिक, राजकीय क्षेत्रात अनेक महत्त्वपूर्ण घडामोडी घडून आल्या त्यापैकी महाराष्ट्रातही वरिल सर्व क्षेत्रात दुरगामी परिणाम करणारे बदल घडून आले. ब्रिटीशांच्या भारतावरील जुलमी व अनियंत्रित सत्तेचा परिणाम म्हणून भारताची सत्तेचे क्षेत्रात अतिशय विकलांग अशी अवस्था झाली होती. विशेषतः अर्थ, उद्योग क्षेत्रे मोडकळीस आली होती. ब्रिटीशांच्या शोषणातून शेती हि सुद्धा शकली नव्हती. भारतीय शेती आणि शेतकऱ्यांचे अतिशय नियोजनबद्ध शोषण ब्रिटीशांनी सुरू केले. त्यातून ग्रामीण भारतात शोषितांचा एक मोठा वर्ग उदयास येवून ग्रामीण जनजीवन मोडकळीस आले. या शोषित वर्गाच्या दारिद्रयाची नोंद आद्यसामाज्युधारक महात्मा जोतीबा फुले यांनी 120 वर्षांपूर्वी घेतलीच कष्टकरी शेतकऱ्यांचे दुःख आपल्या 'शेतकऱ्यांना आसूड' या ग्रंथाच्या माध्यमातून मांडले व शेतकऱ्यांना जागृत करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला.

महात्मा फुले यांचे शेतकरी संदर्भात विचार

जोतीबाकालीन समाज अनेक प्रकारच्या वाईट प्रथा, परंपरा, रूढींना जखडला गेला होता. शेतकरी समाजातील सर्व सामान्य वर्ग भटभिक्षुकांच्या कडून नागवला जात होता. जोतीबांच्या हे लक्षात आले होते. शेतकऱ्यावर होणाऱ्या अन्यायाला वाचा फोडण्यासाठी त्यांनाच प्रथम जागृत केले पाहिजे आणि जागृती शिदामाशिवाय होवू शकत नाही. हे जोतीबांनी अचूक जाणले होते. शिक्षण हे ब्राह्मण वर्गाची मक्तेदारी होती. शिक्षणाभावी शुद्रादीशुद्रांचे कसे नुकसान झाले आहे व शेतकरी कसा फसवला जात आहे, हे सांगण्यासाठी जोतीबांनी "शेतकऱ्यांचा आसूड" हा ग्रंथ 1883 साली लिहिला महात्मा फुले या ग्रंथाच्या माध्यमातून म्हणतात,

"विद्ये विना मती गेली। मती विना नित्यी गेली।।

नित्यी विना गती गेली। गती विना वित्त गेले।।

वित्त विना शुद्र खचले। इतके अनर्थ एका अविद्येने केले।।"

म्हणूनच अविद्येचा नाश करण्यासाठी जोतीबांनी आपल्या सामाजिक कार्यात शिक्षण प्रसाराला अग्रस्थान दिले आहे.

समाजात जे जे पिडीत व शोषित होते त्या सर्वांचा कैवार जोतीबांनी घेतलेला आहे. रयत अथवा शेतकरी हा समाजात बहुसंख्येने असणारा वर्ग होता. आणि जो दैन्य, आणि दारिद्रय यातच पिचत होता. शेतकऱ्यांच्या या दैन्यअवस्थेला खेडयातील भटभिक्षुक, मारवाडी, सावकार, भटकामगार हे कसे जबाबदार आहेत, याचे वास्तव चित्रण जोतीबांनी आपल्या ग्रंथातून केले आहे. अडाणी, देवभोळा शेतकरी या सर्वांकडून नाडला जात होता. त्याचे सावकाराकडून शोषण होत होते. महात्मा फुले यांनी 'शेतकऱ्यांचा आसूड' सारखा इतिहासाला कलाटणी देणारा प्रबोधनात्मक ग्रंथ लिहला.

19 व्या शतकात अनेक विचारवंत होवून गेले त्यात महात्मा फुले यांचे नाव अग्रक्रमाने घेतले जाते. महात्मा फुले नंतर शेतकरी जीवनावर अनेकांनी प्रकाश टाकला त्यामध्ये महर्षी विठ्ठल रामाजी शिंदे, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर,

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 Special Issue On "Dynamic Of Commerce"

Insurance Sector and Information Technology

Dr. Pankaj S. Vishwakarma

(M.Com., M.C.M., M.Phil.(Comm.), NET, Ph.D.)

Asst. Prof. In Commerce

Nehru Mahavidyalaya (Arts, Comm. and Sci.), NerParsopant, Dist. Yavatmal

Abstract:-

Insurance is an important sector and now days without the use of information technology one can't do anything or we can say that it is today's need to explore our business, enhance the market area, etc.

As we know that the insurance means the protection from financial loss. It is term as risk management from uncertain and contingent loss. A company/entity which gives the insurance is called an insurer. A person or Company/entity that purchases the insurance is known as insured or policy holder. The insured receives a contract which will be termed as insurance policy and the amount of money charged by the insurer to the insured for the coverage set forth in the insurance policy is called the premium. This will be the basic information, when we talk about insurance.

Information technology or we can say that the use of information technology is growing in every sphere of the society. When we communicate about the branches like arts, commerce, science, the said technology is being used by everywhere.

In the insurance sector there found a revolutionized changed. This is due to competitive atmosphere in this area. Also in this area information technology played the crucial role to acquaint and tempted the customers. Those people who use the computer and internet for various services while performing their task. The web sites administrator (creator) launches the advertisement of their customer product (insurance product or other) on those sites where user working and try to make them aware the people about the product and contact them. This happened only due to information technology, use of information superhighway (internet), etc.

This will be the new era of communication and advertisement, etc.
 A number of web-sites are coming up on insurance, a few financial magazines exclusively devoted to insurance and also a few training institutes being set up hurriedly. In the insurance sector various new tools are coming to facilitate the business. E-crm, E-insurance leading a new way for the development of this sector it leads to increase in the employment opportunity in future. Technology has opened up new markets, new products, new services and efficient delivery channels for the banking industry. It is information technology which enables insurance industry in meeting such high expectations of the customers for many years.

Also Internet has become a global source of information resources accessible at anytime by anyone from anywhere in the world.

Now it concludes that the insurance and information technology cannot differentiate with each other. Insurance sector enhanced with the help of new era of information and i.e. information technology.

Keywords:- insurance, internet, website, information technology (IT)

Introduction :-

While talking about insurance the following question raised in the minds of the person.
 Why insurance?



It is very common question ask by people in the society. As various people having various answers to this question. Someone talk right answer and other differentiates the same.

According to me the correct answer is that, insurance is a shield which protects the financial interests of you and your family in case of unseen and unpredicted circumstances.

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३. कौशल्य विकासाची गरज, व्यावसायिक अभ्यास क्रमाच्या आव्हानाचे स्वरूप / उपाय

प्रा. एम. यु. अर्जुनि

नेहरू महाविद्यालय, नेर परसोपंत जि. यवतमाळ.

यशस्वी होण्यासाठी आवश्यक ते कौशल्य अंगी असणे गरजेचे असते. हे सत्य आहे आजच्या तरुण पिढीलाही लागू पडते. योग्य विनियोग झाल्यास युवा शक्ती कोणत्याही देशाच्या सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक विकासाला चालना देण्यासाठी महत्त्वाची ठरू शकते. या शक्तीला योग्य दिशा देण्यासाठी कौशल्य विकास आणि रोजगार ही सर्वोत्तम साधने आहेत. जगातील इतर देशांच्या तुलनेत तरुणांची सर्वाधिक संख्या भारतात आहे. तरी देखील देशातील रोजगार दाल्यांना कुशल मनुष्यबळाची मोठ्या प्रमाणावर कमतरता भेडसावत आहे. त्याचे एकमेव कारण म्हणजे विशिष्ट कामासाठी आवश्यक कौशल्याचा अभाव. कामगार विभागाच्या 2014 च्या अहवालानुसार भारतातील अधिकृत कुशल मनुष्यबळाची टक्केवारी केवळ दोन टक्के इतकी आहे. पारंपारिक शिक्षण घेतलेल्या युवकांच्या एका मोठ्या वर्गाला रोजगार मिळवून देण्याचे मोठे आव्हान आहे. भारतीय शैक्षणिक व्यवस्थेतून प्रतिभावंत तर तयार होत आहेत परंतु एखाद्या विशिष्ट कामासाठी आवश्यक गुण वैशिष्ट्यांचा त्यांच्यामध्ये अभाव जाणवतो. भारतातील नव्याने उदयास आलेल्या इंग्रजीवर प्रभुत्व असलेल्या पिढीत केवळ देशाच्याच नव्हे तर संपूर्ण जगाची कौशल्य विषयक गरज पूर्ण करण्याची क्षमता निश्चित आहे. पण त्यासाठी गरज आहे ती योग्य आणि प्रवेशा कौशल्य विकास तसेच प्रशिक्षणाची, जेणे करुण या युवाशक्तीचे रूपांतर विपुल प्रमाणातील तंत्र कुशल मनुष्यबळामध्ये होऊ शकेल. युवकांच्या कौशल्य विकासासाठी शिक्षणाचे व्यवसायानिमुखीकरण करणे अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे आहे. समाजातील महिला वंचित आणि आदिवासी यासारख्या इतर घटकांना त्यांच्या वैविध्यपूर्ण आणि विशिष्ट गरजांना पुरक परिपूर्ण प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम उपलब्ध करुण द्यावे लागतील. वंचित वर्गातील बहुतांशाना कौशल्य प्रशिक्षण देण्याच्या कामात निरक्षरता हा अडसर ठरू शकते. महिलांना कौटुंबिक वाढी आणि सामाजिक बंधने यासारख्या अडचणीचाही सामना करावा लागू शकतो.

कौशल्याला प्रयत्नांची जोड मिळाली की यश हमखास मिळू शकते. सरकारने अलीकडेच घेतलेल्या काही निर्णयानुळे कौशल्य विकास कार्यक्रमास चळवळीचे स्वरूप प्राप्त झाले आहे.

कौशल्य विकासाची गरज

भारतीय रिजर्व बँकने सादर केलेल्या 2014-15 च्या आर्थिक वर्षाच्या अहवालानुसार भारत विकासाच्या दृष्टीने टप्पाटप्पाने पुढे जात आहे. देशातील व्यापार उद्योग व उत्पादनाशी संबंधीत सर्व आधारभूत निकष देशाचे वार्षिक सकल उत्पन्न 7.6 टक्क्यांपर्यंत राहण्याचे संकेत देत आहे. अहवालात असेही म्हटले की, चालू आर्थिक वर्षात देशात उद्योगांना पुरक असे वातावरण तयार होईल.

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Skill Development – Knowledge Acquisition and up gradation

Dr. P.S. Vishwakarma

Asst. Prof. in Commerce

Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, Distt. Yavatmal

Abstract :-

As we know that education develops the overall growth of the human beings and ultimately build the nation. Every country having its own system of education taking into consideration of its promotions of its unique social and cultural image and along with that facing the challenges time to time.

As the country's population enhancing day by day, it is estimated that by 2025, India will have 25% of the world's total workforce. In order to survive in future prospects, it need to plan from today.

India need to develop high quality education system, which will be affordable, flexible, relevant. The economy needs the skilled workforce.

For that it is required to incorporate the requirements of various industries in its curriculum, produced well groomed graduates, post-graduates.

Regarding the above consent, we can use the schemes provided by the UGC known as Community Colleges and B.Voc. Degree Programme in universities and colleges during the XII the Plan.

Make in India is the skill development project of the present government for building the nation.

Keywords :- ICT, education, skill

Introduction :-

Today, the country faces a demand-supply mismatch as the economy needs more 'Skilled' workforce as also the managers and entrepreneurs than produced annually. Education institutes need to produce well groomed graduates.

Today the government of India, stressing towards the development of skill of an employee, worker, etc. Also regarding this present government has taken initiative in the way towards the developing employability and job opportunity.

The UGC in its XIIth Plan Guidelines proposal will be invited named "Deen Dayal Upadhyay Centres for knowledge Acquisition and Upgradation of skilled human abilities and livelihood (Kaushal) in Universities and Colleges (DEEN DAYAL UPADHAYA KAUSHAL KENDRAS)"

Objectives of the study:-

1) To create skilled manpower as per the requirement of the industry at different levels.

2) Courses formulation (as per the demand of the industry)

3) Co-ordination between HE system and industry

4) To provide the vocational education

5) R & D in the areas related skill education and development

6) To provide modular training programme

7) To develop and aggregate curriculum, content and learning material.

In the following diagram, we will get detail information about available resources, requirement, goal, etc.

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Human Rights - Rights To All The Individuals

Dr.Pankaj S. Vishwakarma
 Asst. Prof.
 Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, Dist. Yavatmal

Abstract:-
 It is the rights of every individual. Human rights are moral principles or norms that describe certain standards of human behaviour, and are regularly protected as legal rights in national and international law. Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible. Universal human rights are often expressed and guaranteed by law, in the forms of treaties, customary international law, general principles and other sources of international law. International human rights law lays down obligations of Governments to act in certain ways or to refrain from certain acts, in order to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals or groups.
 Reference to the rights, the 1993 Vienna World Conference on Human Rights also stated in this regards Human rights are inalienable. Here the study of the right to life, equality before the law and freedom of expression; economic, social and cultural rights, such as the rights to work, social security and education, or collective rights, such as the rights to development and self-determination, etc. Respect for human rights requires the establishment of the rule of law at the national and international levels.
Keywords:- human rights, international law

Introduction:-
 The awareness of human rights is necessary in all respects. People need to know about the human rights and laws governing in its respects. It is the duty of States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms. Regarding these human rights, following is the explanation of the study:-
A) Universal and inalienable :-
 The principle of universality of human rights is the cornerstone of international human rights law. This principle, as first emphasized in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights in 1948, has been reiterated in numerous international human rights conventions, declarations, and resolutions. The 1993 Vienna World Conference on Human Rights, for example, noted that it is the duty of States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems.
 Human rights are inalienable. They should not be taken away, except in specific situations and according to due process. For example, the right to liberty may be restricted if a person is found guilty of a crime by a court of law.
B) Interdependent and indivisible :-
 All the human rights are indivisible, whether they are civil and political rights, such as the right to life, equality before the law and freedom of expression, economic, social and cultural rights, such as the rights to work, social security and education, or collective rights, such as the rights to development and self-determination, are indivisible, interrelated and interdependent. The improvement of one right facilitates advancement of the others. Likewise, the deprivation of one right adversely affects the others.
C) Equal and non-discriminatory :-
 Non-discrimination is a cross-cutting principle in international human rights law. The principle is present in all the major human rights treaties and provides the central theme of some of

E-mail :- airj@nrmahav.edu.in, airj@nrmahav.com, airj@nrmahav.org, airj@nrmahav.net, airj@nrmahav.ac.in, airj@nrmahav.edu, airj@nrmahav.org, airj@nrmahav.com, airj@nrmahav.net, airj@nrmahav.ac.in, airj@nrmahav.edu, airj@nrmahav.org, airj@nrmahav.com, airj@nrmahav.net, airj@nrmahav.ac.in, airj@nrmahav.edu, airj@nrmahav.org, airj@nrmahav.com, airj@nrmahav.net, airj@nrmahav.ac.in, airj@nrmahav.edu, airj@nrmahav.org, airj@nrmahav.com, airj@nrmahav.net, airj@nrmahav.ac.in, airj@nrmahav.edu, airj@nrmahav.org, airj@nrmahav.com, airj@nrmahav.net, airj@nrmahav.ac.in, airj@nrmahav.edu, airj@nrmahav.org, airj@nrmahav.com, airj@nrmahav.net, airj@nrmahav.ac.in, airj@nrmahav.edu, airj@nrmahav.org, airj@nrmahav.com, airj@nrmahav.net, airj@nrmahav.ac.in, airj@nrmahav.edu, airj@nrmahav.org, airj@nrmahav.com, airj@nrmahav.net, airj@nrmahav.ac.in, airj@nrmahav.edu, airj@nrmahav.org, airj@nrmahav.com, airj@nrmahav.net, airj@nrmahav.ac.in, airj@nrmahav.edu, airj@nrmahav.org, airj@nrmahav.com, 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9. Promotion of Yoga on International Level

Dr. Vasistha Arun Khodaskar

Director of Physical Education & Sports, Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant Dist. Yavatmal.

Abstract

Holistic understanding of yoga is essential to comprehend contemporary yoga as world Phenomenon. Needless to say India is the heritage of Contemporary yoga what world knows today. Study is based on secondary sources of information. Early form of yoga originated in different places in different times and obviously in different forms relating to religion. At present what we mean by yoga had spread from Indian philosophy. Earlier spirituality was the prime concern of practicing yoga but in recent time it is mainly practiced for wellbeing. Yoga has taken access in clinical setting for its enormous health benefits. It is now close to trillion dollar industry globally. USA makes highest turnover from yoga industry where as India is sharing a small pie of it. This industry is growing so fast. Special attention is needed to keep growing this industry. After the declaration International Yoga Day by the United Nation (UN) popularity of yoga amplified globally. Yoga also has been facing obstacle by the different orthodox and political groups in some countries in the pace of its rise. The Ministry of AYUSH, India has been taking various steps and initiatives to cope with the upcoming demands of yoga. Yoga is more familiar in urban people and women are more enthusiastic than the men. It is the means by which poorest of the poor can take benefit and enjoy physical and mental health.

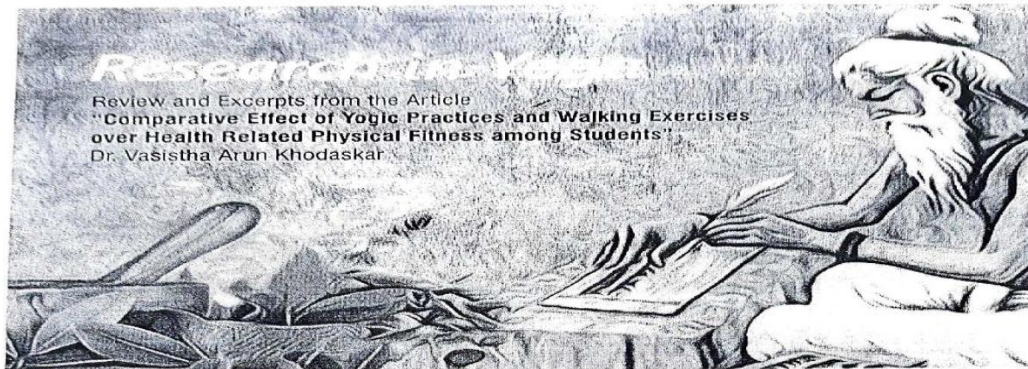
Keywords: yoga, development, awareness, rise, yoga industry.

Introduction

Now the word "Yoga" is not preserved only in Veda and practiced only by the Sages to achieve spirituality. Yoga is now global discipline. At present, in the competitive and stressful world popularity of yoga is sharply increasing. Due to quick global urbanization and excessive stressful phenomenon of the society people are suffering more despises related to lack of movement and stress. Various forms of yoga including asana, breathing exercises and meditation are more accepted to the wellness seeking population. This study will provide a precise idea about understanding of origin, development, awareness level and rise of yoga globally. Numbers of fitness conscious persons are increasing as the economy is strengthening and escalating. As a

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Introduction

According to contemporary research, health related physical fitness is very essential and considered a basic need. It is also related to the ability of meeting the demands of the environment specifically to preserve oneself, withstand stress, to resist fatigue and to possess the energy for exuberance in life. In a series of studies, the researcher has found that health related physical fitness could be enhanced in Yogic practices and walking exercise program by improving and developing a daily routine of activities. Additionally previous research done related to this study (T.A. Barton 1963), (M. D. Polleck 1971), (R. D. Glenn 1980), (S. J. Steven 1987), (T. K. Bera 2002), (S. K. Ghosh 2002) also investigated the effects of yogic practices and walking exercises on health related physical fitness improves.

The purpose of this study was to find the comparative effect of yogic practices and walking

exercises on health related physical fitness. 60 males, age ranging from 18 to 20 years, students from B.Com of Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, Dist. Yavatmal were taken as participants in this study. The hypothesis being tested was that there would be no significant difference in HRPF components of Yogic practices and walking exercises. Data was measured across three homogenous equal groups (A- Yogic practices), (B- walking exercises) and (C- control group).

The study compared the pre and post exercises standard of health related physical fitness. Cardiovascular efficiency, muscular strength and endurance, flexibility and body composition were the delimited variables.

Criterion measures and tools used

Cardiovascular endurance was assessed with the help of field events i.e. 12 min run-walk test and the scores were recorded in nearest 0.5 meter.

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१३. आंबेडकरवादी कवितेतील स्त्रीवादी जाणिवा

प्रा. डॉ. शांतरक्षित गावंडे
नेहरू महाविद्यालय नेरपरसोपंत, जि. यवतमाळ.

'आंबेडकरवादी साहित्य आणि स्त्रीवाद' या विषयाचे अवकाश विस्तीर्ण आहे. त्यामुळे प्रस्तुत निबंधात 'आंबेडकरवादी कवितेतील स्त्रीवादी जाणिवा' असा एक उपविषय घेऊन मांडणी करावयाची आहे. ती करताना काही नोंदी आणि निरीक्षणे ही नोंदविणार आहे. एखाद्या विषयाचे लेखन करताना शब्दांची मर्यादाही लक्षात घ्यावी लागते. त्यामुळे आंबेडकरवादी काही निवडक कवयित्रींच्या कवितांच्या आशयानुरोधाने ठळक नोंदी करावयाच्या आहेत.

'आंबेडकरवादी कवितेतील स्त्रीवादी जाणिवा' या विषयात आंबेडकरवादी कविता, स्त्रीवादी कविता, आंबेडकरवादी कवितेत स्त्रीवादी जाणिवांचे पडलेले प्रतिबिंब या पुढाच्या अनुषंगाने विवेचन करणार आहे.

साठोत्तरी 'साहित्य प्रवाहात' दलित साहित्य या वेदना विद्रोहांचे आशयनिष्ठ अविष्करण जोरकस रीतीने झाले. पुढे याच प्रवाहाला 'आंबेडकरवादी साहित्य' संज्ञा प्राप्त झाली. आंबेडकरवादी साहित्यात आंबेडकरवादी कविता ताकदिने आणि मोठ्या प्रमाणात निर्माण झाली. गावकुसावाहेरील होरपळ, विद्रोहांचा आगडोव या कवितेसुद्धा उत्स्फूर्तपणे व्यक्त झाला. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या समग्र समतामूलक चळवळीचे भान ही या कवितेची बांधिलकी होती. आशय आणि अभिव्यक्ति ही या कवितेची शक्तीरथळे आहेत.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक चिंतन म्हणजे आंबेडकरवाद होय. सामाजिक न्यायाची भूमिका हा आंबेडकरवादाचा पाया होय. पर्यायाने आंबेडकरवादी, स्त्रीवादी कवितेचे वेगळे मूल्यमापन होऊ शकत नाही. डॉ. पद्माकर तामगाडगे म्हणतात, "आंबेडकरवादी कविता ही माणसाच्या मुक्तीचे गीत गाते. ती नियतीशरण, निराशावादी नाही. तिचे सर्व कंगोरे हे मानवतावादी आहेत. समाजातील आदिवासी, भटके - विपुक्त, कुणबी, तेली, तांबोळी, ख्रिश्चन, मुस्लिम, दलित, रंजले - गाजले कुणीही असा त्यांच्या सुसह्य जागण्याची न्याय मागणी आंबेडकरवादी कविता करते." आंबेडकरवादी कविता समता, स्वातंत्र्य, बंधूता, ही मूलसूत्रे प्रस्थापित करते. मानवतेची प्रस्थापना करते. अंधारलेल्या झोपड्यात प्रज्ञादीप प्रज्वलित करते.

स्त्रीवाद ही एक चळवळ आहे. त्यानुसार स्त्रीला माणूस म्हणून ओळख निर्माण करून देणे, स्वत्व जागृत ही या चळवळीची मुख्य भूमिका आहे. ही भूमिका घेऊन स्त्रीवादी साहित्य आकारास आले. ते स्त्रीयांनी लिहिले की, पुरुषांनी हे महत्त्वाचे नाही. ज्या साहित्यात अर्थात कविता या प्रकारातही स्त्रीयांचा असेल किंवा पुरुषांचा असेल त्यात स्त्रीवादी जाणिवांचा अडळ असेल ती स्त्रीवादी कविता होय. कवयित्री निरजा म्हणतात, "स्त्रीवाद ही संकल्पना गेल्या काही दशकात जोमाने पुढे आली आहे. त्यामुळे गेल्या पन्नास वर्षात स्त्रियांनी जे काही काव्यलेखन केलेले आहे ते तरतूत किंवा स्त्रीवादी भूमिका घेऊन केले आहे. असं आपल्याला म्हणता येणार नाही. त्यांचे लेखन स्त्री जाणिवेचं आहे." स्त्रीवादी कवितेच्या अनुषंगाने निरजा यांचे दुसरेही मत महत्त्वाचे आहे. "पुरुषांनी लिहिली गेलेली स्त्रीयांची कविता ही स्त्रीयांच्या अनुभव विश्वाला स्पर्शगारी असली तरी ती पुरुषकेंद्री जास्त होती हे जाणवत."

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9. Cashless Economy - Advantages and Disadvantages

Dr. P. S. Vishwakarma
Asst. Prof. in Commerce, Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, Dist. Yavatmal

Abstract

A cashless society describes an economic state whereby financial transactions are not conducted with money in the form of physical banknotes or coins, but rather through the transfer of digital information (usually an electronic representation of money) between the transacting parties.

India is moving towards a digital revolution. The transition while drastic has been in cards for a long time now. Post demonetization, there has been a frenzy in the minds of the general public with regards to the whole digitization process. To encourage the public to come onboard the digital transactions bandwagon, the government has come up with a slew of discounts, incentives, and freebies. But there still exist hoards of skeptics who still doubt the digital transactions and payments system. There are number of benefits of cashless transactions.

Countries like Denmark and Norway top the adoption of cashless payments, but the clear Scandinavian leader in becoming the first cashless country is Sweden.

Keywords:- cashless, economy

Introduction

A cashless society describes an economic state whereby financial transactions are not conducted with money.

World Review

Countries like Denmark and Norway top the adoption of cashless payments, but the first cashless country is Sweden.

Another contender for the first cashless country in the world is in China. The Chinese have largely skipped mass credit card adoption and have instead embraced QR codes. The main players are Alibaba's Alipay, and WeChat, owned by Tencent, and has also been taken up by China UnionPay, who were the main providers of debit cards before the mass adoption of mobile payment.

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5. A Skill Development - A Step towards Kaushal Bharat

Dr. P. S. Vishwakarma

Asst. Prof. in Commerce, Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, Distt. Yavatmal.

Abstract

As we know that skill India is an initiative of the Government of India. It has been launched to empower the youth of the country with skill sets. The reason behind it to make youth more employable and more productive in their work environment.

Today India is one of the youngest Nation in the world with more than 62% of its population in working age group (i.e.15-59 years). So, in future India played the major role in building workforce.

As we know that the youth build the nation. Today's youth believe in the "Power of Knowledge, Power of Skill". But in the previous age youth practices in, Morchas, Dharne Andolane, etc.

There are number of fellowship, internship is available to enter the youth in the public sector.

In the era of Skill India, the country's largest think tank – NITI Aayog (National Institute for Transforming India) played the crucial role. The present government is trying to establishing 'Kaushal Kendra', all over the country. The aim behind this is to provide the skill based knowledge to the youth of the country. In this manner the employability get enhanced.

This result into increase in employability, development of skill based knowledge among youth, and prepared the well groomed educated people and post graduate individuals.

NSDC is a unique model created with a well thought through underlying philosophy based on the following pillars:

1. **Create:** quality vocational training institutions.
2. **Fund:** generate grants and equity.
3. **Enable:** support systems required for skill development.

Keywords: Skill, NITI, education.

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Environment, Pollution and Pollution Control

Dr. P. S. Vishwakarma

Asst. Prof. in Commerce & IQAC Co-ordinator
 Nehru Mahavidyalaya (Arts, Comm. And Sci.),
 Ne-parsopant, Distt. Yavatmal

Abstract :

An ecosystem (also called as *environment*) is a natural unit consisting of all plants, animals and micro-organisms (biotic factors) in an area functioning together with all of the non-living physical (abiotic) factors of the *environment*.

Environment is everything that is around us. In biology and ecology, the environment is all of the natural materials and living things, including *sunlight*. If those things are natural, it is a natural environment. Environment includes the living and nonliving things that an organism interacts with, or has an effect on it. Living elements that an organism interacts with are known as biotic elements: *animals, plants, etc.*

Environmental Pollution is the introduction of contaminants into the natural environment that cause adverse change. Pollution can take the form of chemical substances or energy, such as noise, heat or light. Pollutants, the components of pollution, can be either foreign substances/energies or naturally occurring contaminants.

The major forms of pollution are: 1] *Air pollution*, 2] *Light pollution*, 3] *Littering*, 4] *Noise pollution*, 5] *Plastic pollution*, 6] *Soil contamination*, 7] *Radioactive contamination*.

Keywords : Environment, Pollution, Pollutants

Introduction :
 Environment is everything that is around us. It is made up of living or non-living things (Physical, chemical and other natural forces). Living things live in their environment. They constantly interact with it and adapt themselves to conditions in their environment. In the environment there are different interactions between animals, plants, insects soil, water, and other living and non-living things.

While studying the environment it also includes Electromagnetic environment which is radio waves and other electromagnetic radiation and magnetic fields. The galactic environment refers to conditions between the stars.

Considering the psychology and medicine field, environment is the people, physical things and places that the person lives with. The environment affects the growth and development of the person. Environment directly affects behaviour, body, mind and heart of the person.

Now we study about the natural environment which means-

the environment is all of the natural materials and living things, including *sunlight*. If those things are natural, it is a natural environment. Environment includes the living and nonliving things, or has an effect on it. Living elements that an organism interacts with are known as biotic elements: *animals, plants, etc.*, abiotic elements are non living which include air, water, sunlight etc.

For Ex. interactions between non-living and living things is plants getting their minerals from the soil and making food using *sunlight*. Predation, an organism eating another, is an example of interaction between living things.

Things in the natural environment that we value are called natural resources. For example, fish, sunlight, and forests. These are renewable resources because they come back naturally when we use them. Non-renewable resources are important things in the environment that are limited for example, ores and fossil fuels. Some things in the natural environment can kill people, such as lightning.

Ecological units which includes all vegetation, microorganisms, soil, rocks, atmosphere, and natural events.

Universal natural resources which includes climate, air, water, energy, radiation, electric charge, and magnetism.

In last, it is necessary to understand that why environmental pollution occurs?

Environmental pollution occurs when pollutants contaminate the natural surroundings. Pollution disturbs the balance of our ecosystems. Pollution has reached its peak due to the development and modernization in our lives.

Environmental Pollution :

Pollution is the introduction of contaminants into the natural environment that cause adverse change. Pollutants, the components of pollution, can be either foreign substances/energies or naturally occurring contaminants.

Pollution is the introduction of contaminants into the natural environment that cause adverse change. Pollution can take the form of chemical substances or energy, such as noise, heat or light. Pollutants, the components of pollution, can be either foreign substances/energies or naturally occurring contaminants. Pollution is often classed as point source or nonpoint source pollution. In 2015, pollution killed 9 million people in the world.

26. Challenges in Indian Classrooms Teaching English as a Second Language

Asst. Prof. P. S. Athawale
Dept. of English, Nehru Mahavidyalaya (Pt. J. Dist. Yavatmal, Maharashtra, India)

Abstract

The present research paper is an attempt to focus on the status of English as a second language. The people used many languages to communicate their ideas, thoughts and feelings but most of them used their mother tongue to convey messages in proper manner. In Indian context as far as education system is concerned English language plays an important role to convey messages but there are some challenges that the learners are facing.

Keywords: Challenges, Second Language, E-Learning etc.

Introduction

Language is a medium of communication. It has been since the development of the societal order since forever Indian life is influenced by many languages such as Pali in ancient age, Prakrit, Magadhi and Hindi as well as English in the modern age. Teaching learning is a two way process as far as Indian classrooms are concerned they are traditional or basic audio visual aids available. Blackboard based teaching is in the center of second language acquisition. English language introduced in India along with the administration of the USSR.

Teaching English as a second language in Indian universities began with the new setup after the implementation of various education commissions. Teaching multi facets based language in the classroom is an enjoyable activity for the teachers as well as for the learners. Teaching learning English in Indian universities is also a challenging activity. Some challenges have to face about psychological as well as regional. Some challenges have to face while learning English as a second language related to the psychology of the learners as well as the teachers. The psychology of the learners while learning English language is seen during the process of the teaching. In rural area the learners faced so many problems while learning English language as a second language. In rural area the unavailability of audio visual aids in compare to the urban or city life is seen. Large number of students can be seen in the classrooms, there is no basic requirement related to the teaching learning in the rural area.

Classroom Challenges of Teaching as a Second Language

In most of the rural parts of India teaching learning English is done in the vernacular language. For most competitive examinations require English as a medium of instruction. The most challenging question is related with the ratio of the student to teachers is high in rural area. There is no opportunity to the learners to use English in communication. There are large classrooms therefore there is no individual attention to the learners as English is not their mother tongue that faced a lot of problems. Therefore, the English teacher is in state to follow a bilingual method. The teachers are unaware about training and new methods throughout in rural area. The teachers used grammar translation method to teach in the class for the majority of the learners. English is a very difficult subject to learn that they can't pronounce the word properly because of their rural background they are more shy to use the new language among the groups.

Challenges in Indian Classrooms

They communicate their ideas thoughts and feelings but most of them use their mother tongue. Various kinds of messages in proper manner in Indian context as far as they used their way of using English language are concerned. Nowadays English language learning is based on internet in India. In Indian education system new methods of learning began with the new setup after the implementation of various education commissions. Teaching English as a second language in mother tongue in the classroom is an enjoyable activity. But it is for the teachers as well as for the learners is not affordable. English in Indian universities is also an enjoyable activity along with some challenges. It has to face about a psychological hazard and challenges. Some challenges have to face while learning English as a second language little to the psychology of the learners as well as the teachers. The psychology of the learners well known about learning English language is seen.

For most competitive examination require English as a medium of instruction. The most challenging question is related with the ratio of the learners. The teachers as well as the learners have no opportunity to use English language in communication. There are large classrooms therefore there is no individual attention to the students as English is not their mother tongue. They faced a lot of problems. Therefore, the teacher used to follow bilingual Method. The teachers are unaware about training and new manners.

2. A Quest for Gender Equality in Meena Kandasamy's Fiction

Pandurang Sahdeo
Athawale

Asst. Professor Dept. of English Nehru
Mahavidyalaya Nerparson, Yavatmal.

ABSTRACT Gender denotes socially constructed roles, views and attributes that a particular society considers appropriate for men and women. It is decided by social, political, cultural and economic flow. The gender is a biological differentiation between men and women. It is a psychological view about discrimination of female and male in the society. In Indian culture, gender inequality is a prejudice concept in patriarchal society. The Gypsy Goddess is a debut book published in April 2014 by Meena Kandasamy and another When I Hit You: or A Portrait of The Writer As a Young Wife, published in 2017.

Keywords: Gender, Inequality, Dalit Women, Patriarchy, Identity.

Introduction

Meena Kandasamy is an Indian poet, translator, fiction writer and social activist from Chennai, Tamilnadu. Most of her works is feminist-centered, anti-caste and caste-annihilation contemporary movement of Indian Era. Besides her literary works, she comments on various contemporary political issues relating to caste, corruption, violence, gender and social. As a writer her main focus was on caste annihilation, feminism and linguistic identity.

Meena Kandasamy's best novels are 'The Gypsy Goddess' and 'When I Hit You: or A Portrait of The Writer as a Young Wife'.

A Quest for Gender Equality in Fiction
Meena Kandasamy's focused on women's space in contemporary Indian society. The 'Gypsy Goddess' focused on caste, poverty, sexual abuse and violence in southern India. She wrote about her own marriage for Outlook in 2012. She used as an unnamed narrator speaking in first person's voice.

'When I Hit You: or A Portrait of The Writer as a Young Wife' Gives the reader "A Woman At Whom Society Cannot spit or throw stones because this me is a she who is made an only of words on a page, and the lines she speaks are through that everyone hears in their own voice". The novel becomes meditation on the art of writing about desire, abuse and trauma.

'When I Hit You: or A Portrait of The Writer as a Young Wife' is a dazzling and provocative novel of an abusive marriage. The novel has been described as "Searching", and it is deeply so,

because Meena has drawn on her own experiences of a brief, tumultuous and abusive marriage to write this story. The title of the book comes from one his poems called When I Hit You, Comrade Lenin Weeps. The novel follows the story of young girl who is seduced by politics and poetry and falls in love with a university professor. She believes that their marriage will be partnership, but he believes that their marriage is ownership; his ownership of her wife, body and soul. The novel follows her life, as he bullies her out of a career and systematically tries to break her down. As she starts to fight back, he pushes her harder, with violence and rape.

A lot of the suffering that the protagonist is living through is expressed in the form of inner dialogue. It is about the physical and psychological claustrophobia of domestic abuse, and it is set in a small town in coastal India. It details physical abuse which worsens over time, from fantastical threats of guerrilla-inspired violence to eventual graphic rape, directed from a man who considers himself a revolutionary towards the new wife he met in Facebook protest event page. Their relationship based on a shared interest in debates on Marxist, Maoist and Leninist theory.

When I hit you is a modern feminist book from a non-western perspective. The present novel focuses on feminist approach and identity for gender equality. 'The Gypsy Goddess' is a debut novel by Meena Kandasamy. It tackles the plight of a community of Dalit Agricultural laborers leaving and earning in inhuman conditions, coping with

the unrelenting oppression heart breaking atrocities inflicted upon them by their ruthless upper caste landlords in south India. The present novel revolves around the historical massacre took place in Kilvenmani on Christmas day on 1968. It also digs up the traumatic story of an entire Dalit Communities fight for freedom.

Kandasamy uses an array of iconoclastic narrative voices. She also cuts serious and sad events with bursts of irreverent wit. Kandasamy also tries to play fair, as scathing about elected leaders such as M. Karunanidhi and Periyar E.V. Ramasamy Naicker as she is about the nameless local communist who bridge the foot-soldiers-terrified for life and limb in a feudal strange hold and the city-based generals spouting inanities. The novel ends with a closure of a sort for Kilvenmani but the story, well-known 45 years later, is far from over.

Conclusion

Meena Kandasamy's, the first Indian poet writing Dalit Poetry in English and in her novel raises her voice against the gender inequality and systemic subjugation of Indian woman. Her poetry and novel arise not out of her reading and knowledge but out of her own experience and active engagement with the cause of championing caste and gender equality.

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Interacting Holographic Dark Energy in Bianchi Type-V Universe with Variable Deceleration Parameter

Vijay G. Mete¹, Vaibhav D. Bokey², Vasant S. Bawane³

¹R.D.I.K. & K.D. College, Badnera, India
²Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Ner Parsopant, India
³M. F. Arts, Comm. & S. C. Science Mahavidyalaya, Warud, India
Email: vmete5622@gmail.com, bokey.vaibhav1@gmail.com, vasantbawane@yahoo.in

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Abstract

The present study deals with spatially homogeneous and anisotropic Bianchi Type-V universe filled with interacting dark matter and holographic dark energy. The exact solutions of Einstein's equations are obtained by using the variable deceleration parameter in the form $a(t) = (\sinh(\alpha t))^{\frac{1}{n}}$ (Chawla *et al.* [1]). The physical properties of the model are obtained and discussed in details.

Subject Areas

Modern Physics, Theoretical Physics

Keywords

Bianchi Type-V Universe, Holographic Dark Energy, Interacting Dark Fluids, Variable Deceleration Parameter

1. Introduction

The recent remarkable cosmological observations from high red shift Ia supernovae (SNIa) (Perlmutter *et al.* [2] [3], Riess *et al.* [4] [5], Astier *et al.* [6], Spergel *et al.* [7], Davis *et al.* [8]) indicate that our universe is accelerating and confirmed later by cross-checks from cosmic microwave background radiation (Bennett *et al.* [9], Spergel *et al.* [10]) and large scale structure (Verde *et al.* [11], Hawkins *et al.* [12], Abazajian *et al.* [13] [14] [15], Tegmark *et al.* [16]) suggests that the universe is spatially flat and dominated by exotic component with large

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भारतातील पर्यटन उद्योग : एक उत्कृष्ट सेवा क्षेत्र डॉ. शशिकांत व्ही. अडसोड नेहरू महाविद्यालय, नेरपरसोपंत, जि. यवतमाळ

सारांश :-

समाज काहीतरी नवीन पद्धत असलेल्या भारतात पर्यटकांना आपली निवड करण्यासाठी अनेक कारणे उपलब्ध आहेत. निसर्ग सौंदर्य, ऐतिहासिक वास्तू, वारसा, तेजस्वी रंग, संस्कृती, खाद्य संस्कृती, तीर्थक्षेत्रे या सर्वांतील विविधता श्रुत अफाट पर्यटन क्षमता आहे. गेल्या काही वर्षात शैक्षणिक, वैद्यकीय, साहसी, ग्रामीण व पर्यावरणीय पर्यटन या सारख्या नव्या पैलूंचा भारतीय पर्यटन उद्योगात समावेश झाला आहे. फक्त आंतरराष्ट्रीयच नाही तर देशातर्गत पर्यटकांनी उंच भरती घेतली आहे. उपलब्ध माहिती नुसार गेल्या दशकाभरात भारताने एकूण जाहीरीच्या ७.६ टक्के योगदान देत पर्यटन क्षेत्रात लक्षणीय वाढ केली आहे.

जगभरातील पर्यटन व्यवसायाने सेवायोजन निर्मिती, विदेशी चलन स्रोत व आर्थिक अभिवृद्धी यात महत्वपूर्ण कामगिरी बजावली. ऐश्वर्य संपन्न वैविध्यपूर्ण संस्कृती, निसर्ग, ऐतिहासिक वारसा, बहुलपहलसुक्त बाजारपेठा, पारंपरिक आतिथ्य या पर्यटनाला उपयुक्त बाबी भारतात पर्यटन प्रमाणात आहेत. फक्त त्या आकर्षक पद्धतीने प्राइव्हेटिझेशन मॉडेल आवश्यक आहे. कौम्यात देशातील पर्यटन उद्योग समृद्ध होण्यासाठी सर्वांगिक पातळीवर मायाभूत सौख्य-सुविधा, राहण्याच्या जागा, वाहतूकीच्या सोयी व मनोरंजन यांची आवश्यकता असते. तेव्हा केंद्र व राज्य शासनापासून उद्योजक व संपूर्ण समाज या सर्वांची भूमिका त्यात महत्त्वाची ठरते. शासकीय धोरणांमुळे या क्षेत्राला चांगला निव्वन अभिवृद्धीने सुलभीकरण होण्यासाठी संदर्भ चौकट तयार केली जाते. त्यामुळे पर्यटकांचा ओघ वाढविण्यासाठी आखलेली मार्गदर्शक तत्वे व धोरणे यांची मदत होते. केंद्र शासनाचे ध्येय २०१७-२८ वर्षांच्या अखेरपर्यंत २ टक्के आंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटक मिळविणे हे आहे. अलिकडच्या काळात जगातील ४४ देशात आगमनानंतर व्हिजा ही योजना सबविषयात आली. येल्या काळात हा आकडा १०६ पर्यंत वाढविण्याचा प्रयत्न सुरू आहे. त्या दुघ्तीने सहल आयोजक, निवडक हॉटेल यांची माहिती देणारे मोबाईल ॲप, ऑनलाइन सल्ले, ई-व्यवस्थापन, स्वदेशी दर्शन, तीर्थक्षेत्रे पूर्णस्वीचन, सौंदर्यविकास, इनर से रोजगार तक व इनर जायका या कार्यक्रमांच्या अंतर्भावजावणीमुळे रोजगार निर्मितीचा उद्देश सध्य केल जात आहे. असे असले तरी उद्योजकांचा दुही व गुणवत्तेच्या आभावावर या योजनांमध्ये आर्थिक मूल्या जोडून समाजाच्या भल्यासाठी व देशाच्या आर्थिक नुवत्तेसाठी उपयोग करून घेता येईल. अभिनव व अपारंपरिक पर्यटन स्वळे शोधने, प्रकाशात न आलेल्या स्वळना प्रसार होच यशस्वी उद्योजकता व भारतीय पर्यटनाच्या शाश्वततेची गुरुकिल्लो आहे.

भारत - जगभरात पर्यटकांसाठी आकर्षक केंद्र असून, प्राचीन इतिहासात तीर्थयात्रा, व्यापार याद्वारे करण्यात आलेल्या पर्यटनाचे साखळे संस्कृती, कला यामधून मिळतात. कारण हे पर्यटक भारतीय संस्कृती सेवावत्तली माहिती स्वदेशात देतात. त्याचप्रमाणे आपल्या संस्कृतीची छाप अनाह्वरणे सोडतात. या आदान-प्रदानातून विविध पर्यटन क्षेत्रे विकसित झाली आणि व्यवसाय मधून कार्यरत झाली. भारतीय पर्यटनाचा विकास किली, केव्हा व कुठल्या उपाययोजनांच्या अमलबजावणीतून झाला, याचीपेक्षा इतर देशांनी अवलंबविलेल्या विकास पद्धती, आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानयुक्त पर्यटन सेवांचा डोळसपणे विचार केल्यास भारतातील कमतरता दूर करता येईल.

भारतातील आर्थिक स्थितीत झालेली सुधारणा आणि सैमील समृद्ध संस्कृती यामुळे भारताकडून जगभरात आदरानी भावना निर्माण झाली आहे. भारतातील आर्थिक आपल्या उपन्यातील काही भाग आपली पर्यटनाची सौख्य पूर्ण करण्यासाठी खर्च करत असल्याने त्यात वाढ झाली आहे. जागतिक आर्थिक मंद्याच्या प्रचारा व पर्यटनासंदर्भातील २०१५ सालच्या तुलनात्मक अहवालात यास्तुकीक वारसासाठी ११ वे स्थान, वैश्विक सामन संपत्तीशाबावतीन ९ वे स्थान, सांस्कृतिक



Agri-Tourism in India : The Development of Rural Area

Dr. Shashikant V. Adsod
Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, Dist. Yavatmal

Abstract :-

Agritourism is a concept of developing and preparing villagers for creating an alternative source of earning and sustaining their heritages. This kind of tourism develops where agricultural activities and tourist interacts. It involves various agricultural activities, animal rides and stay at rural surroundings with natural and fresh cuisines. Basically it develops as niche tourism in different parts of world. It could be a source of developing rural areas of developing countries like India.

The study makes an attempt to assess the impact of agri-tourism on economic life of farmers in rural areas. The result indicates that agri-tourism may be a source of additional income for farmers. Farmers are now-a-days facing more problems for maintaining their livelihood because agricultural productions in India are fluctuating for monsoon. Therefore they need source of additional income and in this case agri-tourism may be the possible alternative. Agri-tourism helps for increasing interaction between rural and urban peoples. Agri-tourism involvement in agricultural operations creates joyful experience to the tourist. Agri-tourism could create awareness about rural life and knowledge about agriculture science among urban school children. Thus, the paper suggests that the agri-tourism has the capacity for creating income opportunity for farmers and shows new path for rural development.

Key word :- Agri-tourism, Rural Development, Indian Economy.

Introduction :-

Leisure and tourism came into being as a dimension of life in the 19th and 20th century. Tourism is one of the growth sectors of the global economy. Nature-based tourism encompasses a broad spectrum of activities and enterprises. Agri-tourism is a new concept in India.

Agriculture is the backbone of most developing economies, particularly India. Green revolution and smaller plot holdings as witnessed by the Asian countries has led to rapid forward strides being made in the agriculture in the last few years. In spite of this India faces several challenges arising from socio-economic, demographic and institutional sectors that affect its basic survival. In India, 85% of the population is directly or indirectly dependent upon agriculture and a vast majority is based in the rural belt. Tourism is a very significant contributor to the GDP of any country and is a crucial tool for employment generation, Poverty alleviation and sustainable rural development. India basically being a rural economy, rural tourism and agri-tourism hold an important place in facilitating development.

Agri-Tourism is based on agricultural activity. Tourism is termed as an instrument for employment generation, poverty alleviation and sustainable human development. The growth of agri-tourism is not a phenomenon unique to India. Agri-tourism activities can create positive interactions between non-farmers and farmers and raise awareness about agriculture. This understanding ultimately benefits farmers because it may help reduce right to farm conflicts and garner public support for farm retention policies. In India there are many departments are present which are working for developing agri-tourism like as, Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Tourism Development Corporations, Travel Agencies Association of India, Indian Association of Tour Operators, Indian convention promotion bureau and Pacific Asia Travel Association. Agriculture Promotion of Agri-tourism involves some more important stakeholders namely Ministry of and line departments at state and central governments and farmers. Promotion of Agri-Tourism needs conceptual convergence with Rural Tourism, Eco-Tourism, Health Tourism, Adventure Tourism and culinary adventures. Agri-Tourism is however not all about staying in a village and relishing the food, this is an opportunity to be close to where the 75% of Indians live.

What is Agri-tourism?
Agri-tourism is variously referred to as "agricultural tourism," "agri-tainment," "farm recreation," "entertainment agriculture," and other rubrics. While there is no universal definition of agri-tourism, there is relative consistency in the view that the term comprises a wide range of on-farm

EDUCATIONAL STRESS AND ITS MANAGEMENT THROUGH YOGA

DR. VASISTHA A. KHODASKAR

Director of Physical Education & Sports, Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, Dist. Yavatmal (M.S.)
Email: v.khodaskar@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Heavy curriculum, tremendous competition in getting admission in the reputed schools and colleges and unemployment are also causes of stress for students. Generally students suffer from stress from eight nine-stander onwards much. Because they have to face the board exams, so they feel heavy tension and also the parents expect a lot from them.

Stress is a psycho-physiological response of the body to internal or external stimuli. There can be both positive and negative effect of stress. Positive stress or eustress is useful to increase working capacity or performance and distress or negative stress effects might be result in desperation.

Medical science has recognized stress as one of the biggest and silent killer. Hypertensions, Diabetes, Heart problems, Asthama, Ulcer, Insomnia, Menstrual problems, Migraine, Headache etc, these are the stress-induced diseases. Yoga helps to reduce the stress of the students and build-up their psycho-physical resistance and useful to develop emotional and pranic balance. Therefore Yogic Practices should be made mandatory at least from the standard of eight onward.

Key words: stress, eustress, psycho-physiological, Yogic Science.

INTRODUCTION

Students under Stress

Heavy curriculum, tremendous competition in getting admission in the reputed school-colleges and unemployment are main causes of stress for students. Also there is competition among the students for getting a good job. Generally students suffer from stress from eight nine stander onwards much. Because they have to face the board exams, so they feel heavy tension. Also the parents expect a lot from them.

After obtaining higher education in not sure to get desirable job this may also one of the reason of stress. And this stress is generally seen or felt on the students till they get a good and desirable job. Students, Parents, Schools, Colleges, Authorities are suffering more or less by educational stress.

Parents under Stress

Child birth is one of the happier moment or event in every parent's life. But as the child grows, their stress, tension and worries also increases regarding the child's education. Educational institutions and teachers felt under the stress.

Concepts of stress

Stress is a psycho-physiological response of the body to internal or external stimuli.

- Stress is a biological need, part of daily life.
- Stress is a by product of pressures, changes demands and challenges that we face each day.
- There can be both positive and negative effect of stress. A positive effect might be result if an athlete is "psyched up" for a game and thus performs better. A negative effect might be result in depression.
- Selye and Levi (The author of book-The stress of life) say that each person is experiences some degree of stress during each movement of existence. Stress can be good or bad.



Technology In Sports Development
Dr. Vasistha Arun Khodaskar
Director of Physical Education & Sports
Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, Dist. Yavatmal

ABSTRACT

Sport and exercise science like most areas of life have been affected greatly by technological advancements. It is difficult to imagine modern sports and various sub-disciplines of exercise science without technologies. The use of technologies is, without exception, tainted with frustration and ambivalence. Paradoxically, it is the omnipresence of technology that has contributed most to people's inability to fully grasp the scope and depth of its influence and also uncertainty as to what role various technological advancements play in sports. Indeed, the influx of sport technologies has profoundly changed the landscape of sport and exercise science. Importantly, technology has in many ways changed what we think of as the athletic body. Therefore, this paper examines the impact of technology on sport performance, considering the theories of technology and quest for improved performance, types of sport technologies, the advantages and disadvantages of sport technologies in modern day sports. It is recommended that those managing, handling and using sport must be equipped to make wise choices on the type and use of sport technologies that would assist in the right performance.

KEYWORDS: Performance, Sport Technology, Video Technology.

INTRODUCTION

Technology is changing the face of modern sports, sports psychology and coaching. State-of-the-art technologies are used to optimize performance in sports as diverse as cycling, speed-skating, swimming, golf, skiing, surfing, football/soccer ball, tennis racket and ball, running, facilities and many more. Technology in sport today is found in countless forms with each innovation has potentially positive and beneficial outcomes. Understanding the implications of sport technologies involve basic typology used in classifying, these are done in six types of sport technologies though not mutually exclusive, in some cases same technologies could fit into multiple categories. The categories include: self-technologies, rehabilitative technologies, Invisibly technologies, movement technologies, implement technologies and database technologies. While some of the technologies are yet to make an impact on sport, understanding of many types of sport technologies help to obtain a better perspective on which technological options athletes eventually have access to and impact on sport performance.

Types of Sport Technologies

Self-Technologies

This represents the most obvious and distributing for many people form of technology due to the potential of fundamentally and often permanently alter an athlete's physical or psychological being/make-up. Banned performance-enhancing drugs are the most recognizes of these technologies. Self-technologies encompass other kinds of athletic innovations, of which are also controversial. Others include surgical procedures, prosthetic/bionic limbs, sport psychological interventions in genetic engineering are all classified as self-technologies. The presence of certain self-technologies in sport may be seen as future such as bionic prostheses (as used by Oscar Pistorius). Scientists working on a muscle-building vaccine derived from 6 engineering genes already recognized the implications of their work for sport. Thus, the genetic alteration of athletes or gene doping is a human genome projects to map all the genes in the human body, which can increase the muscle mass. Although it is unclear whether the long term effects are safe or not. Under this view, technology is ethically neutral. It is neither good nor bad in itself. Rather, what matters is the end or purpose to which the technology is merely the means. While equipment such as a prosthesis or a wheelchair are fundamental for some persons with a disability to carry out their daily living (Haisma, vanDerwoude, Slam, Bergen & Bussmann, 2006; Pasquina, Bryant, Huang, Roberts, Nelson & Flood, 2006), advances in this technology, such as an energy storing prosthetic foot, make lower limb amputee's gait faster and more efficient (Brodtkorb, Henriksson, Johannesen-munk & Thidell, 2008).

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Website - www.aadharsocial.com

Email - aadharsocial@gmail.com



विशेषांक
शोध समग्र



राष्ट्रीय शोध संगोष्ठी
18 जनवरी 2020

आधुनिक जीवन में योग एवं व्यायाम की भूमिका



प्रकाशक - प्राचार्य, शासकीय गृहविज्ञान स्नातकोत्तर अग्रणी महाविद्यालय होशंगाबाद (म.प्र.)

CONTACT US ON
E-mail - shodhsamagra@gmail.com
Website - www.mpcolleges.nic.in/hoshangabad
Contact No. - 07974-29132
9425044500, 9425053833, 9827234867

Effect of Yogasana on Flexibility of Students

*Yogeshwar S. Nikas, **Dr. Vasistha A. Khodaskar,
*Director of Physical Education Ramrao Zanak College, Malegaon, Dist. Washim
**Director of Physical Education Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, Dist. Yavatmal

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Abstract:

The main purpose of the study to find the effect of yogasana on flexibility of students. Researcher hypothesized that, there yogasana shows significant effect on flexibility of students. The study was delimited to by using simple random method. Students were selected from Ramrao Zanak College, Malegaon, Dist. Washim, researcher formed two experimental and two control groups. Age of the students ranging between 18-20 years. On the basis of pre-test, flexibility was recorded in centimeters. Yogasana was given to the experimental group only. It includes pranayama, anulome-vilome, asanas, relaxation. After six weeks post-test data was collected. The data were analysed by applying T-test and level of significance was set at 0.05 level. Significant difference found in pre-group as well as female experimental and female control group of students. Hence it was concluded that yogasana increase the flexibility students.

Key Words: Yogasana, Student, Flexibility, Male, Female

Introduction:

Yoga asanas are famous for being non-violent. Least amount of energy is utilized while performing the various postures. One never feels tired and exhausted at the end of a Yoga session because a lot of lubrication is created in the joints. Due to rotation, flexion or extension, the muscles have the optimum control, contraction or optimum relaxation. It is a competition between one's own body and one's own self as the practice of asanas makes one judicious in action, thought and speech. Yoga means the experience of one's unity with inner being. This unity comes after dissolving the duality of mind and matter into the supreme reality. It is a science by which the individual approaches truth. The aim of all yoga practice is to achieve truth where the individual soul identifies itself with the supreme soul or God. The attitude towards Yoga and its acceptance has undergone a sea change over the last twenty years. This is true not only of our country where Yoga originated a thousand years ago, but also of far-flung countries all over the world.

Statement of the Problem:

The problem is stated as, "Effect of Yogasana on Flexibility of Students".

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study to find out the effect of yogasana on flexibility of students.

Hypothesis

Researcher hypothesized that, yogasana shows the significant effect on flexibility of students.

Delimitations

- 9) Male and female college students were selected from Ramrao Zanak College, Malegaon, Dist. Washim
- 10) The study was delimited to 30 male and 30 female students.
- 11) The age of the subjects ranged between 18-20 years.
- 12) Flexibility was measured for the research.

Methodology:

30 male and 30 female students were selected by using simple random sampling method. On the basis of pre-test, researcher formed homogeneous groups namely two experimental and two control groups. Yogasana training was given to the experimental groups and no training was provided to the control groups. In the yogasana schedule, prayer, pranayama, anulome-vilome, standing asanas, sitting asanas, backward asanas and abdominal asanas were taken with shavasana. For the collection of data sit and reach test was used to measure the flexibility was recorded in centimeters. After six weeks training of yogasanas again post test data were collected.

Analysis of Data

The data were analysed by applying T-test (ANOVA) when significant Post Hoc Test was employed to see the mean difference. Level of significance was set at 0.05 level. Findings of the statistical analysis have been shown in the following tables.

"आधुनिक जीवन में योग एवं व्यायाम की भूमिका"

जागतिक व्यापार संघटना आणि विकसनशील देशांचा शेतीचा प्रश्न

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नेहरू महा.नेरपरसोपंत
जि.यवतमाळ

WTO या संघटनेचे मूळ १ जानेवारी रोजी स्थापन झालेल्या GATT (जनरल अॅग्रीमेंट ऑन टॅरिफ अँड ट्रेड) या संस्थेकडे जाते. १९४८ म्हणजे दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतरचा काळ व त्या सुमारास प्रत्येक राष्ट्राला अधिक स्पर्धेचे हवे होते. परस्परातील व्यापार कोणत्याही कारणाने अडू नये, आयात निर्यात कराचे बंधन कमीत कमी रहावे, सर्व राष्ट्रांनी वाटाघाटीने एकमेकांना बंधन रहावे, या हेतूने १२ प्रगत राष्ट्रे व ११ अप्रगत वा प्रगतीपथावरील राष्ट्रे (त्यात भारत होताच) अश्या २३ राष्ट्रांचा मिळून GATT हि संघटना उभी केली. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साधने, कॅम्प्युटर यांचा व्यापारात वाढ झाली. वाढलेला पसारा नियंत्रणात आणण्यासाठी अधिक प्रभावी संघटनेची गरज भासू लागली. त्यावर चर्चा सुरु झाली. जगातल्या प्रमुख शहरामध्ये बैठका घेण्यात आल्या. १५ एप्रिल १९९४ मध्ये GATT संघटना संपुष्टात आली. व १ जानेवारी १९९५ रोजी WTO ची स्थापना करण्यात आली.

WTO या संघटनेला कायदेशीर स्वरूप आहे व मतभेद मिटवण्यासाठी न्याययंत्रणाही तयार केली आहे. WTO च्या करारात अनेक क्षेत्रांचा समावेश आहे. त्यात अन्नधान्य, शेती, तांत्रिक शिक्षण, सुती, खरेदी, व्यापारी, धोरणे, संख्यात्मक बंधने व प्रगतीशील राष्ट्रांना द्यावयाचा सवलती इत्यादी सर्व क्षेत्र आहेत WTO चे सभासदत्व मिळवण्यासाठी निरनिराळ्या ६० करारनाम्यावर सही करावी लागते. व पुष्कळशी बंधने पाळावी लागतात. भारताच्या दृष्टीने मात्र हे बंधने जाचक ठरले आहे. हे कालांतराने दिसून येत आहे.

जगाच्या तुलनेत भारतीय शेतकरी :-

भारत एक कृषिप्रधान देश आहे. मात्र या देशातील शेतकरी जगातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या तुलनेत सर्वाधिक दारिद्री आहे. आंतरराष्ट्रीय कृषी अध्ययन संस्थेनुसार भारत तसेच काही आशियाची राष्ट्रांमधील शेतकऱ्यांच्या वार्षिक उत्पन्नाची आकडेवारी पुढीलप्रमाणे शेतकऱ्यांच्या वार्षिक उत्पन्नाची सरासरी

अ.क्र.	देश	वार्षिक उत्पन्न (डॉलरमध्ये)
१	जापान	२८,६६५
२	दक्षिण कोरिया	१०,९६२
३	मलेशिया	६,२५७
४	थायलंड	९२८
५	श्रीलंका	७३२
६	पाकिस्तान	५८५
७	भारत	८४३

Indian Financial Perspective – Evaluation of Period 2019-20

Dr. Shashikat V. Adsod

Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, Distt. Yavatmal

Abstract

This year, the budget generated lots of interest on whether it would be full budget or interim one. Interim means the government is not seeking funds from the parliament to its full year's expenditure but only for four months. The full budget would be presented after the new government is formed at the Centre. Finally the interim budget was presented on February 1, 2019 by Union ministry of Finance, Government of India. Only couples of months were left with the BJP-led NDA government ends before which the next for the general election will be held. Since election may be held in the year 2019, the budget is to be interim one in which it leaves to the next government to present the full budget. The main three proposals of this year's budget are introduction of minimum income support to the small and marginal farmers, introducing the pension scheme for unorganized sector employees and introducing the concept of rural industrialization. The study also focus on new schemes which were introduced in the budget 2019 such as setting up the Rashtriya Kamdhenu Aayog, Pradhan Mantri Sharm-yogi Mandhanyojana, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Scheme etc. The main objective of writing this paper is to analysis the impact of interim budget 2019-20 on Indian Stock market and to analysis the interim budget 2019-20 with an economic perspective. This paper offers analytical and descriptive aspects regarding the evaluation budget 2019-20.

Key words:- Budget, Rashtriya Kamdhenu Aayog, Pradhan Mantri Sharm-yogi Mandhanyojana, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Scheme.

Introduction

Generally, every year before the day of budget presentation, Economic survey is get prepared under the guidance of Chief Economic Adviser, Finance ministry. The survey includes the view on annual economic development over a previous 12 months, summaries of the performance on major development programs, and highlights the

policy initiated by the government and prospects of economy in the short to medium term. In general words, the budget means an estimation of income and expenditure for a particular period of time. The budget can be made for family, business, group of people, a government etc. In other word a budget is the sum of money allocated for a specific purpose and the summary of intended expenditures

जलसिंचन— व्यवस्थापन आणि
तज्ञांचे मतप्रवाह

पा.डॉ.शशिकांत व्ही.अडसोड
वाणिज्य विभाग,
नेहरू महाविद्यालय नेर, परसोपंत, जि.यवतमाळ

भारतीय मान्यतानुसार विश्व पाच मुलभूत पदक पंचमहाभूतानि बनलेले आहे. पृथ्वी, जल, अग्नी, वायू आणि आकाश. ऋग्वेदानुसार सर्व जीवाची उत्पत्ती पाण्यापासून झाली पृथ्वीचा दोन तृतीयांश पृष्ठभाग पाण्याने व्यापलेला आहे. पाण्यामध्ये असलेल्या शीतलता, निर्मळ, खनिजे,पारदर्शक आणि रसायनाचे सुयोग्य मिश्रण या गुणामुळे शुद्ध पाण्यास दिव्य जल असे मतले जाते. यावरून हे स्पष्ट होते की पृथ्वीवरील जीवशुष्की साठी कारणीभूत असलेल्या घटकांमध्ये पाणी खूप महत्त्वाचे आहे. मुख्य पाण्याचा आणि मानवी संस्कृतीच्या विकासात पाण्याची भूमिका महत्त्वपूर्ण राहिली आहे.

आर्थिक वाढ आणि मानवी विकास यांच्याबाबत उत्तम पातळी गाठण्यासाठी फक्त जलसुरक्षा हा एकच कळीचा मुद्दा उरत नाही. तर विविध क्षेत्रांमध्ये पाण्याच्या वापराची, जल पर्यावरणाची स्थिती आणि जलक्षेत्राच्या तंत्रज्ञान विषयक तसेच संघटनात्मक क्षमता हे देखील पाण्याबाबत सुधारणा दाखवितात त्याच प्रमाणे सुलभ पाणी वापराच्या चांगल्या योजना, जलक्षेत्रामधल्या संघटनात्मक क्षमता, जल पर्यावरणातली सुधारणा या गोष्टी पाण्याबाबतच्या पायाभूत सुविधांमध्ये गुंतवणुकीद्वारे घडवून आणणे पाण्याबाबत सजगता निर्माण करण्यासाठी संपटना तसेच नवी भोरणे आखणे ह्या बाबी देशाच्या आर्थिक वाढीला आधार देऊ शकतात. तरी पण पाण्यासंबंधीच्या अडचणी सोडविण्यासाठी आणि शाश्वत आर्थिक विकास व मानवी विकास साभण्यासाठी

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करण्यात येणाऱ्या उपाय योजनांमध्ये अनेक अडचणी दिसून येतात.

भविष्य काळात पाणी आणि पाण्याचे नियोजन हा प्रश्न विकसनशील देशांमध्ये चिंतेचा विषय बनू पाहत आहे. अश्यावेळी औपचारिक अर्थाने पाणी प्रश्नाचा खोल व प्रदीर्घ व्यासंग, अनुभव व अधिकार असलेल्या तज्ञ व्यक्तींनी केलेल्या मांडणीचा आधार घ्यावा लागतो या तज्ञांचे पाणी प्रश्नाबद्दलचे चिंतन सर्वव्यापी, सर्वोपयोगी व बहुशाखीय पद्धतीचे आहे.

डॉ. माधवराव चितळे (महाराष्ट्र राज्य पाटबंधारे विभागाचे माजी सचिव):— पाण्याचा उपयोग, पाण्याचे सामाजिक जीवनाचे स्थान आणि पाण्याचे सामाजिक व आर्थिक मूल्य विकासाच्या अवस्थाप्रमाणे बदलत जाते.

जमीन, पाणी आणि लोक या तीन घटकांचा मिळून एकत्र गुंफला गेलेला आहे एक जैव त्रिकोण निर्माण होतो यातील कुठल्याही एकाच घटकावर भर दिल्यास विकासाचा व धोरण विषयक प्रक्रियांचा समतोल बिघडतो.

प्रत्येक विभागातील पाण्याचा उपयोग, महत्त्व व नियोजन वेगवेगळे असतात म्हणून तो नीट व्यवस्थितपणे करा सांभाळला जावा त्यातील अडचणी काय या विषयाचा अभ्यास झाल्या पाहिजे.

पाण्याचे एकाचवेळी अनेक उपयोग होत असल्याने बदलत्या विकास क्रमानुसार पाण्याचे आर्थिक मूल्यसुद्धा वाढत आहे काळाची ही वाढती गरज लक्षात घेऊन अधिकाधिक भांडवल गुंतवणूक होणे गरजेचे आहे.

पाण्याची नेमकी साठवण कुठे व केवढा आकाराची करावी त्यासाठी लागणाऱ्या भांडवलाची निश्चिती त्याचा कालक्रम, अग्रक्रम आणि त्याची परतफेड इत्यादी प्रश्नांची उकल व्हावी.

पाण्याचे विविध उपयोग आणि सामाजिक, आर्थिक मूल्य लक्षात घेता पाणी प्रश्नाचा अभ्यास बहुशाखीय पद्धतीने होण्याची गरज आहे.

श्री अण्णासाहेब शिंदे (जलतज्ञ व समाज शास्त्रज्ञ):— पाणी ही मर्यादित नैसर्गिक संपत्ती आहे आणि गरजेच्या मानाने पुरेश्या प्रमाणात पाणी

भारतातील शेतकऱ्यांची आत्महत्या : कारणे व उपाय

डॉ. महेश प्रल्हादराव गोमासे
इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख,
नेहरू महाविद्यालय, नेरपरसोपंत,

शेतकरी हा जगाचा पोशिंदा आहे. शेती हा भारताचा मुख्य व्यवसाय आहे. आजही ६६ टक्के लोक शेती हा मुख्य व्यवसाय करतात. बिनाभरवशाचा व्यवसाय म्हणजे शेती बनतो आहे. देशातील शेती आणि शेतकरी आज संकटात आहे. जगाचा पोशिंदा स्वतः धान्याच्या दुकानावर रांगेत उभा राहून अन्न धान्य घेतो आहे. ही बाब अत्यंत गंभीर, चिंता आणि चिंतन करायला लावणारी आहे. भारतात दर तासाला किमान दोन शेतकरी आत्महत्या करतात. या आत्महत्येची मुळे १९९१ च्या नव आर्थिक धोरणात दिसून येते.

२१ जून १९९१ रोजी पंतप्रधान म्हणून काँग्रेसचे नेते नरसिंहराव आणि अर्थमंत्री डॉ. मनमोहनसिंग आरूढ झाले. या काळात देशापुढे आर्थिक संकट होते. चलनवाढीचा दर १७ टक्के तर आर्थिक वृद्धीचा दर केवळ १.१ टक्के घटला होता. परकीय चलनाच्या गंगाजळीची अवस्था केवळ आठवडाभर पुरेल इतकीच शिल्लक होती. परकीय कर्जाचे व्याजही देणे कठीण झाले होते. अशा आर्थिक आणीबाणीच्या काळात नव आर्थिक धोरणाचा स्वीकार करणे देशा पुढील अपरिहार्यता होती. ते १९९१ ला लागू झाले. या धोरणानुसार शेती आणि शेतकरी यांना दिली जाणारी सबसिडी टप्प्याटप्प्याने कमी करण्यात आली. जागतिकीकरणामुळे अनेक कंपन्या भारतात आल्या, उदारिकरण व खासगीकरणामुळे धोरणामुळे शेती आणि शेतकऱ्यांचा आर्थिक विचंचनेला सुरुवात झाली. शेतकरी दुर्बल, दुलक्षीत व दुःखी झाला. नैराश्याने ग्रसला गेला, म्हणून वैफल्यग्रस्तेतून आत्महत्या करू लागला. आज प्रश्न पडतो की काय भारत सरकारच्या गुहमंत्रालयाच्या नॅशनल काईम रेकॉर्ड ब्युरोच्या अहवालानुसार १९९६ ते २००५ या दहा वर्षात १,६६,२०४ शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्याचे नोंदविले आहे. तर राष्ट्रीय अपराध कार्यालयाच्या नोंदीनुसार २००८ मध्ये १७१९६ शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्या.

सन २००६ मध्ये १७३६८ तर १९९५ ते २०११ मध्ये ७,५०,८३० शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्याची नोंद आहे. म्हणजे १९९६ मध्ये भारतात शेतकऱ्यांची आत्मघातकी मृत्युचे दर १२.३ तर २००० मध्ये १७.५, २००४ साली १६.२ एवढी उच्चांकी वाढ झाली. काही राज्यांमध्ये हा दर अधिक होता. तामीळनाडूमध्ये ३२, आंध्रप्रदेशमध्ये ३३.२ आणि महाराष्ट्रातील विदर्भ आणि मराठवाड्यातील शेतकरी सरासरीपेक्षा अधिक प्रमाणात आत्महत्या करीत आहेत.

आजपर्यंत सात लाखपेक्षा अधिक शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्या आहेत. दरवर्षी सरासरी १४ ते १५ हजार शेतकरी आत्महत्या करतात, म्हणजे दिवसाला या देशत ४० आत्महत्या होतात. असे नॅशनल सेंटर सर्वे आर्गनायझेशनद्वारे सरकारने प्रसिध्द केलेल्या आकडेवारीवर जरी विश्वास ठेवला तरी दर तासाला दोन शेतकरी आत्महत्या करतात, हे सिध्द होते. २०१५ मध्ये १३०० शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्याचे धक्कादायक वास्तव राज्य महसूल विभागाद्वारे पुढे आले आहे. देशपातळीवर महाराष्ट्र शेतकरी आत्महत्याबाबत एक नंबर वर आहे. पुरोगामी महाराष्ट्राला ही बाब शोभनीय नाही. शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या ही राष्ट्रीय आपत्ती आहे.

CHALLENGE OF E-LEARNING IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION

DR. VASISTHA A. KHODASKAR

Director of Physical Education & Sports

Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, Distt. Yavatmal

Abstract:

This article is a review of research relating to teaching physical education as an online class. Research is limited relating to this topic. According to the different types of research journal and periodicals. Article writer observed the 10 out of 10 high school students receive 60 minutes of physical activity per day during the school. But many high schools letting students' opt-out of physical education there is an immediate need for online classes to help meet requirements. Using e-learning for physical education could provide students without time for physical education a means to get physical activity and credit at the same time. There is the challenge of today teachers. Nevertheless numbers of problems in teaching in online courses of physical education.

Review of E-Learning in physical education

To many physical education teachers e-learning courses and sport are opposites that can never be integrated together. However, many physical education teachers are finding it is possible to successfully teaching sport and exercise online. The notion of using online teaching and learning has at times seemed ludicrous (Ying & Kohl, 2006). During one module of gymnastics. Ying & Kohl integrated animations, graphics, and videos into the online learning activity. The unit was done over a 9-week period using college students. This first attempt at using e-learning for gymnastics also had several face-to-face meetings but those were not the main source of information for the students. Practice was conducted mostly outside of the classroom. As part of the online learning experience the designers took into mind that students had prior knowledge and would be able to tap into that to help learning. The first design element was video with annotated playback. The purpose of this was to integrate conceptual understanding and representations. The students were not allowed to manipulate or experiment within the website. This report concluded that they hoped PE teachers would consider using the power of IT to "facilitate teaching and learning of psychomotor skills, developing the social and cognitive dimensions of pupils, while at the same time reinforcing skills and knowledge in information and communications technology" (Ying & Kohl, 2006)

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आंबेडकरवादी कवितेतील सामाजिक आशय

डॉ. शांतारहित गावंडे
नेहरू महाविद्यालय, नेरपर्सोपंत
जि. यवतमाळ

सामाजिक दुःखाच्या मुक्तीचा विचार हे आंबेडकरवादी कवितेचे प्रयोजन आहे. फुले-आंबेडकर जीवनमूल्ये प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी सभोवतीच्या जगण्यातील सुसंगती-विसंगीचे वास्तवदर्शी चित्रण हा आंबेडकरवादी कवितेचा विशेष होय. या कवितेतील जीवनानुभव परिवर्तनवादी जीवनमूल्यांनी साकार होतो. थोडक्यात, कवितेचे मूल्यमापन करताना आशय महत्त्वाचा असतो. जीवनमूल्ये आणि आशय यादोन विशेषांचा सहसंबंध असतो. डॉ. यशवंत मनोहर आशय म्हणजे काय? या संबधाने लिहितात, "आशय म्हणजे अनुभवाचा प्राण, अनुभवाची विशिष्ट दिशेने पाहणारी दृष्टी म्हणजे आशय!". कवीच्या अनुभवातील जीवनाचा अर्थ म्हणजे आशय.

कवीना सकस जीवनानुभव हा त्याच्या जाणिवांवर अवलंबून असतो. समृद्ध जाणिवेचा म्हणजे समृद्ध आशय. समृद्ध जाणिवेची शोध घेताना आत्मभ्रम, आत्मशोध, नकार, वेदना, विद्रोह, बांधीलकी ही आशयवैशिष्ट्ये जाणवतात. प्रस्तुत लेखात आंबेडकरवादी आशयाचा वरील वैशिष्ट्यांवर आधारित चर्चा करावयाची आहे.

बदलत्या युगाची स्पंदने आंबेडकरवादी कवितेने समर्थपणे चित्रित केले. ही कविता विविध आंदोलनाची साक्षीदार आहे. त्या संवेदनाही या कवितेने टिपल्या. या सर्व बाबींचा परामर्श घेऊन आंबेडकरवादी कवितेचे मूल्यमापन करावयाचे आहे.

साठोवरी प्रवाहातील आंबेडकरवादी कविता संदर्भाने आत्मभ्रम, आत्मशोध, नकार, वेदना, विद्रोह या संकल्पनांद्वारे साहित्यसमीक्षा सुरू झाली या सर्व संकल्पना आंबेडकरवादी कवितेच्या निर्मिती आणि अस्मितादर्शक आहेत. विशेषतः या सर्व संकल्पना आंबेडकरवादी साहित्याचे वैशिष्ट्ये विशद करताना चर्चितल्या गेल्या आहेत.

महात्मा फुले, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी दलित, शोषित पीडितांना 'माणुसकीचे भान' दिले. विषमतेच्या गर्तेत लोळणाऱ्या सामान्य माणसाला शब्द दिले. जनावरांप्रमाणे मिळणाऱ्या वाणुकीतून बाहेर काढून माणसासारखे जगण्याचा अधिकार दिला. त्याचमुळे कवितेला आत्मभ्रमाची जाणीव झाली. मग तो सभोवतीच्या जगाचे, अनुभवाचे आकलन त्याच्या जाणीवेनुसार करू लागला. मानवी स्वभावात असलेली संवेदनशीलता आणि अनुभवांना आकलन करण्याची असलेली ज्ञानात्मकता या आधाराने त्याने काही प्रश्न उभे केले, काहीना नकार दिला, स्वतःचाही शोध घेतला, भोगत असलेल्या वेदनेला विद्रोही शब्दरूप दिले. नामदेव दसाळ यांचे शब्द पुढीलप्रमाणे बाहेर पडतात -

संतात पेटलेल्या अगणित सूर्यांनी
तुमची आयबहीण
आजही विटंबली जाते हाटाहाटातून
...मरेपर्यंत राहयचे का असेच सुध्दकैदी?
माझ्या आत्म्याने शिंदाबाची गर्जना केलीच
..... आता या शहराशहराला आग लावत चला

(गोलपिठा / पृ. १३)

दसाळांची ही कविता वेदनेतून विद्रोह व्यक्त करते. 'या शहराशहराला आग लावून, कवितेची अस्मिता आभाळपर' करण्याचा आत्मविश्वास कवी येथे व्यक्त करतात.

समकालिनता आणि आंबेडकरवादी कविता

डॉ. शांतरक्षित गावंडे
नेहरू महाविद्यालय, नेरपरसोपंत जि. यवतमाळ

सांगणे
कविता या वाङ्मयप्रकाराने प्राचीन कविता, अर्वाचीन कविता, समकालीन कविता अशा विविध रीतीने वर्गीकरण करता येते. यापैकी समकालीन कविता म्हणजे बालसंगत जाणिवांचा आविष्कार होय. एकूणच मराठी कवितेत १९४५ नंतर समकालीन जाणिवा व्यक्त झाल्या. आंबेडकरवादी कवितेतही १९६० नंतर सामाजिक वास्तव, महानगरीचे भेधूर चित्र, सांस्कृतिक साणतणाव जोरकसपणे व्यक्त झाले. १९६० नंतर आरती प्रभू, चिंते, कोल्हटकर, प्रेस, परब, महानोर, गणोरकर, डहाके आदी कवींनी समकालीन जाणिवांचा आविष्कार केला तर नामदेव डसाळ नारायण सुर्वे यांनी सामान्य गणांसाठी संवेदन अभिव्यक्त केले. यात डहाके वैशिष्ट्य असे लक्षात घेऊन की, मराठी कवितेच्या मध्यवर्ती प्रवाहात अतिशयच संवेदनापेक्षा महानगरीय जाणिव, नागरिक पुस्तक दिसून येते. समकालीन कवितेवर असास्तव जाणिववादाचा प्रभाव आहे. अंबेडकरांच्या आह्वानीबाबत ती दुर्बल होऊ शकली नाही. लघुनिवृत्तकालीन ललितपणात येत्याचा अतिशय अपेक्षित गोपनीयतेला विरुद्ध येते. लैंगिक प्रतिभांचा वापर दिसून येतो.

आंबेडकरवादी कवितेने मात्र वेद माणुसकेची कविता लिहिली. त्यात बहिष्कृत अर्पित शोषित जीवनाचा उद्गार आहे. यात प्रातिनिधिक कवी म्हणून नारायण सुर्वे आणि नामदेव डसाळ यांच्या कवितेची वैशिष्ट्ये पहावयाची आहेत.

नारायण सुर्वे यांनी काणगर, कणकरी लोकांच्या संवेदना आपल्या कवितेतून व्यक्त केल्या. नव्या समाजतत्त्वाच्या संपन्नतेसाठी सुर्वे विद्रोही भूमिका घेतात. दुसरे कवी नामदेव डसाळ यांनी मराठी कवितेचे पुन्हा एकदा उजवाड केले. समाजवादी विद्रोह आणि जगण्याची भावना यांचा हे त्यांच्या कवितेचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे. आरंभीतच डसाळ आणि सुर्वे यांची कविता समकालीन कवितेहून पूर्णतः वेगळी आहे. नामदेववादी कविता लघुनिवृत्तकालीन कविता यांपेक्षा आंबेडकरवादी कविता प्रकृतीने वेगळी आहे. सर्वंकष मानवी कल्याणासाठी विद्रोहाचे लगे घेऊन ती मराठी विवनात राखळ झाली.

समकालिनता आणि आंबेडकरवादी कविता
साहित्याचे वर्गीकरण करताना 'प्राचीन साहित्य', 'आधुनिक साहित्य' आणि 'समकालिन साहित्य' अशा तीन प्रकारे करण्यात आलेले आहे. यानुसारच कवितेचे वर्गीकरण तीन प्रकारे करण्यात येते 'प्राचीन कविता', 'अर्वाचीन कविता' आणि 'समकालीन कविता' हे तीन प्रकार होय. याशिवाय कालखंडा व्यतिरिक्त आशयानुसार, जाणीवेनुसार कवितेचे प्रकार करण्यात येतात. येथे समकालीन कालखंडाचा विचार आणि साहित्यीक कालखंडाचा विचार यातील अनुबंध सोप्याचका आहे. त्याकारिता प्रथम समकालीनता म्हणजे काय ते पाहू या.

'समकालीन' म्हणजे काळाच्या बरोबर असणे, कालसंगतता हे समकालीन साहित्याचे प्रमुख वैशिष्ट्ये असते. त्या काळात घडलेल्या घटनांचे पडसाद ज्यात उमटतात, त्याच समकालीन साहित्य म्हणतात. 'यशवंतराव चव्हाण महाराष्ट्र मुक्त विद्यापीठाच्या पुस्तकात 'समकालीन साहित्य म्हणजे जे साहित्य आपल्या काळाबरोबर आहे. ज्या काळात ते निर्माण होत असते, त्या काळाचे प्रतिबिंब आहे. त्या काळातील विचार, जाणीवा, मते ज्या साहित्यातून व्यक्त होतात, असे साहित्य' १

या संदर्भाचे अधिक विवेचन करताना याच पुस्तकात पुढे स्पष्टीकरण आहे, यानुसार,
'... या काळातील मानवाच्या इच्छा, आनंदाचा प्रयत्न, अहंदासता, पराभव, वेदना, विद्रोह, स्वप्ने इत्यादींचा प्रमाणिक आविष्कार साहित्यातून होतो. त्यामुळे त्याला समकालीन साहित्य म्हटले जाते.' २

समकालीन साहित्याचा कालखंड १९४५ पासून मानण्यात येतो. प्रस्तुत अभ्यासाविषयानुसार १९६० नंतरच्या कवितेचा येथे विचार करण्याचा आहे.

१९६० नंतरचा काळ वेगवेगळ्या सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक राजकीय परिवर्तनांचा कालखंड आहे. त्यामुळे वाङ्मयीनदृष्ट्याही हा परिवर्तनाचा काळ आहे. १४ ऑक्टोबर १९५६ ला डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी सन्मरण प्रवृत्त केले. १९६० लाच महाराष्ट्र राज्याची निर्मिती झाली. १९६७ ला नवखेला येथे सरासरी उडाव झाला. त्यातूनच पुढे महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे अर्थव्यवस्था उदयात आली. १९६८ ला फाट्य आणि अर्फी, येथील विद्यार्थ्यांनी आंदोलने केली. याच काळात अमेरिकेने विद्यार्थ्यांमधून युद्ध लावले, तर चिनामध्ये माओ-त्से-तुंग यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली झाले कांती झाली. वाङ्मयीनदृष्ट्या पाहिले तर लघुनिवृत्तकालीन कालखंडाची निर्माण झाली. भारतीयसोवियत साहित्याच्या लेखकांचे आतंमन प्रदान वाढले. १९६२ मध्ये अरबीक राहाणे यांनी 'मराठी वाङ्मयावर ख किण' यातून संदेशीय साहित्याच्या लेखकांचे आतंमन प्रदान वाढले. १९६२ मध्ये अरबीक राहाणे यांनी 'मराठी वाङ्मयावर साहित्य आणिचिंतन' संघर्ष या चळवळी समारंभ रीतीने १९६० नंतरच निर्माण झाल्या. अंभारीतीने उपरोक्त मानवी स्वित्तीचे पडसाद १९६० नंतरच्या साहित्यात उमटले आहेत, त्यामुळेच १९६० नंतरचे साहित्य समकालीन साहित्य आहे. ३

एकंदरीत, समकालीन जाणिवांचा समर्थ आविष्कार आंबेडकरवादी कवितेतून झाला. आंबेडकरवादी कवितेत राजकीय, सामाजिक वास्तव महानगरीचे भेधूर चित्र, सांस्कृतिक साणतणाव जोरकसपणे व्यक्त झालेले आहे.

समकालीन कवितेत आंबेडकरवादी कवितेचे वेगळेपण
१९६० नंतरच्या समकालीन कवितेचा विचार करताना आरती प्रभू, मधुकर केचे, दिलीप चिंते, भालचंद्र नेमाडे, तुलीसी परब, प्रेस, ना. धी. महानोर, प्रभा गणोरकर, वसंत आबाजी डहाके, गुरुनाथ घुरी इ. कवींचा विचार करायला लागतो. या

आंबेडकरवादी आणि आदिवासी कवितेची शैली : एक आकलन
डॉ. शांतरक्षित गावंडे
नेहरू महाविद्यालय, नेरपरसोपंत जि. यवतमाळ,

आंबेडकरवादी आदिवासी कवितेत अनुभवांचे अनुभूतीत राखळ साकार होताना सामाजिक आशय आणि त्याच अनुसरून अभिव्यक्ती झालेली दिसून येते. आंबेडकरवादी-आदिवासी कवितेतील आशयच इतका प्रभावी आहे की, त्या आशयाचा आविष्कार करताना कवीला स्वतंत्र रचना तंत्राची आवश्यक वाटत नाही. त्या कवितांमधील आशयातूनच शैली निर्माण होते. आंबेडकी प्रत्येक मराठी कवितेसारखी तिला 'सजविण्याची' आवश्यकता आंबेडकरवादी-आदिवासी कवींना भासत नाही. आंबेडकरवादी-आदिवासी कवितेत आशयापासून शैली वेगळी काढना येत नाही आणि शैलीपासून आशय वेगळा करता येत नाही. आशय आविष्काराचे अद्वैत यात पहावयास मिळते.

आंबेडकरवादी-आदिवासी कवितेचा अभ्यास आशय आणि अभिव्यक्ती या घटकांच्या आधारे करता येतो. आंबेडकरवादी-आदिवासी कविता ही सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक घटना अंतल्याने पारंपरिक, रूढ शैली कसोटीबदर या कवितांचे मूल्यमापन करता येत नाही. कारण शैली या वाङ्मयीन मूल्यांचा विचार म्हणजेच जीवनमूल्यांचा विचार हे या मूल्यमापनाचे सूत्र आहे. मुळातच 'जीवनमूल्ये आणि वाङ्मयमूल्ये यांचा स्वतंत्र विचार संभवतच नाही. दोन्हीच्या संपर्कातच साहित्यकृतीच्या अस्तित्वाचा संभव आहे म्हणून सौंदर्यमूल्ये आणि जीवनमूल्ये यांची जोडी तोडता येत नाही.' १

मनोहरण्या मते सौंदर्यमूल्य हे जीवनमूल्यांशिवाय पूर्ण होऊ शकत नाही.
आंबेडकरवादी कवितेच्या अभिव्यक्तीचा विचार करताना ती सांस्कृतिक घटना आहे. याचे पान ठेवावे लागते. 'दलित साहित्याची निर्मिती ही आपल्या सांस्कृतिक विकासाच्या दृष्टीने अतिशय महत्त्वाची गोष्ट आहे. आंबेडकरवादी कविता हा त्या प्रवाहाचा मध्यवर्ती भाग आहे. धनगणतया अनुभवांचे सामर्थ्य आणि प्रतिभता दलित कवितेत एकवटलेली दिसते.' २

अभिव्यक्तीचा अभ्यास करताना आंबेडकरवादी कविता या सांस्कृतिक घटकांसाठी विचार महत्त्वाचा आहे. अजूनच एक महत्त्वाची बाब म्हणजे आंबेडकरवादी कवितेचे मूल्यमापन करताना प्रस्तुत सनीदकांना सौंदर्यचर्चा मान्य नाही. परंतु सराणुनार लिंबाळे यांनी आंबेडकरवादी साहित्याचे सौंदर्यशास्त्र हा ग्रंथ लिहून आंबेडकरवादी साहित्यातही सौंदर्यमूल्ये आहे, अशी भूमिका त्यांनी घेतलेली आहे. ते या ग्रंथात म्हणतात, 'आंबेडकरवादी साहित्यातला सौंदर्यविचार हा आंबेडकरांच्या विचार आहे. आंबेडकरवादी साहित्यातील सौंदर्यमूल्ये ही सामाजिक मूल्ये आहेत.' ३

या भूमिकेतूनही आंबेडकरवादी कवितेच्या अभिव्यक्तीचा शोध घ्यावयाचा आहे.
आंबेडकरवादी आणि आदिवासी कवितेच्या शैलीचा शोध घेताना शैलीचे स्वरूप, समजूत घ्यायचे आहे. संवादात्मकता, बोलीरूपे, विद्रोहात्मकता उपरोक्तता या भाषिक वैशिष्ट्यांच्या आधारवर शैलीचे मूल्यमापन करायचे आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे आंबेडकरवादी - आदिवासी कवितेतील प्रतिभा प्रतिके नियते या वैशिष्ट्यांचे स्वरूप पाहून दोन्ही काव्यप्रवाहांची तुलना करायची आहे.

आंबेडकरवादी आणि आदिवासी कवितेचे शैलीदृष्ट्या वेगळेपण :-
कवितेचा अभ्यास करताना शैलीदृष्ट्या अभ्यास करणे हा एक महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे. कारण मुळात शैलीचा अभ्यास करणे हा भाषांचा अभ्यास करणे होय. यतिपयी डॉ. संजय मून लिहितात, 'कविता हा भाषिक रूपातून साकारला जाणारा कला प्रकार होय. कविता ही भावना संवेदनशीलता व्यक्त करणारे भाषिक रूप असल्याने या भाषारूपाचा कवितेत अतिशय महत्त्व आहे. शैलीचा अभ्यास हा भाषारूपाचा अभ्यास होय.' ४ कवितेच्या शैलीचा अभ्यास करताना भाषिक आविष्काराची वैशिष्ट्ये तपासावी लागतात.

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत विमुद्रीकरणाचे परिणाम
प्रा.एम.यु.अर्जुने
नेहरू महाविद्यालय नेर

८ नोव्हेंबर २०१६ ला विचार केला नव्हता अशी घोषणा आपल्या देशात झाली. रात्री ८ वाजता पंतप्रधानांनी देशाला उदरदेशून केलेल्या भाषणात देशातील जवळपास ८६ टक्के चलन त्या मध्यरात्रीपासून रद्द करण्याची घोषणाकेली. इतक्यामोठ्या देशात इतक्यामोठ्या प्रमाणात नोटबंदी जाणवू शकते ही झाली नव्हती. दरम्यान त्यात काळात व्हेनेझुएला या देशाने देखील त्या देशातील सर्वात मोठे चलन रद्द केले होते, पण तेथील नागरीकांनी त्या विरुद्ध बरान उठाव केला, निदर्शने झाली आणि या सरकारला ती निर्णय रद्द करावा लागला. त्या पार्श्वभूमीवर भारतात लोकाना हा निर्णय स्वीकारण्याचे त्या दोनतीन महिन्यातील माध्यमातून येणाऱ्या सर्वेक्षणातून दिसून येत होते. लोकाना वास होते पण हा निर्णय देशाहीताचा आहे अशी भावना असल्याचा निदान त्यासर्वेक्षणातून दिसत होते.

आपल्याकडेच नाहीतर एकूण आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर डिमोनिटायझेशन म्हणजे निरुचलीनिकरण या संकल्पनेला पाठिंबा वाढतो आहे. त्याचे कारण म्हणजे अंमलीपदांर्थाची तस्करी, वेळोवेळीं रिल्या भारताचा कायदेरिल्या शास्त्रशास्त्राचा व्यापार, वैशाची फेराफेरी, गैरप्रकारांमध्ये मोठ्यापातळीवर अधिक किंमतीच्या चलनी नोटांचा वापर केला जातो.

नोटबंदी म्हणजे मोठ्या किंमतीचे चलन बंद करणे, बापरात असलेल्या नोटा बर्षे-द्विदवर्षांच्या काळात नष्ट करणे आणि मोठ्या किंमतांच्या चलनी नोटा न छापणे होय. चार तासांच्या काळातच पाचरी आणि एक हजारांच्या नोटा रद्द करण्यात आल्या.

प्रत्यक्ष परिणाम :-

- १) संकलनाचा पाया हा अधिक व्यापक होत जाईल.
देशात कर भरणाऱ्या लोकांची संख्या अत्यंत कमी आहे. सव्वाशे कोटीच्या देशात अवघे तीन कोटी लोक व्यक्तिगत आयकर भरतात. नोटबंदी निर्णयानंतरच्या वर्षभरातील या वर्षभरातील आकडेवारीची अत्यंत बोलकी आहे. ५ ऑगस्ट २०१७ रोजी रिटर्न भरणाऱ्यांच्या संख्येत २४.७ टक्क्यांनी वाढ झाली. २०१६-१७ मध्ये १.२६ कोटी नव्हित करदाता वाढले. करसंकलन १९ टक्क्यांनी वाढले, तर व्यक्तिगत करांखालील अग्रिम कर भरणाऱ्यांनी संख्या ही ४९.७९ टक्क्यांनी वाढली. आयकर खात्याच्या म्हणण्यानुसार ५ ऑगस्ट पर्यंत ५७ लाख रिटर्न हे गेल्या वर्षाच्या तुलनेत अधिक भरले आहेत व येणाऱ्या काळांमध्ये कर संकलनाचा पाया हा अधिक व्यापक होत जाईल.
- २) बँकींग क्षेत्रातील तरलतेत वाढ
१३ लाख कोटीच्या नोटीबँकींग व्यवस्थेमध्ये परत आल्या व त्यामुळे बँकिंग क्षेत्रातील तरलता मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढली व त्यामुळे गृहकर्जाचे दर हे काही प्रमाणात कमी संप्यास मरत झाली. नोटाबंदीमुळे बँकिंगव्यवस्थेच्या बाहेर असलेल्या वर्ग बँकिंगव्यवस्थेमध्ये आला. बँकिंगव्यवस्थेत पैसा आल्या तर रात सक्तीचा फायदासोती. शिवाय देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत काही मोठ्या प्रमाणात फायदा होतो.
- ३) डिजिटल इकोनॉमीला चालना मिळाली.
नोटबंदीमुळे डिजिटल इकोनॉमीला मोठ्या प्रमाणावर चालना मिळाली डिजिटल इकोनॉमीच्या दृष्टीने महत्त्वाचे पाठळ म्हणून फिम अपलीकेशन आणले नेशनल नेट

47 Website - www.aadharsocial.com

Email - aadharsocial@gmail.com

भुजंग मेश्राम यांची कविता : जाणिव आणि शैली

डॉ. शांतिरक्षित गावडे
मराठी विभाग - नेहरू महाविद्यालय नेरपर्सोपंत जि. यवतमाळ
sambodhi.creation358@gmail.com

आदिवासी जीवन जाणिवचा सशक्त अविष्कार सर्वप्रथम भुजंग मेश्राम यांनी केला. महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षण घेत असतानाच त्यांचा 'आदिवासी कविता' (१९७५) हा गोंडी भाषेतील कवितासंग्रह प्रकाशित झाला. तर भक्कम वैचारिक भूमिका असलेला 'ऊलगुलान' हा कवितासंग्रह १९९० ला प्रकाशित झाला. त्यांच्या मूल्यपत्रात 'अपुज माड' (२००८) हा कवितासंग्रह प्रकाशित झाला.

भुजंग मेश्राम हे जन्माने आदिवासी समूहातील असले तरी त्यांनी जडणघडण दलित चळवळीतून झाली. त्यांचे गुरूवातीचे शिक्षण शासकीय आश्रमशाळेत झाले तर उच्च शिक्षण मुंबईच्या सिद्धार्थ महाविद्यालयात झाले. त्याचा परिणाम असा झाला की, महात्मा फुले, राजर्षी शाहू महाराज, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर या विचार चळवळीशी ते जोडल्या गेले. दलित साहित्य चळवळीच्या संघर्शातून त्यांचे अनुभवविश्व आणि वैचारिक पाया भक्कम झाला. परिणामतः आदिवासी साहित्य आणि दलित साहित्य यातील अनुबंध त्यांनी वेळोवेळी जोरकसपणे मांडले. त्याचबरोबर जगभरातल्या आदिवासी समूहाशी भारतीय आदिवासींच्या साहित्य निर्मितीला जोडून नवा अन्वयार्थ त्यांनी सांगितला. विशेष म्हणजे आदिवासी साहित्याच्या प्रेरणेबाबत विविध मतेमतांतरे असताना भुजंग मेश्राम यांची भूमिका स्पष्ट होती. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हेच आदिवासी साहित्याची प्रेरणा होय या विषयी ते ठाम होते. याविषयी ते म्हणतात, "डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या प्रेरणेने दलित लेखक लिहू लागले. या दलित लेखकांनी स्वतःचे पीड तयार केले. तसेच आदिवासी लेखकांसाठी प्रेरणेचे निमित्त म्हणून दलित लेखक डोळ्यासमोर होते. त्यामुळे आदिवासी लेखक लिहू लागले. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या विचारातील शक्तीस्वरूपाने आदिवासी साहित्याला दिशादिग्दर्शन मिळाल्याने आदिवासी साहित्याची मुलभूत प्रेरणा डॉ. आंबेडकर हेच आहेत." भुजंग मेश्राम यांच्या मनात आदिवासी साहित्याच्या प्रेरणेबाबत ही निश्चित भूमिका आहे. तत्कालीन काळात आदिवासी साहित्यिकांकडून लोकसाहित्याचे गौरविकरण करण्यात आले. आजही तीच रीत सुरू आहे. भुजंग मेश्राम लोकसाहित्याची समृद्ध परंपरा मान्य करतात. परंतु त्यांच्या मते "लोकसाहित्य निर्माण करण्यापेक्षा विद्रोह करणारे बाह्यम लक्षिणे आदिवासी लेखक पसंत करतात."

भुजंग मेश्राम यांच्या कवितांचा विचार करताना उपरोक्त भूमिका लक्षात घेणे गरजेचे आहे. भुजंग मेश्राम यांच्या या काव्य प्रतिबद्धतेमुळेच डॉ. मधुकर वाकोडे यांनी त्यांना आदिवासी कवितेचे जनक म्हटले आहे.

भुजंग मेश्राम यांनी 'गुलगुलान' ची घोषणा दिली. आदिवासी कवितेत या क्रांतीकारी घोषणेने इशारा निर्माण केला. भुजंग मेश्राम यांना गोंडी भाषेसह मराठी, बंगाली, पश्चिमी, चन्हाडी, बारली या भाषा त्यांना परिचित आहेत. त्या भाषेत त्यांनी कविता लिहिल्या. पंडवांनी या कवितेत लिखूनवाईला ते सवाल करतात.

"संस्कृती लुटताना ज्यांनी फक्त डेवले अवशेष

आज तेच बांधताहेत म्हुझियम

पंडवांनी गाता गाता तू झालीस द्रौपदी

स्वतःच्या गळ्यानेच फेडतेस

भारतातील ग्राहकांची ऑनलाइन व्यवहार करण्याची मानसिकता इ-कॉमर्स
वेबसाईट्स व माध्यमे
फिरोज पी. साहाय
सहायक प्राध्यापक
नेहरू महाविद्यालय नर (प.) जि. यवतमाळ

सारांश :-

डिजिटल मार्केटिंग मुळे खऱ्या अर्थी जग एक खेडे झाले आहे. डिजिटल ट्रांझिक्शन मोडचा प्रमाणात होत असून, इ-कॉमर्स कंपनी सोबत उपभोक्ता ग्राहकांच्या मानसिकतेत सुद्धा बदल झाले आहे. डिजिटल मीडिया वापरकर्त्यांच्या ऑनलाइन मार्केटिंगचा कल, ओढा आणि आवड लक्षात घेऊन विविध कंपन्या आपल्या व्युत्पत्ती तयार करत आहे. भारता सारख्या अनेक देशात ऑनलाइन माध्यमाला पसंती देणाऱ्या देशात, त्यामुळे इंटरनेट विपरीत अर्थकारण वाढण्याची शक्यता आहे. ऑनलाइन खरेदी-विक्रीकडे ग्राहकांचा कल वाढू लागल्याने डिजिटल मार्केटिंग क्षेत्राचा विस्तार वाढत आहे. त्यामुळे ई-जन्सपर्स अधिकांशीक वाढण्याकडे अनेक कंपन्यांचा कल दिसून येतो.

प्रस्तावना :-
सहजिवाच्या शतकातल्या पहिल्या दशकात जागतिकीकरणाच्या संकमणात आपला देश दबळून निघालेला आहे. माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगातील वेगवान काळात आपण जेव्हाही काल पर्यंत शिकलो ते आज कालबाह्य झाले प्रचंड वेगाने भावणाऱ्या या तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात प्रत्येकांची जबाबदारी आणि कर्तव्यात वाढ झाली आहे.

बदल हा समाजजीवनाचा एक अभिभाज्य घटक आहे. जगात कायमस्वरूपी कुठलीच गोष्ट नसत. कौटुंबिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय, आर्थिक बदल ही वरून वर होतील एवढेच नव्हे तर पर्यावरणातही अगदी दोकाचे बदल आपण अनुभवत आहोत मग हे सगळे जर असे तर भारतीय समाजातील ग्राहकांची ऑनलाइन व्यवहार करण्याची मानसिकतेत सुद्धा बदल होणे आवश्यक आहे. आणि बदल होतानी सुद्धा दिसत आहे. मोबाईल फोन, लॅपटॉप, कॉम्प्युटर्स सारख्या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमांच्या वापर, ईमेल वेबसाईट्स या द्वारे घेत ग्राहकांपर्यंत सध्या पध्दतीने वरतनी माहिती पोहचत असते. ऑनलाइन खरेदी विक्री कडे ग्राहकांचा कल वाढू लागल्याने डिजिटल मार्केटिंग क्षेत्राचा विस्तार वाढत आहे.

बाजारात जाऊन खरेदी करायचे विसर सध्या इतिहास जमा होत आहे. सध्या हातात स्मार्ट फोन व इंटरनेट असल्याने इ-कॉमर्स हाताच्या बोटावर आले आहे. फक्त एका बिलक बर कोण: गती कंपनीच्या ब्रॉन्ड वस्तु आपला घरात हजार होते इ-कॉमर्स चे वेड संपुर्ण भारताला लागले आहे. लहान लहान खेडे गावातून तसेच गहयमयुग मोडचा प्रमाणात इ-कॉमर्स द्वारे खरेदी विक्री वाढत आहे. इ-कॉमर्स बाबत कडक नियमन करण्यात येणे ग्राहकांनी फायवणुक लोड शकते त्यासाठी ग्राहकांनी व्यवहार करताना दक्ष राहणे गरजेचे आहे.

जग भरत इ-कॉमर्सचा प्रसार अधिकांशीक वेगाने होतो आहे. दर ज्ञान बदलत आहे. विशेषतः (विशेष करून) मोबाईल, संगणक क्षेत्रात दर महिन्याला नवनामन इ घडत आहे. या बदला नुसार तरून पिढीत तेवढ्याच तातडीने स्वतःला अपडेट करत नवीन गॅजेट्स खरेदी करत आहे. नवनवीन अॅपचा वापर तरून पिढी करत आहे. आजच्या तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगातील पिढीला बाजारात जाण्याचा फार कंटाळा येत. इ-कॉमर्स वरील उत्पादने बाजारातील उत्पादने, अमेझन, फ्लिपकार्ट, स्नॅपडिल या सारखे अनेक इ-कॉमर्स वेबसाईट्स मध्ये कमि किमतीत उपलब्ध आहेत त्यामुळे आपल्या देशात इ-कॉमर्स वाढण्यासाठी अत्यंत अनुकूल व अशी परिस्थिती आहे.

सुमिका :-

आजकाल भारतीय जनता प्राचीन तकनिकीचा अवलंब न करता आधुनिक काळातील

4 Website – www.aadharsocial.com

Email – aadharsocial@gmail.com.

Goods and Services Tax & its Impact

Dr. Pankaj S. Vishwakarma

Asst. Prof. In Commerce

Nehru Mahavidyalaya (Arts, Comm. and Sci.), Ner
Parsopant, Dist. Yavatmal

Abstract:-

The Goods and Services Tax or GST came into effect on the 1st of July 2017. The aim of introducing the tax was to replace all the existing indirect taxes with a single comprehensive tax. Through GST, all indirect taxes such as central excise tax, service tax, VAT and entertainment tax were consolidated. This major step has helped the citizens of India to file their taxes easily without the hassles they faced earlier. And, this article will discuss the impact of GST on the Indian economy.

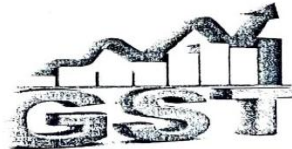
Goods and Services Tax is levied on the manufacturing and sales of goods and services across the country. The tax is charged at every stage of the manufacturing process. GST is applicable for both the customer and the manufacturer. It is a destination-based tax. This means that GST is to be collected at the point of consumption. So, if a product is manufactured in Bihar and is sold in Bhopal, the tax will be levied in Bhopal. Moreover, at every stage of the manufacturing process where value is added to the product, GST is collected.

Positive Impact of GST is as follows:-

1. Ease of Starting Business
2. Low Tax Burden and Ease in Filing Process
3. Improved Logistics
4. No Distinction Between Goods and Services

1) Introduction:-

GST is levied on the manufacturing and sales of goods and services across the country. At every stage of the manufacturing process it will be charged. GST is applicable for both the customer and the manufacturer. It is a destination-based tax. This means that GST is to be collected at the point of consumption.



Types :-

- 1) CGST (Central Goods and Services Tax): The tax is collected by the central government on the interstate sale of goods and services.
- 2) SGST (State Goods and Services Tax):

Effect of GST on the Indian economy

The implementation of GST has significantly affected the Indian economy in the following ways:-

GST & Common man
Firoj P. Sahala
Asst. Prof. In Commerce
Nehru Mahavidyalaya (Arts, Comm. and Sci.), NerParsopant, Dist. Yavatmal

Abstract:-

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India has replaced several taxes charged earlier. It has replaced VAT, service tax and taxes of excise. For a common man, GST means a lot different than to a businessperson. While the common man (no service providers) does not have to do GST registration or pay GST via input credits, he/she will still be affected directly under the new tax regime in many ways because as GST is an indirect tax, which will be ultimately borne by the end consumers. Before we discuss the impact of GST on common man in India, it is essential to understand types of GST implementation and the GST rates.

Introduction :-

Types of GST Implemented in India

- The GST collected by Centre: CGST
- The GST collected by State: SGST
- The GST applicable on inter-state sales to facilitate smooth transfer between the Centre and the State: IGST

GST Rates range over 5%, 12%, 18% and 28% plus luxury cess:

GST Rate Slabs	Current GST rates	Previous Rates	Products
1	5%	Up to 9%	Coffee, tea, edible oil, spices
2	12%	9% to 15%	Processed food, computers, electronic items
3	18%	15% to 21%	Shaving sticks, oil, soaps
4	28%	21%	Luxury goods such as tobacco, high-end cars, aerated drinks etc.

How Does GST Impact You?

After adjustment in several taxes before Goods and Services Tax, the aftermath holds tax relief especially because there will be a reduction in prices for FMCG products such as chocolates, shampoos, also small cars, booking air tickets, DTH etc. Eating out may also become cheaper, as earlier the service tax and VAT together made dining out experiences quite heavy on the pocket. Now VAT is applicable only on places that allow alcoholic drinks. Otherwise, GST has replaced service tax. On the other hand, there will be increase in prices for luxury cars, gold, textiles, aerated beverages, and tobacco. In terms of prices, services would be more expensive at the onset of GST. However, in the

भारतातील कृषी विपणनातील दशा आणि दिशा

पा. एम. यु. अर्जुने

नेहरू महाविद्यालय, नेर(ए) जि. यवतमाळ

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत शेती व्यवसायाला अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे स्थान प्राप्त झाले आहे. भारतीय शेती व्यवसाय म्हणजे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणाच होय. गेल्या साठ वर्षांच्या काळात औद्योगीकरण करण्याचे प्रयत्न केले गेले असले तरी, अखंडित भारतीय पातळीवर कृषीचा सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातील योगदान (2011- 12 नुसार) 13.9 टक्केपर्यंत घटत गेले असले तरीही भारतातील शेती व्यवसायाला महत्त्व राहिलेले नाही.

कोणत्याही देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत शेतीला महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे वाढत्या आर्थिक विकासाचा बरोबर शेतीवरील लोकसंख्येचे अवलंबित्व कमी होत असले तरीही ही अवस्था साध्य करण्यासाठी कृषी क्षेत्राची मदत महत्त्वाचे ठरते विकसित झालेल्या देशातसुद्धा शेतीचे महत्त्व कमी झालेले नाही, देश विकसित झाला असताना सुद्धा वाढत्या लोकसंख्येनुसार अन्नधान्याची आणि कच्च्या मालाची मागणी कृषिक्षेत्रात होऊनच पूर्ण केली जाते.

कोणत्याही देशाच्या धोरणाला व विकासाला शेतीची प्रगती होणे आवश्यक असते. आज प्रगत झालेले अमेरिका इंग्लंड सारखे देश विकासाच्या सुरुवातीच्या काळात शेतीच्या प्रगतीवर अवलंबून होते योगी क्रांती बरोबर कृषी क्रांती झाल्यामुळे इतर आर्थिक क्षेत्रात प्रगती व स्थैर्य निर्माण होण्यास मदत झाली. इतकेच नव्हे तर आधुनिक काळातील विकसनशील देशांच्या आर्थिक योजना यशस्वी होण्यास कृषी व्यवसायाची प्रगती होणे अपरिहार्य असते. उत्पादन व उपभोग यातील समन्वय साधण्याच्या दृष्टीचे शेतमालाच्या विक्रीचे महत्त्व बरेच आहे. शेतकऱ्यांची भरभराट शेतमालाच्या विक्री द्वारे मिळणाऱ्या उत्पन्नावर अवलंबून असते. त्यामुळे शेतमाल बाजारपेठेत जाईपर्यंत आवश्यक असणाऱ्या सर्व प्रक्रियांचा विचार करावा लागतो. शेतमालाची विक्री कार्यक्षम व्हायची असेल तर विक्री ही संबंधित असणाऱ्या संस्था व सेवा यांचे परस्पर संबंध योग्य असावे लागतात. त्यासाठी विक्री केव्हा कराव्याची किली कराव्याची कुठे कराव्याची विक्री सेवा प्रकार विक्री खर्च ग्राहकांच्या किंमतीतील शेतकऱ्यांचा बाटा मध्यस्थांच्या इत्यादी गोष्टींचा विचार होतो. उत्पन्नावबरोबर विक्रीचे अर्थशास्त्र ही महत्त्वाचे आहे भारतामध्ये बाजारपेठेचे विशेषीकरण आढळून येत नाही. म्हणजे विशिष्ट शेतमाल खाद्यदत्ता बाजारपेठेतच उपलब्ध होती असे नाही, एकाच बाजारपेठेत अधिक वस्तू मिळू शकतात शेतमालाला बाजारपेठ कोणती मिळते यावर शेतकऱ्याचे उत्पन्न अवलंबून असते. भारतातील शेतमालाची विक्री अवस्था अनेक वर्षांपासून दुर्लक्षित दिसते. प्रचलित विक्री व्यवस्था ही दोषपूर्ण असल्यामुळे भारतीय शेतकऱ्यांना आपला माल अयोग्य बाजारपेठेत योग्य वेळी योग्य किंमतीला विकण्याचा प्रसंग येतो. त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांना केलेली शेतमालाचे एकत्रीकरण करून त्याच्या वाहतुकीच्या व साठवणुकीच्या योग्य व्यवस्था करणे आणि योग्य वितरण मार्गांच्या माध्यमातून त्या वस्तू ग्राहकांपर्यंत पोहोचविणे हे शेतमालाच्या विक्री उद्दिष्ट असते.

भारतातील शेतमालाची विक्री व्यवस्थेतील दशा (दोष)

१. शेतमालाची खेड्यात विक्री

प्रत्येक शेतकरी आपल्या शेतात विविध पिकांचे उत्पादन घेत असतो. शेतमालाच्या एकूण उत्पन्नापैकी जो शेतमाल विकण्यासाठी तयार होतो मात्र व्यक्ती योग्य अधिक्य असे म्हणतात. भारतातील आर्थिक व सामाजिक परिस्थितीमुळे शेतकऱ्यांचे विक्रीयोग्य अधिक्य विविध घटकावर अवलंबून असते. शेतीमध्ये काम करणाऱ्या नोकरांना व शेतमजुरांना त्यांचा कामाचा मोबदला घाज्याच्या रुपाने देण्याची पद्धती आहे. शेतकरी आपल्या कर्जांची परतफेड वस्तूच्या रुपाने ही करतात जि बियानाकरिता आवश्यक असे धान विक्रीसाठी वापरता येत नाही तसेच काही माल पैकी काही माल शेतकरी आपल्या कुटुंबीयांची उपभोगाचा गरज भागविण्याकरिता राखून ठेवतो. अशा शेतीने शेतकरी जे उत्पादन घेतो त्यापैकी काही शेतमाल शेतकरी विक्रीसाठी उपलब्ध करत नाहीत बहुसंख्य शेतकरी खेड्यात विक्री करून मोठे होतेत असे दिसून येते.

श्री हसन यांनी प्रसिद्ध केलेल्या 'एग्रीकल्चर मार्केटिंग इन इंडिया' या ग्रंथात निरनिराळ्या प्रांतात विविध पिकांचा शेतमाल खेड्यात किती प्रमाणात विक्री केल्या जातात होतात यांचे आकडे दिले आहेत.

भारतातील ई-वाणिज्य क्षेत्रा समोरील आव्हाने, लाभ आणि दौष
प्रा. एम.यु. अर्जुने
नेहरू महाविद्यालय, नेरपरसोपंत जि. यवतमाळ

व्यापार म्हणजे नफा कमावण्यासाठी करण्यात येणारी वस्तुची खरेदी विक्री होय. व्यापारात वस्तुची खरेदी - विक्री होत असते. व्यापारात केला आणि विक्रीत एकत्रित योजून वस्तुची देवाण घेवण देवाण करीत असतात. उत्पादी वस्तु ग्राहकापर्यंत पाहिलेवियेचे माध्यम असे व्यापाराचे वर्णन करता येईल. वाणिज्यात व्यापार म्हणजे वस्तुची खरेदी - विक्री तसेच व्यापारासाठी सहाय्यक व्यवसायाचा समावेश होतो.

संभाव्य ग्राहकांने पारंपारिक पद्धतीनुसार विकलेल्याकडे जाऊन वस्तु / माल खरेदी करणे ही पद्धती आज कालबाह्य ठरत आहे. तर ग्राहक घरच्या घरी वस्तुन आपल्याला आवश्यक त्या वस्तु आपल्या घरी घरीच पोहचवून देण्या बाबत विकलेल्याला विनंती करू शकतो. व अल्प अशा कालावधीत त्या वस्तु आपल्याच घरी विकाऊ शकतो. रक्कनेचे शोधन सुध्दा घरी वस्तुनच केल्या जाते. त्यासाठी विकलेल्याकडे त्याच्या विक्री केंद्रात जाण्यात गरज नाही. हे सर्व संगणकांने इंटरनेच्या माध्यमातून उपलब्ध करून दिली. इंटरनेटवरून ग्राहक विकलेल्याशी संपर्क साधतो व मालाचा आदेश देतो, रक्कनेचे शोधन करतो. त्याच बरोबर खरेदी विक्रीसाठी करावया लागणाऱ्या इतर बाकी सुध्दा इंटरनेच्या माध्यमातून करीत असतो. या पद्धती विक्रीत आणि ग्राहक यांना एकत्रीत येण्याची गरज नसते. तर ते इंटरनेटवरूनच एकमेकांशी संपर्क साधत असतात. त्याची ओळखही नसते. तरी देखील त्यांचे मध्ये वस्तुची किंवा सेवांची देवाणघेवाण होत असते.

ई वाणिज्याचे लाभ

अ) व्यवसायाला होणारे लाभ :

- 1) इंटरनेच्या माध्यमातून जागतिक बाजारपेठेत सहज प्रवेश मिळविता येतात.
- 2) आपल्या वस्तुना किंवा सेवांना जागतिक ग्राहक मिळण्याची शक्यता असल्यामुळे विक्री वाढण्याची शक्यता असते.
- 3) सजावटीसाठी फार खर्च करण्याची आवश्यकता नसते.
- 4) यंत्राच्या सहाय्याने व्यवसाय होत असल्यामुळे अनावश्यक असणारे मानवी इतरक्षेप टाळल्या जातात. अर्थात वेगाने अति अचूक व्यवसाय केले जातात.
- 5) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साधनांच्या सहाय्याने व्यवसाय केला जात असल्यामुळे कमी मानवि शक्तीचा उपयोग घेवून व्यवसाय करता येतो.
- 6) बहुतांश व्यवसायिक क्रिया या यंत्राचा सहाय्याने विनचुक होत असल्यामुळे व्यवसायिक फारसे लक्ष देण्याची गरज नसते. व्यवसायिकाला भरपूर वेळ मिळत असल्याकारणाने ती आपले लक्ष नविन बंदल, विणयि वेणे, प्रक्रियेत सुधारणा करणे महत्वाच्या कामाकडे लक्ष देवू शकतो. व आपल्या व्यवसायाचा विकास घडवून आणू शकतो.

ब) ग्राहकांना लाभ

- 1) ग्राहकांना व्यवसायिकांच्या विक्री केंद्रात जाण्याचा वेळ आणि त्रास वाचतो.
- 2) वस्तु किंवा सेवांच्या खरेदीसाठी रोख पैसे जवळ ठाळगण्याची गरज नसते. सर्व व्यवहार हे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पेशाद्वारे होत असतात.
- 3) वस्तु घरी आणण्याचा त्रास, झमळी खर्च, व वेळ वाचतो.
- 4) कटकटीचे वाटणारे व्यवहार जसे रेल्वे टिकीटांचे आरक्षण, वस्तुंचा देखभाल, वस्तुंची दुरुव्ती, सरकारी कामकाज इ. वाणिज्यामुळे घटवसल्या आगदी सहज शक्य झाले आहे.
- 5) दिवसाचे २४ तास, वर्षाचे ३६५ दिवस उपभोक्त्यांच्या सौयीनुसार कधी ही व्यवहार करता येतात.
- 6) उपभोक्त्यांचा आपल्या आवडीच्या वस्तुंची सहज खरेदी करता येते.

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Covid 19 And Its Impact On Agriculture In India
Dr. Shashikant V. Adsod

Asso.Professor Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant Dist, Yavatmal.

ABSTRACT

Agriculture remains a central pillar of the Indian economy. The sector serves the food consumption needs of the whole country, while also placing among the top exporters of agricultural produce in the world. The sector has been facing its share of challenges in recent years, but few have been as severe as the domestic and international travel restrictions during Covid-19. Government have swung into activities since the Corona virus assault made an extraordinary circumstance. Rules gave by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India on 15 April 2020 after the expansion of lockdown till 10 May 2020, excluded agribusiness, agriculture, creature farming, poultry, and fishery, and partnered exercises from lockdown limitations; workers can go to work, markets are to open, acquirement is to occur and Agri-input shops and agro-handling focuses are to work. MNRREGS work will likewise initiate. Powerful spread of the rules and usage on the ground will be urgent, as ranchers gather the rabbi yield and start arrangements for the Kharif season. Going ahead, one can predict numerous difficulties as ranchers and homestead workers set out to modify their lives and jobs. This has led to a fall in the world economy especially in developing countries like India. But agriculture being the backbone of the country and the GDP has been impacted in a negative way with enormous disruption in the provide series and cropping decisions for imminent agricultural seasons.

(Key words: MNRREGS, GDP, Farmer Producer Organizations, Country Lockdown, MSME.)

INTRODUCTION

The global pandemic of Covid-19 that originated in the Wuhan province of China has stretched its arms in the entire world affecting each and each sector of the financial system. These measures may help in restricting the wellbeing emergency, yet—as in different nations—the total shutdown of every financial action aside from basic administrations will make a monetary emergency and wretchedness for poor people, with enormous occupation misfortunes and rising nourishment frailty. The financial stun will probably be substantially more extreme for India, for two reasons. Initially, pre-COVID-19, the economy was at that point easing back down, aggravating existing issues of joblessness, low wages, provincial trouble, ailing health, and far-reaching disparity. Second, India's enormous casual segment is especially helpless. Out of the national aggregate of 465 million specialists, around 91% (422 million) were casual laborers in 2017-18. Lacking ordinary pay rates or salaries, this horticulture, vagrant, and other casual laborers would be hardest-hit during the lockdown time frame. Careful steps like keeping up social removing and hand washing should proceed as COVID-19 proceeds. Proactive measures by the state with helpful point of view are called for as we start working in 'another typical'; more alleviation in kind of measures to control charging of extravagant enthusiasm by casual division moneylenders, waiver of enthusiasm for the quarter on term credits and overdraft agribusiness and MSME accounts; remunerating misfortune brought about because of harm to short-lived crops like blossoms, natural products, vegetables and fish; and growing the extent of MNRREGS to remember the gather of harvests for ranchers' fields by work and worth expansion to deliver by women.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study on Challenges of the agriculture in COVID19
2. To list out the Reaction of the Government of India.
3. To determine the Utilizing social wellbeing nets as a scaffold between wellbeing stun and financialstun.

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Website – www.aadharsocial.com

Email – aadharsocial@gmail.com.

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कोरोनाचे भारतीय शेतीवरील परिणाम

प्रा. डॉ. विष्णु पी. कुटे

नेहरू महाविद्यालय,

नेर जि यवतमाळ .

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था हि कृषिप्रधान अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणून ओळखली जाते म्हणूनच इतर अनेक नैसर्गिक व मानव निर्मिती संकटांमध्ये अर्थव्यवस्थाच्या तुलनेत भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेबद्दल सातत्याने येत असतात कर्करोग यावर भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेने मात केलेली , एड्स , पोलिओ , बर्ड फ्लू , स्वाईन फ्लू , प्लेग , कॉलरा , तर पाकीस्तान मधून होणारा दहशतवाद असो किंवा बांगलादेशकडून होणारी निर्वासितांची घुसखोरी आहे आतंकवाद असो अशा कित्येक संकटांवर मात करित भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था खंबीर अशी आहे .

सन २०२० मध्ये उदभवलेले मानवनिर्मित संकट म्हणजे कोरोना या महाभयंकर महामारी (१९- कोविड) घरामध्ये कोटी जनता १३० बंद राहिली भारतातील : मध्ये संपूर्णत Down-lock मध्ये भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था भारताचे पंतप्रधान बंद होती नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी २४ मार्च २०२० ला पहिला २१ दिवसाचा भारत पूर्णत बंद : दिवसाचा दुसरा लॉकडाऊन १९ २०२० मे ३ ते २०२० एप्रिल १५ त्यानंतर घोषित केला (Down-lock ल्याने व कोरोना संकटावर मात करून त्यानंतर कोरोना ग्रस्ताची संख्या वाढतच अस . घोषित करण्यात आला साखळी तोडण्याचा उद्देशाने भारत सरकारने तिसरा लॉकडाऊन ४ मे ते ३१ मे २०२० वाढविण्यात आला सध्या , जून अनलॉकडाऊन मध्ये अर्थव्यवस्था पुन्हा पूर्वपदावर आणण्यासाठी भारत सरकार प्रयत्न करित ३० जून ते १ उद्योग व व्यवसाय नियमात सुह करण्या व बाही क्षेत्राना सूट देऊन आहेत येत आहेत .

भारतात ३ महिन्यांहून अधिक कालावधीमध्ये भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचे चक्र बंद आहेव त्याच्या भारतीय , आंबा , भुईमूंग , कृषी व्यवस्थामध्ये गेहू अर्थव्यवस्थेतील कृषी क्षेत्रावर गंभीर परिणाम झालेला आहे अशा विविध , विक्री दरबुज खंबूज , डाळिंब , फणस , पपई , लिंबू , संत्रा : विध फळझाडे उदावि , भाजीपाला

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Shivramji Morhe Arts, Commerce & Science College, Yavatmal (Bhamburda Road)

The Impact of Covid-19 on the Indian Tourism

Shashikant V. Adsod
Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant Distt. Yavatmal, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

The current coronavirus, the "severe acute respiratory coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) syndrome," recently emerged, has contributed to a highly infectious disease called coronavirus disease in 2019 (COVID-19). The virus was first identified in December 2019 from Wuhan city in China and spread throughout the world in less than three months and was declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on 22 March 2020. To date, the current pandemic has seriously affected the most industrialized countries of the world and has become a major threat to small and medium-sized countries. The pandemic has a major impact on India's tourism industry, especially on airlines and hotels. In addition, this study examines the implications for the sustainability and resetting of the tourism industry in India.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, Sustainability, COVID-19 -19, Pandemics, India

Introduction

China reported an outbreak of pneumonia with unknown causes in December 2019. The epidemic had become an international public health emergency. A Wuhan Seafood Market was established as the suspected hub of the US Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) outbreak in early January 2020, and has been closed down since that time. This new virus was temporarily called the new COVID-19 coronavirus. On 30 January, the first case was confirmed in Kerala's Thrissur district in a student who had returned home for a vacation from Wuhan University in China (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_COVID-19_pandemic_in_India). In the month of February also, the confirmed COVID cases (students returned from Wuhan, China) were from Kerala. Subsequently, a complete lock down was declared for the national concern by the Prime Minister of India on 25 March 2020.

Table 1 below shows the total number of COVID-19 cases in India as on 10/07/2020

Active cases	Cured/discharged	Deaths	Migrated	Samples tested
278685	495512	21604	1	1102449

COVID 19 and impact on tourism industry: -

This pandemic is the biggest challenge that any country has ever faced as international travel could be adversely impacted by up to 25 per cent this year which is equivalent to a loss of three months of travel. Since travel has become an important part of everyone's life and is no longer considered as a luxury but a necessity to break away from a mundane routine and rejuvenate, we are positive that travel will revive soon. However, destination marketing services will see a drastic shift. The usually not so conventional destinations, who have seen a controlled exposure to the pandemic

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E-MARKETING IN OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Dr. Shashikant V. Adsod
Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant,
Distt. Yavatmal

ABSTRACT

In the beyond few years, the net and e-trade commercial enterprise sports have grow to be one of the quickest developing technology that gambling a widespread position withinside the every day lifestyles of human being. Today, E-advertising and marketing is one of the maximum rising era in IT and E-Commerce sector. E-advertising and marketing is likewise called Internet advertising and marketing (IM), on-line advertising and marketing or web-advertising and marketing, method the usage of the net to marketplace and promote items and offerings. E-Marketing facilitates to discover the proper target market to whom items and offerings are to be supplied via way of means of the commercial enterprise organizations. It includes all tactics and sports with the functions of attracting, finding, prevailing and keeping customers. The scope of E-Marketing is deemed to be huge in scope it does now no longer most effective use to sell advertising and marketing over the net however additionally facilitates in advertising and marketing as properly thru electronic mail and wi-fi media. Here we analysed to discover the possibilities and demanding situations of Internet advertising and marketing in India.

Keywords: E-Marketing, Online, E-trade, online Advertising.

INTRODUCTION :

Due to globalization, now no longer sim-

plest countries are coming towards every different however additionally exclusive region undergoes into tremendous adjustments. And advertising region is likewise laid low with this and experiencing such a lot of adjustments continuously. To promote our product via net or virtual media is called E-advertising. Types and length of commercial enterprise company influences advertising historically however in today's scenario, virtual generation is a treasured addition. E-Marketing is likewise called net advertising and online advertising. E-Marketing enables to discover the proper target market to whom items and offerings are to be furnished with the aid of using the commercial enterprise organizations. It includes all strategies and sports with the functions of attracting, finding, prevailing and keeping customers. Creative use of net generation is made with the aid of using the usage of numerous multimedia, text, pictures etc. with exclusive languages to create catchy advertisements, forms, e-save wherein product may be promoted, considered and sold. The scope of E-Marketing is deemed to be wide in scope it does now no longer simplest use to sell advertising over the net however additionally enables in advertising as properly via e mail and wi-fi media. E-advertising additionally joins technical and innovative components of the Internet, including: development, design, commercial and sales. Use of web sites are made with the aid of using E-advertising in mixture with on line promotional strategies which include social medial advertising, seek advertising (SEM), interactive online ads, e mail advertising, on line directories, viral advertising, associate advertising and so on. E-Marketing additionally encompass product display, commercial which include pictures movies and audio with text, 3-D product view, product navigation, basket selection, checkout and payments. The virtual technology used as conversation and transport mediums inside the scope of e-advertising which encompass:

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Research Article

INTERACTING DARK FLUIDS IN KALUZA-KLEIN UNIVERSE WITH SPECIAL FORM DECELERATION PARAMETER *

Bokey V. D

Department of Mathematics, Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, Dist.: - Yavatmal-445102, [INDIA].

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Key words:
 Kaluza-Klein Space-time, Dark matter, Holographic dark energy, Special form deceleration parameter.

ABSTRACT

In this paper we deal with Kaluza-Klein universe filled with interacting Dark matter and Holographic dark energy in General Theory of Relativity. The general solutions of Einstein's field equations are obtained by applying the law of special form deceleration parameter proposed by Singha and Debnath (2009). The anisotropy of expansion dies out very quickly and attains isotropy after some finite time. The physical and geometrical parameter of the models are obtained and discussed in detail.

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INTRODUCTION

The observations from type Ia Supernova [Perlmutter *et al.* 1998, 1999; Riess *et al.* 2004] and Cosmic Microwave Background [Miller 1999] Radiation indicate that our universe is accelerating. Recent observation PLANCK 2013 [Ade 2014] shows that universe consists of 68.3% Dark Energy (DE), 26.8% Dark Matter (DM) and 4.9% baryonic matter. The cause of sudden transition from the earlier deceleration phase to the recent acceleration phase and the source of accelerate expansion are still unknowns. Many dynamical DE models have been proposed by various researchers such as quintessence with $EoS \omega > -1$ [Barreiro 2000], phantom with $EoS \omega < -1$ [Caldwell 2003], tachyon [Bagla 2003], *k*-essence [Armendariz 2001], dilatonic ghost condensate [Gasperini 2002] and so on. In the context of the DE problem, though the holographic principle proposes a relation between the holographic dark energy (HDE) density ρ_{DE} and the Hubble parameter H as $\rho_{DE} = H^2$, this does not contribute to the present accelerated expansion of the universe.

Granda and Olivers (2009) proposed a holographic density of the form $\rho_{DE} = (\alpha_1 H^2 + \beta_1 H)$ where t_0 is the Hubble parameter and α_1, β_1 are constants which must satisfy the restrictions imposed by the current observational data. Bamba *et al.* (2012) have studied different DE cosmologies (isotropic) in $f(R)$ gravity, $f(R, T)$ gravity, $f(T)$ gravity, Scalar field theory, HDE, coupled DE and Λ CDM cosmological models representing the accelerating expansion with the quintessence/phantom nature in details along with Cosmography tests. Many interesting works already have been done taking HDE model to achieve a good comprehension of the nature of DE [Huang and Li 2004; Gong and Zhang 2005; Hu and Ling 2006; Li *et al.* 2006; Nojima and Odintsov 2006; Guo *et al.* 2007a, 2007b; Setare 2007a, 2007b; Bamerjee and Pavan 2007; Zimdahl and Pavan 2007; Granda and Olivers 2008; Adhav *et al.* 2014; 2015; Reddy *et al.* 2015]. The theory of five dimensions is due to the idea of Kaluza (1921) and Klein (1926). A five dimensional [5D] general relativity is the best outcome of an attempt made by these two by using one extra dimension to unify gravity and electromagnetism. Realistic unification through the Kaluza-Klein approach requires $d = 5$ manifold topology and the spatial extra dimension radius is of Planck length order. According to Wesson (1984, 1999) and Bellini (2003), the matter is induced in 4D by 5D vacuum theory for studying the cosmology of 5D with pure geometry in non-compact Kaluza-Klein theory. Kaluza-Klein theory is essentially an extension of Einstein's

*Corresponding author: Bokey V. D
 Department of Mathematics, Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant,
 Dist.: - Yavatmal-445102, [INDIA].



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The Application of ICT in English Language Teaching and Learning

Dr. Sandeep A. Katole
 Assistant Professor
 Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant
 Dist. Yavatmal.

Abstract:

The position of English as a global language is being strengthened day by day with the advent of modern communication systems and the concept of globalization gaining ground in the recent past. Thus application of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in language learning can motivate learners to be prepared for the digital age. Thereby students gain the exposure to learn from the visual media. Visual literacy has become extremely important today in both education and in the wider world of business and industry; the latter because employers are increasingly demanding it of their prospective workers. Learning with technology fosters creativity in the learner as he or she is empowered to design individual representations of content using technology. The present research aims at the use of ICT in higher Education across nations and how Information and Communication Technology (ICT) may be used in the language classes to develop learners' knowledge of English. This study aims to pinpoint the relevant role of ICT and literature as a resource for second language teaching. At every moment of life one cannot be separated from technology. In modern technology mobile, computers, internet, T.V. Radio, etc are very useful in teaching and learning language. The paper focus on the meaning of ICT, its importance, various applications in language teaching and learning.

Keywords: ICT, technology, information, communication, electronic book, globalization, teaching-learning process.

Introduction

The importance of English Language teaching and learning has long been recognized and acknowledged in the global world. Rapid advances in the development of ICT have simultaneously been seen to offer new opportunities for language teaching and learning. Language classrooms are turning into blended learning environments that focus on active learning. The use of ICT education has recently started to appeal the potential and significant progress in language learning. It has become a major issue in educational world and has been used from preschool to university level. It facilitates students and teacher in teaching and learning process. ICT can be used at varying levels in teaching and learning process.

ICT has become so essential that government put ICT as one of the curriculum in Indonesia's education. ICT has been publicized potentially powerful enabling tools for educational change and reform. ICT covers any product that will store, retrieve, manipulate, transmits or receiving information electronically in a digital form. For example, personal computers, digital television, email, robots. So ICT is concerned with the storage, retrieval, manipulation, transmission or receipt of digital data.

The Benefits of ICT in General

- 1) ICT facilitates exposure to authentic language.
- 2) ICT provides the access to wider sources of and varieties of language.

Interacting Dark matter and Holographic Dark Energy in Kantowski Sachs Universe with Constant Deceleration Parameter

Valbhav D Bokey

Department of Mathematics,
Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, Dist.- Yavatmal, Maharashtra [INDIA].

Abstract: In this paper, we deal with the Kantowski-Sachs universe filled with Interacting dark matter and Holographic dark energy. The solutions of the field equations are obtained by using constant deceleration parameter. The geometrical and physical aspect are studied in details.

1) Introduction:

The observations from distant type Ia supernova, the combination of the anisotropies of the Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation (CMBR) and the mass-energy density estimates from galaxy clusters, weak lensing and large-scale structure suggest that the universe is undergoing a phase of accelerated expansion [Perrin et al. 1998; Riess, A.G. et al. 1998]. This expansion has been responsible exotic component, called dark energy with negative pressure which can induce repulsive gravitational force causing the accelerated expansion. The Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP) shows that the Dark Energy (DE) has about 73% of the energy of our universe and Dark Matter (DM) occupies 23%, also the baryon matter occupies only 4% of the total energy of the universe. Further investigation the property of Dark Energy, many researchers proposed the model such as quintessence with EoS $\omega > -1$ (Barreiro et al. 2000), phantom with EoS $\omega < -1$ (Caldwell 2003), tachyon (Bagla et al. 2003; Sen 2002).

Another most talked about form of Dark Energy is the so-called Holographic dark energy (HDE) based on the holographic principle in quantum gravity theory. The holographic dark energy model was originally proposed by Nofiri and Odintsov (2007). Recently, the holographic dark energy model with Chaplygin gas [M.R. Setare, 2007] and with modified Chaplygin gas [B.C. Paul, 2007] have been investigated. In recent years, the holographic dark energy has been studied as possible candidate for dark energy. It is motivated from the holographic principle which might lead to the quantum gravity to explain the events involving high energy scale. In the thermodynamics of black hole, there is a maximum entropy in a box of length L , commonly termed, the Bekenstein-Hawking entropy bound $S_{BH} \propto M^2$, which scales as the area of the box $A \propto L^2$ [Bekenstein, 1973]. In consecutive researchers, Granda and Oliveros (2008) considered a holographic density of the form $\rho_c = \alpha H^2 + \beta H^4$ where H is the Hubble parameter and α, β are constants which must satisfy the restrictions imposed by the current observational data. This new model of dark energy represents the accelerated expansion of the universe and is consistent with the current observational data. Granda and Oliveros (2009) have also shown the correspondence between different scalar field dark energy models with this holographic dark energy model for a flat FRW universe. HDE model have been tested and constrained by various astronomical observations such as [Zhang and Wu, 2005; Enqvist, Hannestad and Sloth, 2005; Shen, Yang, Abdalla and Su, 2005; Chang, Wu and Zhang, 2006]. A special class are models in which holographic DE is allowed to interact with DM [Pavon and Zimdahl, 2005; Wang et al. 2005; Carvalho and Saa, 2004; Perivolaropoulos, 2005; Gong, 2004; Wang et al. 2006; Nofiri and Odintsov, 2006; Guberina, et al. 2005, 2006; Guo, et al. 2005, 2007; Hu and Ling, 2006; Li, et al. 2006; Setare, 2006, 2007; Zimdahl and Pavon, 2007].

Sarkar (2014a, 2014b, 2014c) have studied non-interacting holographic dark energy with linearly varying deceleration parameter in Bianchi type-I & V and Kantowski-Sachs universe and interacting holographic dark energy in Bianchi type-II respectively and Adhav et al. (2014) have been studied interacting dark matter and holographic dark energy in an anisotropic universe. In addition, the proposal of interacting dark energy is compatible with the current observations such as the SNIa and CMB data (Guo, Ohta and S. Tsujikawa, 2007).

Recently Shikha Srivastava et al. (2019) studied New holographic dark energy in bianchi-III universe with β -essence; R. L. Naidu (2019) studied Bianchi type-II modified holographic Ricci dark energy cosmological model in the presence of massive scalar field; Hatkar et al. (2020) studied Viscous holographic dark energy in Brans-Dicke theory of gravitation.

Motivated by the above discussion, in the present paper, we consider spatially homogeneous and anisotropic Kantowski-Sachs universe filled with interacting Dark matter and Holographic dark energy. The general solutions of the Einstein's field equations in Kantowski Sachs space-time have been obtained under the assumption of constant deceleration parameter. The physical and geometrical aspects of the models are also discussed.

2) Metric and Field Equation:

The Kantowski-Sachs universe given by

$$ds^2 = dt^2 - a_1^2(t)dr^2 - a_2^2(t)(d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\phi^2) \quad (1.1) \text{ where } a_1(t) \text{ and } a_2(t) \text{ are the cosmic scale factor.}$$

भारत में आर्थिक सुधार के प्रभाव और भविष्य में चुनौतियाँ

प्र. डॉ. विष्णु पांडुरंग कुटे

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

नेहरू महाविद्यालय, नेर परसोपंत, जि. यवतमाल

E-mail- kutevp75@gmail.com

भस्तावना —



१९९० के दशक में भारत सरकारने आर्थिक संकट से बाहर आने के क्रम में अपनी नई आर्थिक नीतियों को घोषित किया। उस समय पी.वी. नरसिंहराव भारत के प्रधानमंत्री थे और मनमोहन सिंह वित्तमंत्री थे।

१९९० के दशक के आरंभ में समष्टि-आर्थिक संकट के तीन पहलू

- राजकोषीय असंतुलन
- गतान संतुलन की कमजोर स्थिति
- बढ़ते हुए मुद्रास्फीतिक दबाव
- संकट के वनरण आर्थिक सुधार आवश्यक हो गए।

आर्थिक सुधारों के दो तत्त्व —

१. समष्टि आर्थिक स्थिरीकरण माग प्रवर्धन

- मुद्रास्फीति पर नियंत्रण
- राजकोषीय समायोजन
- गतान संतुलन में समायोजन

२. द्वीचागत सुधार

प्र. डॉ. विष्णू पांडुरंग कुटे

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, मुंबई

नेहरू महाविद्यालय, ने. (नेरपारसोपंत), जि. यवतमाळ

प्रस्तावना :-

अभूतपूर्व आर्थिक संकट व राजकीय अस्थिर्य यांच्या ताबडतोब सापडलेल्या भारताला त्यावेळेसचे अर्थमंत्री डॉ. मनमोहनसिंग यांनी दिलेली अमुक्य भेट म्हणजे नवीन आर्थिक सुधारणा होय. भुतपूर्व पंतप्रधान श्री नरसिंहराव सरकार सत्तेवर आल्याबरोबर जून १९९१ मध्ये या नवीन आर्थिक धोरणाची घोषणा करण्यात आली. नव्या आर्थिक धोरणाच्या अंतर्गत जी उदारीकरण, खाजगीकरणाची प्रक्रीया सुरू झाली, तिचा प्रमुख उद्देश भारतातील उद्योग अधिक कार्यक्षम व जागतिक स्तरावर स्पर्धाक्षम करणे हा होता. त्यासाठी साधारणपणे शासनाने तीन सुधारणा आणण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. त्या पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

१) उद्योगावरील गुंतवणुतीचे नियंत्रण दूर करणे, परवाना पध्दती बाद करणे.

२) विदेशी व्यापार मुक्त करणे व त्यासोबत या व्यापाराशी संबंधीत चलनाचे जे व्यवहार होतील ते देखील सोपे व उदार करणे.

३) विदेशातून भारतात प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूक मोठ्या प्रमाणावर याची म्हणून अनुकूल वातावरण निर्माण करणे. (Foreign Direct Investment-FDI).

यापुढे भारतीय उद्योग जागतिक स्पर्धेत तोंड देवू शकतील, ते उत्पादन तंत्रात सुधारणा घडवून आणतील, त्यांची उत्पादकता वाढेल. व्यापारातील बंधने दूर केल्यामुळे ते जगातून चांगला कच्चा माल, तंत्र आयात करू शकतील. त्यांची विदेशी भांडवलदात्री अडचण दूर होवू शकेल. चांगल्या गुणवत्तेच्या आणि शिपुल प्रमाणावर पैसा वस्तुचे उत्पादन करू शकतील. नवीन आर्थिक धोरणाच्या अंतर्गत जागतिकीकरण, खाजगीकरण व उदारीकरणाची त्रिभुजी अंमलात आणण्याचा भारतीय युवकांवर कोणता परिणाम झाला, युवकांसमोर कोणती आव्हाने उभी राहिली व कोणत्या संधी उपलब्ध झाल्यात याबाबतच्या काही पैलूंचा विचार पुढीलप्रमाणे आहे.

उदारीकरणाचा अवलंब केल्यानंतरच्या पहिल्या दोन दशकांत भारताने आर्थिक आपाडीवर सर्वांगीण यश संपादले. उदा. राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न चौपटीने वाढले. तर दरवडीस उत्पन्न अडीच पटीने वाढले. कृषि क्षेत्रावरचे अवलंबित्व ३४ टक्क्यांवरून १६.६ टक्क्यांवर घसरले. सेवा क्षेत्राचा राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातील वाटा ४२.७ टक्क्यांवरून ५७.७ टक्क्यांवर पाहिल्या. निर्यातीचे गुणोत्तर राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नावरोबर २० टक्क्यांवर गेले. बचतीचा दर वाढला. परकीय गुंतवणूकदारानी भारतीय उद्योगक्षेत्रात गुंतवणूक सरासरी प्रतिवर्ष ३३/३४ टक्क्यांनी केली आणि मुख्य म्हणजे सन २००७-०८ च्या जागतिक मंदीची झळ भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला राष्ट्राच्या एकुण राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नापेक्षा ६० टक्के देशांतर्गत बाजारपेठ असल्याने परिणाम करू शकली नाही. वाढत्या राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नामुळे फिब्रॅ मायिकाच्या अडचणीच्या यादीत एखादी भारतीय व्यक्ती आडळत असे, ती संख्या दरवर्षी वाढतच आहे.

भारताची ही आर्थिक प्रगती लक्षात घेवून भारत लवकरच आर्थिक महासत्ता बनणार अशी त्याही अर्थतज्ज्ञांनी व्यक्त केली.

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गोल्डमन सॅक्स नावाच्या प्रसिद्ध जागतिक गुंतवणूक सल्लागार संस्थेतील सुप्रसिद्ध अर्थतज्ञ श्री जीम ओनील यांनी सन २००१ मध्ये ब्राझील, रशिया, भारत व चीन (BRIC) हे देश सन २०२७ पर्यंत आर्थिकदृष्ट्या समर्थ होवून अमेरिका, कॅनडा, इंग्लंड, फ्रान्स, जर्मनी, इटली व जपान या प्रगत देशांच्या पंगतीत बसतील असे वर्तविले होते.

कोणताही देश जागतिक पातळीवर महासत्ता म्हणून पुढील तीन क्षेत्रांतील प्रगतीवर गणला जातो.

- १) राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न
- २) लोकसंख्या आणि उत्पन्नाचे गुणोत्तर
- ३) आर्थिक वाढ

या तीनही क्षेत्रांमध्ये देशाची प्रगती आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर उच्च पातळीवर असली पाहिजे. जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेवर देशाच्या प्रगतीचा प्रभाव जाणवला पाहिजे. वरील तीन निकषांच्या आधारे आजच्या काळातील अमेरिका, युरोपियन संघराज्य व चीन या देशांनी आर्थिक महासत्ता हे स्थान प्राप्त केले आहे.

भारतीय युवकांना संधी :-

बहुतेक अर्थतज्ञ भारताकडे 'आर्थिक महासत्ता' बनण्याची क्षमता देशात असलेल्या तरुणांच्या संख्येमुळे शक्य आहे, असे प्रतिपादन करतात. हे तरुणाईचे लोकसंख्येतील वाढते प्रमाण पुढील ३० वर्षे टिकून राहणार आहे. सन २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार भारतातील ४१ टक्के लोकसंख्या २० वर्षांपेक्षा कमी आणि जवळजवळ निम्मी लोकसंख्या २० ते ५९ वयोगटातील तर ९ टक्के लोकसंख्या ६० वर्षांपेक्षा अधिक होती. सध्याच्या अंदाजानुसार सन २०२१ पर्यंत भारतातील तरुणांची संख्या ४६.४ कोटी होईल. सद्या भारतातील लोकांचे सरासरी वय २९ वर्षे आहे. चीन व अमेरिकासाठी हे सरासरी वय ३६ वर्षे आहे. युरोपियन देशांसाठी हे वय ४५ वर्षे आहे. तसेच जपानसाठी हे वय ४८ वर्षे आहे. याचा अर्थ असा की, इतर देशातील श्रमिक निवृत्तीकडे झुकणार त्यावेळी भारतीया तरुणांना त्यांच्या जमी काम मिळणार आणि भारतातील श्रमिक उत्पादन क्षमतेच्या सर्वोच्च टप्प्यावर पोहचतील आणि देशाला आर्थिक सामर्थ्यवान बनवू शकतील. भारत हा आर्थिक क्षेत्राला कामगार पुरविणारा जगातील नंबर १ चा



ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT EK ABHIYAN

DR. SHASHIKANT V. ADSOD 1
1 NEHRU MAHAVIDYALAYA, NERPARSOPANT, DISTT. YAVATMAL (MS).

ABSTRACT:

Atmanirbhar Bharat Ek Abhiyan is that the restructure of 'Make in India' that was declared by Hon'ble Prime Minister on twelfth could 2020 with new vision. The elaborate announcements were made in 5 days relief package by the government minister Nirmala Sitaraman to mitigate the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. She processed that it doesn't aim to adopt economic policy against alternative countries. Those sectors which needs FDI and foreign technology are continuously welcome. within the essential scenario of pandemic once international movements of products and services are continuously showed the freelance talent of producing PPE by growth of this sector from zero to 1,50,000 items daily by the start of May, indicating the capability of Self-reliance. The paper focuses on those sectors and areas that have potential to realize self-direction within the future. It tries to analyse the constraints and convey out the varied suggestions to utilize the present capacity for turning into a world supplier.

KEYWORDS:

MAKE IN INDIA, COVID-19 PANDEMIC, FDI, PPE, SELF-RELIANCE.

INTRODUCTION:-

Due to COVID-19 pandemic India skilled declining global exchange which gave an concept to obtain self-reliance in a few sectors and to turn out to be a international supplier. In 1991 monetary crisis, BOP crisis, hyperinflation caused release new coverage referred to as LPG i.e. Liberalisation, Privatization and Globalization. Similarly, when you consider that March, 2020 something state of affairs changed into confronted via way of means of international in addition to India because of COVID-19 gave a brand-new idea to emerge this is self-reliant India. With the effect of COVID-19, many nations are adopting protectionist policies. India is a growing country; therefore, it's miles very tough to undertake protectionism. But in a few sectors wherein we've ability to obtain self-reliance, we are able to impose exchange obstacles to defend and increase home industries. As noted via way of means of government, 12 sectors along with vehicle mobile components, textiles, business equipment and furniture, meals processing, natural farming, iron, aluminium and copper, agro-chemicals, electronics, leather-based and shoes. Masks, sanitizers and ventilators were diagnosed to present greater cognizance to turn out to be a international supplier. It has been visible that those merchandise have comparative gain may be produced locally at low cost. India has big ability in Agro-chemicals, Pharma & API's (energetic pharma ingredients) too.

Foreign secretary Shringala stated that "The concept at the back of self-reliance or Atmanirbhar isn't

always to grow to be remoted united states of America however at the opposite it's miles to make sure that India can grow to be the worldwide nerve centre of the complicated cutting-edge multinational deliver chains. Pandemic state of affairs gave India a brand new possibility to grow to be established and main united states of America in the front of the sector through localising their product and through enhancing deliver chains to fulfil inner demands." Foreign Secretary whilst addressing the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi stated that "India now have possibility to diversify worldwide deliver chains. In those converting instances with an integration of deliver-call for fundamentals with exceptionally different fee chains, rising technology and synthetic intelligence, gift us with an crucial possibility for different united states of America and mitigate the deliver chain disruptions with the multiplied use of progressive virtual structures and applications."

OBJECTIVE:-

1. To discover the ability of a few sectors to obtain self-reliance
2. To discover the troubles at the manner to Atmanirbhar ek Bharat Abhiyan.
3. To propose treatments for present loopholes.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The gift looks at is primarily based totally on secondary records gathered from one of a kind journals, magazines, numerous books and web sites that are actually stated within side the bibliography.

कोविड-19 आणि भारतातील अंतरराज्य स्थलांतरण

डॉ. एस. व्ही. अडसोड
नेहरू महाविद्यालय नेर,
जि. यवतमाळ
मो. 77218 45995

स्थलांतर' हा माणसाच्या आजवरच्या इतिहासात कायमच महत्त्वाचा घटक राहिला आहे. आदीम काळापासून आजच्या कोरोना संकटापर्यंत माणसे सतत एका ठिकाणहून दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी जात राहिली आहेत. कधी संकटापासून दूर जाण्यासाठी तर कधी पोटाची खळगी भरण्यासाठी. या स्थलांतर करणाऱ्या माणसांशी तेथील मूळच्या लोकांसोबत झालेल्या संघर्षाच्या आणि सहकार्याच्या कहाण्यांनी माणसाचा इतिहास भरलेला आहे. आज एकविसाव्या शतकात, वाढलेला प्रवासाचा वेग आणि संपर्काची क्रांती यामुळे या स्थलांतराचे नवेनवे पैलू सामोरे येत आहेत. स्थलांतराचे हे गणित समजून घेतल्याशिवाय आता आपल्याला पुढे जाता येणेच अशक्य आहे. किमान भारताबाबत तरी याचा धोरणात्मक विचार करणे, आपल्यालासाठी तातडीचे ठरले आहे.

कोरोनाच्या संकटापासून वाचण्यासाठी आणि भविष्यातील आर्थिक मंदीच्या भीतीने आज लक्षावधी लोक मुंबई-दिल्लीसारख्या शहरातून आपल्या मूळ गावाकडे परत जात आहेत. वाहतुकीची तुटपुंज्या व्यवस्थेमध्ये होत असलेल्या या स्थलांतराच्या कहाण्यांनी, काहीना थेट १९४७ च्या फाळणीच्या वेळी झालेल्या ऐतिहासिक स्थलांतराची आठवण येत आहे. ही सारे माणसे अशी का सैरभैर होताहेत, याचा मुळापसून अभ्यास करणे आजघडीला खूप महत्त्वाचे ठरले आहे. आजवर सारा गोंधळ होता हे जरी मान्य केले तरी, यापुढे तरी स्थलांतरासारख्या माणसाच्या या मूलभूत प्रेरणेचा धोरणकर्त्यांनी गंभीरपणे विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे.

आपल्यापुढे काय वाढलंय?:-

एकीकडे कोरोनाच्या काळात झालेली स्थलांतरे आपल्या देशातील समाजरचनेला आव्हान आणि नवा आकार देतील, असे अनेकांचे म्हणणे आहे. मात्र त्याचवेळी दुसरीकडे किनारपट्टीला बसलेल्या दोन वादळांच्या तडाख्यानंतरही माणसे नव्या ठिकाणांचा शोध घेऊ लागली आहेत. या सगऱ्या पार्श्वभूमीवर 'स्थलांतर' या मुद्दयाची व्याप्ती भारतापुरती तरी नव्याने समजून घ्यायला हवी. त्यासाठी या विषयाचे अभ्यासक आणि राज्यकर्ते-धोरणकर्ते यांच्यात संवाद असायला हवा.

अंतरराष्ट्रीय कामगार संघटनेचे प्रमुख गाय रायडर यांनी सांगितल्यानुसार, स्थलांतर हा मुद्दा समाजातील आर्थिक व्यवस्थेला गतिमानता देणारा आणि समाजातील विविध घटकांना उपजीविकेचे साधन मिळवून देणारा आहे. तरीही

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Accounting & Commerce Education

Dr. Pramod S. Vishwakarma
Asstt. Prof. in Commerce
Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, Dist. Yavatmal

Abstract :-

It has been observed that the wide aids to the growing manpower needs in thousands of business concerns, & it provides necessary helps students with specialised skills that come useful in tackling problems involved in functional areas of commerce, industry and trade.

Accounting and accountants over the last few decades have been subjected to considerable pressures.

These include:

the increasing sophistication and complexity of contemporary business

the increasing internationalisation/globalisation of business

rapid improvements in communications and technology

greater accountability demands on business by societies

Globalization, a process in which companies and governments of many different nations interact, has had a tremendous effect on economic growth and on the well being of individuals all around the world, particularly those in developing countries.

Keywords - accounting, globalization, business, societies, nations.

Introduction :-

The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW). All of these pressures are closely interrelated and interdependent, and as one increases it seems inevitable that the others will too. In every country in the world, business practices are becoming increasingly complex. This has resulted from the increasingly complex forms of business ownership - amalgamations, mergers and takeovers. In attempting to reduce competition and win ever-increasing shares of markets, in some industries some business entities are reaching sizes never imagined a few decades ago. Some novel forms of business activities have emerged, such as joint-ventures, derivatives, and leasing techniques. Businesses are being managed through new, sometimes merely fashionable, management concepts. For example, total quality management, total productive management, activity based costing resulting in greater demands on business advisors for risk assurance.

Business activity has transcended traditional demographic boundaries; there is an increase in global commerce. Multi-national, Transnational (TNC) and even global companies have emerged as major players in the economic activities of all states. Two thirds of international trade is currently undertaken by only 500 companies. Business is transacted over national boundaries, in many different currencies and expressed in many different languages.

The most obvious source of change is one that has increasingly affected all aspects of our lives, let alone business - computerisation. The business community has been quick to see the benefits of the electronic age, and computers are being used in a great many businesses from small to large. More and more aspects of business activity are now being computerised. E-commerce is now an everyday expression. The internet is now used by upwards of 100 million people, with numbers are doubling every year. However, there are less visible changes brought about by the increased electronic technology - in the area of communication. The speed with which information can be transmitted has added an urgency

Email id:- aiirjpramod@gmail.com Or aayushijournal@gmail.com
Chief Editor:- Pramod P. Tandale (Mob.08999250451) website:- www.aiirjournal.com

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Knowledge Economy New Economy

Dr. Pankaj Shyamalaji Vishwakarma
 Asstt. Prof. in Commerce & IQAC Co-ordinator
 Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, Dist. Yavatmal (M.S.)

Abstract :-

Economic structure and nature has been changed due to Globalization and e-commerce. This is the new influencing factor for the current economy.

This is termed as Knowledge Economy, New Economy or E-economy.

Globalization, a process in which companies and governments of many different nations interact, has had a tremendous effect on economic growth and on the well-being of individuals all around the world particularly those in developing countries. What are the 21st century skills that our schools and colleges should impart to all students? In a globalised world the ability to communicate effectively both in speech and writing should be given primary importance. Access to Internet is essential for 21st century learning, and Government should make sure that broadband is available in all schools and colleges.

Globalization changed the shape of the economy explosively. It reduces the administrative barriers. It reduces the transportation and communication cost. It gives ideas to new world like development of new investment opportunities, new markets, new resources, etc.

It changed the overall structure of thinking in new era or new format. It gives E-commerce and M-Commerce environment to the whole world, social media, etc.

It gives new business models like B2B, B2C, C2B, C2C, etc.

Keywords - globalization, e-commerce, new economy, business models.

Introduction :-

Globalization and E-Commerce :-

Globalization, a process in which companies and governments of many different nations interact, has had a tremendous effect on economic growth and on the well-being of individuals all around the world particularly those in developing countries. Although, globalization can be a good thing financially and economically, it can have a detrimental effect on people who live and work in poorer, underdeveloped countries. This is where the ethical issues of globalization arise. It is unethical to decrease the value of human life and to abuse workers for the sake of economic prosperity. Ethical issues arise in the globalization of commerce when there is use of sweatshops, forced labor, child labor, unsafe working conditions, physical and mental abuse of workers, and low safety, health, and environmental standards.

Information technology has played the dominant role in this area, i.e. internet, e-commerce, e-business, etc.



"Globalization Changed Into Slowbalization (Current Scenario of Global Financial Crisis (GFC))"

Dr. Pankaj Shyamalaji Vishwakarma
 Asstt. Prof. in Commerce & IQAC Co-ordinator
 Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, Dist. Yavatmal (M.S.)

Abstract :-

Globalization, a process in which companies and governments of many different nations interact, has had a tremendous effect on economic growth and on the well-being of individuals all around the world particularly those in developing countries. What are the 21st century skills that our schools and colleges should impart to all students? In a globalised world the ability to communicate effectively both in speech and writing should be given primary importance. Access to Internet is essential for 21st century learning, and Government should make sure that broadband is available in all schools and colleges.

Globalization changed the shape of the economy explosively. It reduces the administrative barriers. It reduces the transportation and communication cost. It gives ideas to new world like development of new investment opportunities, new markets, new resources, etc.

Impact of Covid-19, India and rest of the world largely affected.

India's Exports is declined compared to last year. India GDP growth rate declines and various sectors of Indian industry affected widely.

We will now Rethink, Redesign and Restructure each and every aspect.

Keywords:- globalization, exports, Covid-19.

Introduction :-

Globalization and Covid-19 Situation:-

Globalization can be a good thing financially and economically, it can have a detrimental effect on people who live and work in poorer, underdeveloped countries. This is where the ethical issues of globalization arise. It is unethical to decrease the value of human life and to abuse workers for the sake of economic prosperity. Ethical issues arise in the globalization of commerce when there is use of sweatshops, forced labor, child labor, unsafe working conditions, physical and mental abuse of workers, and low safety, health, and environmental standards.

Covid-19 gives us the rethinking about how to survive, live and earn a livelihood. This is because trade and transport/travel has been recognized as significant determinants of the spread of disease.

Globalization results into disease transmission in the recent Covid-19 environment.

In this regards Shri N.R. Narayana Murthy coat this sentence, "I believe globalization is about sourcing capital from where it is cheapest, producing where it is cost effective and selling where it is most profitable, all without being constrained by national boundaries."

New global culture contains defines as commodification, costumes, chains of categories named new as "GLOBISH".

One thing is taken into consideration that, extremely unequal distribution of wealth between regions and countries and among population groups within countries..

This unequal distribution of wealth and poverty has gained momentum with the world development model known as "GLOBALIZATION".

UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH & POVERTY



GLOBALIZATION

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कोविड -१९ चा कृषी अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील परिणाम

प्रा. एस. के. इंगळे

रथपाल, नेहरू महाविद्यालय नेरपरसोपंत, जि. यवतमाळ (महाराष्ट्र), ईमेल आयडी : sureshing666@gmail.com



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शेती, भारतीय अर्थशास्त्राचे एक स्वातंत्र्य व्यापक शाखा आहे. २०२० च्या वर्षाची चाहूल लागली तीन मुळात एक मोठ्या संकटाच्या आगमनाचे जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेने (WHO) कोविड -१९ विषाणू व त्यामुळे उद्भवलेल्या आजारस महामारी घोषित केल्यामुळे जगात दहशत व काळजीने भय मिश्रित वातावरण पसरले. दिवसेंदिवस वाढत जाणारी रूग्ण संख्या व मृत्यूंचे आकडे लक्षात घेता भारतात देखील २२ मार्च २०२० रोजी जनता कर्फ्यू तर २५ मार्च २०२० पासून लॉकडाऊन घोषित करण्यात आला. अकल्पित व अचानक झालेल्या टाळेबंदी मुळे अर्थव्यवस्था कोंडीत पडली. मोठमोठे उद्योग, व्यवसाय, बाजारपेठा, व्यापार बंद पडल्यामुळे अनेक हातांचे काम गेलेंत, बेरोजगारीमुळे उत्पन्न घटले याला शेती ही अपवाद कशी असणार?

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा वषा असणाऱ्या शेतीचा राष्ट्रीय उत्पादनात महत्त्वाचा व मोठा सहभाग आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत शेती क्षेत्राचा हिस्सा १६ टक्के आहे. देशात मोठा रोपणार मिळवून देणारा व्यवसाय म्हणून शेतीकडे पाहिले जाते. शेतीमध्ये सुप्त बेकारी अशीच तरी उत्पन्न मिळवून देणारे पारंपारिक व युलग साधन या अर्थाने शेतीला महत्त्व आहे. शेती व शेतीवर आधारित उद्योग यांचा निरार झाल्याने कृषी अर्थशास्त्र नावाची स्वतंत्र शाखा तयार झाली आहे.

कोविडच्या प्रसारामुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था देखील प्रभावित झाली. टाळेबंदी झाली तेव्हा शेतात रब्बीचे पीक उभे होते. मका, ज्वारी तसेच कडधान्य कापणीला आली होती. अर्थात शेती उत्पादन मोठ्या प्रमाणात झाले व टाळेबंदी मुळे पीक कापणीसाठी मजुर मिळेनासे गेले. त्यामुळे बरेच दिवस पिके शेतात उभी होती. काही दिवसांनी टाळेबंदीतून व संचारबंदीतून शेतीक्षेत्र वगळण्यात आले. शेती बागे कल्याची पखानगी देण्यात आली. बरच बघता कोरोना काळात शेतीने अर्थव्यवस्थेला तारले असे चित्र निर्माण झाले. पण प्रत्यक्षात मात्र कोरोनामुळे कृषी अर्थव्यवस्थेवर देखील प्रतिकूल परिणाम झाल्याचे दिसून आले. बाजार व वाहतूक बंद असल्याने शेतीच्या कामासाठी लागणारे अजारे, इंक्टर व तत्सम साहित्य मिळेनासे झाले.

देशात ६० टक्के व्यवहार बंद असताना लॉजिस्टिक, शेतामालासाठी तंत्रज्ञान, खरेदी आणि वितरण इत्यादी समस्येमुळे प्रत्यक्ष उत्पादनास अडथळे निर्माण झाले. त्यामुळे कोरोना काळात उत्पादन चांगले होऊनही शेतकऱ्यांच्या हातात उत्पन्न चांगले आले नाही. कृषी विभागाने पुढाकार घेऊन शेट विविधा प्रस्ताव मांडला पण तो यशस्वी झाला नाही. फळे, भाजीपाला, दुग्ध, अर्दी वापाररुद्धा बंदीचा घोषणा जाऊन विविध करण्यात आली. पण अनेक ठिकाणी त्यातून फायदे उत्पन्न मिळाले नाही. मालाची नासती झाली. प्रक्रिया उद्योग बंद असल्याने अनेकानेच उत्पादन घाया गेले. शहरातून गावांकडे स्थलांतरित झालेल्या मजुरांमुळे

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अष्टपैलू यशवंतराव चव्हाण

डॉ. महेश प्रल्हादराव गोमासे

नेहरू महाविद्यालय, नेरपरसोपंत जि. यवतमाळ

मो. नं. ९४२३६२४८४९maheshgomase68@gmail.com

महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे पहिले मुख्यमंत्री आणि एक राष्ट्रीय नेते. देवगण्टे येथील एक सामान्य शेतकरी कुटुंबात यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांचा जन्म झाला. प्राथमिक शिक्षण कराड येथे त्यांचा वरीवर उच्च शिक्षण कोल्हापूर व पुणे येथे घेतले, यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांनी भाग घेतला. १९३२ साली त्यांनी त्यांना पहिला तुरुंगवास मिळाला. यशवंतराव यांचे वडील चव्हाण हे यशवंतराव लहान असतानाच वारले. त्यांचे वधू जानदेव यांनी कष्ट करून घर चालविले. यशवंतराव या पुढाचे पाश्चिमात्ये पटकाविले. त्यांनी संगीत, भजन, किर्तन यांचाही स्वाद घेतला. कऱ्हाड येथे तर्कनिर्णय लक्ष्मणशास्त्री जोशी, लोकमान्य टिळक, ना. गोखले यांची भाषणे ऐकली. येथेच तुरुंगाने असताना आचार्य भागवत, एस.एम.जोशी यासारखे नेते तेथे होते. तुरुंगांमध्ये राजकीय, सामाजिक विषयांवर चर्चा होत. यशवंतरावांना त्या वयातच विचारवंत, साहित्यिक यांच्या प्रेक्षा संवर्धी आकर्षण वाढू लागले. त्यांनी कोल्हापूरमधील राजागम महाविद्यालयांमध्ये असताना त्यांच्या व्यासंग वाढला. ना. गोखले यांच्या सारखे नामवंत साहित्यिक प्राध्यापक होते. वी.ए.एल.एल.बी. ची परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण झाल्यानंतर १९४२ मध्ये स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यात भूमिगत होऊन कार्य केले. त्यांनी १९४७ नंतर मंत्री, मुख्यमंत्री आणि नंतर देशाचे संरक्षण, गृह, परराष्ट्र आणि वित्तमंत्री ही पदे समर्थपणे सांभाळली. त्यांनी केंद्र सरकारमध्ये प.नेहरू यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली कार्य केले.

स्वातंत्र्यलढ्यात सहभाग व तुरुंगवास :-
कराडमधील केंद्रशाळेतून वर्तकियुलर फायनल परीक्षा पास झाल्यानंतर १९२७ मध्ये यशवंतरावांनी कराडच्या टिळक हायस्कूलमध्ये प्रवेश घेतला. माध्यमिक शिक्षण सुरू असतानाच देशभर इंग्रजीचा बघता भडकलेला होता. इंग्रजीकारांच्या विचारांचा मोठा प्रभाव या दरम्यान यशवंतरावांवर होता. वृत्तपत्रातील वातावर्या वाचून, राष्ट्रीय नेत्यांचे बरीच वाचून यशवंतरावांचे मन देशप्रेमाने भागवून गेले होते. यतिदत्तासांनी तुरुंगात केलेल्या आत्मबलिदानाने त्यांचे मन वेदून उडले. इ.स. १९२९ मध्ये भगतसिंग व त्यांच्या साथीदारांचे असेम्ब्ली बॉम्ब फेकला. या घटनेनंतर ब्रिटीश सरकारने भगतसिंगच्या मुखादेव, राजगुरू यांना पकडून फाशी दिली. इतक्याच निराशाने घोषणा देत. इसत हसन फासावर जाणाऱ्या भगतसिंगच्या कुटीनून प्रेरणा घेवून यशवंतरावांनी निर्धार केला. 'जेवून पुढे संपूर्ण आयुष्य स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यासाठी अर्पण करावयाचे' यावर त्यांनी कधीच माने घडून पाहिले नाही.

इ.स. १९३०-३१ हा काळ संपूर्ण देशभर असहकार आंदोलनाचे व्यापला होता. मिठाबरील अन्यायकारक कराला यामध्ये कमी नक्कला यशवंतरावांनी यशवंतराव विद्यार्थी दंगल असहकार चळवळीत उडी घेतली. १९३२-३३ मध्ये त्यांना १८ महिन्यांच्या तुरुंगवास, वयाच्या अवघ्या २० व्या वर्षी भोगावा लागला. त्यानंतर आंदोलने, चळवळी, भाषणे, यांचे यशवंतरावांचे जीवन व्यापून गेले. प्रचंड वाचन, प्रभावी वक्तृत्व हे गुण या काळात यशवंतरावांनी आत्मसात केले.

महाराष्ट्र निर्मिती व वाटचाल :-
१९५८ साली मुंबई राज्यात पंचायत समिती स्थापना झाली. या दरम्यान राज्य पुनर्रचना समिती गठीत करण्यात आली होती. या समितीत मुंबई राज्याची विभागणी करून विदर्भासाठी स्वतंत्र राज्य करून उर्वरित प्रदेशात मराठी व पुजरागी भाषीकांचे संयुक्त राज्य स्थापना करण्यात यावे अशी विचारसरण करण्यात आली. मुंबई, विदर्भ, मराठवाड्यांसह 'संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र राज्य' असावे या मागणीसाठी संपूर्ण राज्यावर आंदोलन वेगू लागले. काँग्रेस निष्ठा व्यक्त करत यशवंतरावांनी या आंदोलनाला विशेष दख्खिला. १ डिसेंबर १९५५ मध्ये सातारा जिल्हा काँग्रेस कमिटीच्या सभेत

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अष्टपैलू यशवंतराव चव्हाण
 प्रा.एस. के. इंगळे
 ग्रंथपाल, नेहरू महाविद्यालय, नेरपरसोपंत, जि. यवतमाळ
 मो.नं. ८०८७६०२२८८ Email id :- sureshingle666@gmail.com

महाराष्ट्राच्या मराठमोड्या मातीत अनेक दिग्गज शौर पुरुष होऊन गेले. त्यांनी देशाच्या राजकीय, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रात खूप मोठे योगदान दिले. स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीत मोठा लढा उभारून स्वातंत्र्य साठी अनेक सर्वस्व आर्पण करणारे क्रांतिकारक, नेते यांचा वारसा लक्षापलेली अशी महाराष्ट्राची भूमी. सातारा जिल्ह्यामध्ये प्रतिभुळकर स्थापन करून ब्रिटिश सत्तेला मोठा हादरा देण्याचे काम क्रांतिसिंह नांना पाटील यांनी केले. या सातारा जिल्ह्यामध्ये आपल्या आजोळी देवराष्ट्रे येथे १२ मार्च १९२३ रोजी यशवंतराव चळवळीतून चव्हाण यांचा जन्म झाला. महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या स्थापनेनंतर देवराष्ट्रे हे गाव सांगली जिल्ह्यामध्ये समाविष्ट करण्यात आले. सर्वसामान्य शेतकरी कुटुंबात जन्म घेऊन पश्चिम व लडाक बाणा या गुणांच्या आधारे देशाच्या उपरंतप्रधान पदापर्यंत मजल मारण्याची दिव्य कामगिरी यशवंतरावांनी केली. स्वातंत्र्यचळवळीत सहभाग देशियेमाने पारलेले बातावरण महात्मा गांधी, पंडित नेहरू आदी नेत्यांकडून घेतलेली प्रेरणा या जोयवर यशवंतरावांनी आपल्या जीवनाला आकार दिला.

- बालपण आणि शिक्षण:—
 यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांचे बालपण देवराष्ट्रे व कराड मध्ये गेले यशवंतराव यांचा जन्म केव्हा झाला तेव्हा त्यांचे वडील कराडला नोकरीला होते यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांचे प्राथमिक शिक्षण कराडला झाले. यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांचे वडील यशवंतराव लहान असताना मरण पावले व संपूर्ण जबाबदारी त्यांचे मोठे आज्ञा ज्ञानदेव चव्हाण यांच्यावर आली. यशवंतरावांच्या आईची खूप इच्छा होती की मुलाचे शिक्षण, लहानपणापासूनच त्यांना भजन कीर्तनाची आवड होऊ शकते शालेय जीवनात त्यांनी अनेक पारितोषिके व कृती स्पर्धेत जिंकली. कराड येथे त्यांनी तर्कतीर्थ लक्ष्मण शास्त्री जोशी, लोकमान्य टिळक, ना. गोखले यांची भाषणे ऐकली. कोल्हापूरच्या राजाराम महाविद्यालयात त्यांचा व्यासंग वाढला. बी.ए.एल.एल.बी. ची परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण झाल्यानंतर १९४२ मध्ये स्वातंत्र्यलढ्यात भूमिगत होऊन कार्य केले. १९३० मध्ये महात्मा गांधींनी सविनय कायदेभंग चळवळीत सहभाग घेतला. त्यावेळी त्यांना १८ महिन्यांचा तुरुंगवास भोगावा लागला. १९४७ नंतर मंत्री, मुख्यमंत्री आणि देशाचे संरक्षण, युद्ध, परराष्ट्र आणि विना गतिपदे समर्थपणे त्यांनी सांभाळली. त्यांनी केंद्र सरकारमध्ये पंडित नेहरू यांचे नेतृत्वाखाली कार्य केले.
- यशवंतरावांचे स्वातंत्र्यलढ्यात सहभाग आणि पहिला तुरुंगवास :—
 कराडच्या केंद्र शाखेतून वर्ध्नीयकुळर फायनल ची परीक्षा पास झाल्यानंतर १९२७ मध्ये देशभर क्रांतीचा प्रणवा भडकलेला होता. क्रांतिकारकांचा मोठा प्रभाव यशवंतरावांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वावर पडला होता. झुतपत्तातील बातम्या वाचून राष्ट्रीय नेत्यांनी चरित्र वाचून यशवंतरावांचे मन देशियेमाने भागवून गेले. जरीदर दार्याने तुरुंगात कैलेल्या आत्मबलिदाना मुळे त्यांचे मन घेतून उडले. इसवी सन १९२९ मध्ये भगतसिंह व त्यांच्या साथीदारांनी अखिलीत बॉम्ब फेकला. १९३१ मध्ये भगतसिंह, सुखदेव, राजगुरू यांना फाशी दिली. इतक्याच विदावाद् च्या घोषणा देत इसत इसत

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Human Rights And Fundamental Freedom
 Firoj P. Sabala
 Asstt. Prof. in Commerce
 Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, Dist. Yavatmal

Abstract :-
 As we know that human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more.
 Human rights are moral principles or norms that describe certain standards of human behaviour, and are regularly protected as legal rights in national and international law. Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible.
 Universal human rights are often expressed and guaranteed by law, in the forms of treaties, customary international law, general principles and other sources of international law. International human rights law lays down obligations of Governments to act in certain ways or to refrain from certain acts, in order to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals or groups.

Introduction:-
The awareness of human rights is necessary in all respects. People need to know about the human rights and laws governing in its respects. It is the duty of States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms. Regarding these human rights, following is the explanation of the study:-
A) The law relate to universal and inalienable :-
 The principle of universality of human rights is the cornerstone of international human rights law. This principle, as first emphasized in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights in 1948, has been reiterated in numerous international human rights conventions, declarations, and resolutions. The 1993 Vienna World Conference on Human Rights, for example, noted that it is the duty of States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems.
 Human rights are inalienable. They should not be taken away, except in specific situations and according to due process. For example, the right to liberty may be restricted if a person is found guilty of a crime by a court of law.

B) The law relate to interdependent and indivisible :-
 All the human rights are indivisible, whether they are civil and political rights, such as the right to life, equality before the law and freedom of expression; economic, social and cultural rights, such as the rights to work, social security and education, or collective rights, such as the rights to development and self-determination, are indivisible, interrelated and interdependent. The improvement of one right facilitates advancement of the others. Likewise, the deprivation of one right adversely affects the others.
C) Equal and non-discriminatory :-
 Non-discrimination is a cross-cutting principle in international human rights law. The principle is present in all the major human rights treaties and provides the central theme of some of international human rights conventions such as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
 The principle applies to everyone in relation to all human rights and freedoms and it prohibits discrimination on the basis of a list of non-exhaustive categories such as sex, race, colour and so on. The principle of non-discrimination is complemented by the principle of equality, as stated in Article 1 of the

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भारतातील किरकोळ बँकेचे भवितव्य, आव्हान आणि सध्यास्थिती

सहा.प्राध्यापक : किरोज प्यारा साहाळ
नेहरू महविद्यालय ,नेरपरसोपत, जिल्हा . यवतमाळ

सारांश :-

सर्व सामान्यांसाठी रिटेल बँकिंग हा बँकिंग चा सर्वात इश्यमान चेहरा आहे . भारतातील रिटेल बँकिंगने अलिकडच्या काळात विकासाचे प्रदर्शन केले आहे आणि एकुणच बँकिंग उद्योगातील एक प्रमुख चालक म्हणून उदयास आले आहे . किरकोळ बँकिंग च्या तरतुदीच्या संदर्भ घ्या वैयक्तिक ग्राहकां ऑफर केलेली बँकिंग उत्पादने आणि सेवा विशेषतः गैर - उद्योजक हेतुसाठी किरकोळ बँकिंग ताळेबंदाच्या दोन्ही बाजू च्या उत्पादनाचा समावेश असतो . उदा . अतिरिक्त मालमत्ता बाजुला कर्ज आणि तारण खातीकर्जावर (वैयक्तिक,गृह निर्माण , वाहन आणि शैक्षणिक)निश्चित बचत खाते , किरकोळ बँकिंग मध्ये क्रेडीट कार्ड डिपॉझिटरी सर्विसेस आणि इतर पॅरा बँकिंग उत्पादने व सेवांचा समावेश आहे. वि.आइ . झेड - विमा उत्पादने , भाडवली बाजाराची उत्पादने इ. व्यक्तित्ना अशा प्रकारे किरकोळ बँकिंग सेवा बँकिंगच्या उत्कृतीच्या मध्यतरी टप्प्या टप्प्यात असलेल्या बँकिंग सेवांशी व्यापकपणे संबंधित असतात. तर किरकोळ बँकिंगवादीसाठी अभूतपूर्व संधि देणारी आव्हाने ही तितकीच चिंताजनक आहेत. ग्राहक संरक्षण आघाडी वर कठोर नियामक आवश्यकता संशयगतीची जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्था आणि ग्राहकांच्या वाढत्या अपेक्षेतील जोखीम याचा अर्थ असा आहे की बँकांनी वाढीसाठी नाविन्य आपले पाहिजे. हा भारतातील रिटेल बँकिंग च्या विविध बाबिं विषयी मुख्यत्वे भवितव्य, आव्हाने वताज्या(Current)ट्रेड विषयी आहे .

कीवर्ड :- किरकोळ बँकिंग , उत्पादने आणि सेवा , आव्हान , सध्या स्थिती


प्रस्तावना


किरकोळ बँकिंग :- किरकोळ बँकिंग म्हणजे

एक प्रकारचे ग्राहक बँकिंग होय. किरकोळ बँकिंग म्हणजे अशा व्यक्ती आणि लहान व्यवसायासाठी बँकिंग सेवांच्या तरतुदीचा संदर्भ आहे जिथे वित्तिय संस्था मोठ्या संख्येने कमी मूल्याच्या व्यवहारावर व्यवहार करतात. हे घाऊक बँकिंगच्या विपरित आहे जेथे ग्राहक मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहेत , बहुतेक वेळा बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्या , सरकारी संस्था आणि सरकारी उद्योग आणि वित्तिय संस्था अल्प प्रमाणात मूल्य असलेल्या व्यवहारात व्यवहार करते . किरकोळ बँकिंगच्या स्वभाव हा खुपच व्यापक आहे - याचा अर्थ वैयक्तिक ग्राहकांशी असलेल्या व्यावसायिक

बँकांचे व्यवहार आणि स्थितीचीवरणा च्या दायित्व आणि संपत्ती या दोन्ही बाबींचा संदर्भ आहे .वैयक्तिक ग्राहकांना देऊ केलेल्या बँकिंग उत्पादने आणि सेवांच्या तरतुदीचा संदर्भ दायित्व बाजुला बँकिंग नेहमीच किरकोळ असते म्हणजेच बँकांनी मोठ्या संख्येने रिटेल ठेवीदारां कडून आपले संसाधने वाढविले आहेत. त्या अर्थाने जेव्हा आपण रिटेल बँकिंग बदल बोलतो तेव्हा आमचे लक्ष मालमत्ता बाजुवर म्हणजेच किरकोळ विभागाला कर्ज देणे अशा प्रकारे संपूर्ण रिटेल बँकिंग मध्ये उत्पादनांचा ऑफर करणे , ताळेबंद च्या दोन्ही बाजू उदा. निश्चित चालू/बचत खाती मालमत्ता बाजुवर आणि तारण कर्ज (उदा. वैयक्तिक,गृह निर्माण, वाहन आणि शैक्षणिक) किरकोळ बँकिंग मध्ये क्रेडीट कार्ड डिपॉझिटरी सर्विसेस आणि इतर पॅरा बँकिंग उत्पादनेसेवांचा समावेश

Year 2021-22

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ROLE OF HR IN EMPLOYEE MANAGEMENT DURING RECESSION			
Dr. Pankaj Shyamlatji Vishwakarma M.com., M.C.M., M.Phil.(Com), NET, Ph.D Nehru Mahavidyalaya (Arts, Com., Sci) Yavatmal Mob. No. -9890342313			
Abstract :			
<i>Human resource management is responsible for how people are treated in organizations. It is responsible for bringing people into the organization, helping them perform their work, compensating them for their labours, and solving problems that arise. Recession presents a very difficult time for any existing organization in today's corporate world and no company is exempted from this truth. The biggest challenge for companies and especially Human Resource in this economy downturn is to survive and to remain competitive, companies reorganized and reengineered to reduce waste. Recession poses unique challenges to the HR department. HRM strategies & innovations providing a wide selection of employees, employers, customers, suppliers etc. in all ranges. This paper outlines the transformation of HRM strategies and innovations in Asia. Beginning with its inception, the paper progresses towards its various HRM functions like recruitment and selection of employee, training and development, compensation and benefits, growth of Human communication. This paper also highlights HRM strategies to counter intensified competition and external conditions like global economic recession, the resultant credit crunch and its impact on employee performance.</i>			
Keywords : Human Resource Management, recession			
Introduction :			
HRM Innovations in Recession "The recession is about the creative Human Resources Management. The HRM Function is asked to bring new ideas, to change the HRM Processes and to develop or change the procedures and this effort has to be cheap or it has to cut the costs of the organization. The HRM Innovation is easy in times of the business growth, but the recession is not good for big innovative HRM Initiatives. On the other hand, the top management understands the effort to innovate the HRM Processes better. The top management is in the search for the potential cost savings and they count every single penny brought by the line management. The HRM Costs are usually a very significant cost to the organization and the HRM Function has to be proactive. The HRM Function has to focus on unpopular innovations during the recession as the role of Human Resources during the recession is to save money to the organization. The top management expects all the support			
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प्रथमपाल नेहरू महाविद्यालय नेरपर्सोपंत, जि.यवतमाळ			
Email id :- sureshingale666@gmail.com			
<p>'स्थलांतर' हा मानसाच्या आजवरच्या इतिहासात कायमच महत्त्वाचा घटक राहिला आहे. आदीम काळापासून आजच्या कोरोना संकटापर्यंत मानसे सतत एका ठिकाणहून दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी जात राहिली आहेत. कोरोना संकटापासून दूर जाण्यासाठी तर, कधी पोटाग्री खळगी भरण्यासाठी, या स्थलांतर करणाऱ्या मानसांशी तेशील मूळच्या लोकांसोबत झालेल्या संघर्षाच्या आणि सहकार्याच्या कहाण्यांनी मानसाचा इतिहास भरलेला आहे.</p> <p>प्रस्तावना :- आज एकविसाव्या शतकात, वाढलेला प्रवासाचा वेग आणि संपर्काची क्रांती यामुळे या स्थलांतराचे नवेनवे पैलू सामोरे येत आहेत. स्थलांतराचे हे गणित समजून घेतल्याशिवाय आता आपल्याला पुढे जाता येणेच अशक्य आहे. किमान भारताबाबत तरी याचा धोरणात्मक विचार करणे, आपल्यासाठी तातडीचे उरले आहे. कोरोनाच्या संकटापासून वाचण्यासाठी आणि भविष्यातील आर्थिक मंदीच्या भीतीने आज लक्षावधी लोक मुंबई-दिल्लीसारख्या शहरातून आपल्या मूळ गावाकडे परत जात आहेत. वाढतुकीची तुटपुंज्या व्यवस्थेमध्ये होत असलेल्या या स्थलांतराच्या कहाण्यांनी, काहीना शेट १९४९ च्या काळाच्या वेळी झालेल्या ऐतिहासिक स्थलांतराची आढवण येत आहे. ही सारे मानसे अशी का संशय होताहेत, याचा मुळापासून अभ्यास करणे आजघडीला खूप महत्त्वाचे ठरले आहे. आजवर सारा गोंधळ होता हे जरी मान्य केले तरी, यामुळे तरी स्थलांतरासारख्या मानसाच्या या मूलभूत प्रेरणेला धोरणकर्त्यांनी गंभीरपणे विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे.</p> <p>उद्दिष्टे :- 1) कोविड-१९ महामारीच्या काळातील स्थलांतरणाची विविध कारणे शोधणे. 2) कोविड-१९ महामारीच्या काळातील स्थलांतरणाचा विशेषता कोणत्या घटकावर झाला हे जाणून घेणे. 3) स्थलांतर हा मुद्दा समाजातील आर्थिक व्यवस्थेला गतीमान करणारा आहे अथवा नाही याचा शोध घेणे.</p> <p>संशोधन पद्धती :- सदर शोध निबंधासाठी प्रामुख्याने 'द्वितीय माहिती स्रोत' या संशोधन पद्धतीचा उपयोग करण्यात आलेला आहे.</p> <p>• आपल्यापुढे काय वाढलय? :- एकीकडे कोरोनाच्या काळात झालेली स्थलांतरे आपल्या देशातील समाजरचनेला आव्हान आणि नवा आवार देतील, असे अनेकांचे म्हणणे आहे. मात्र त्याचवेळी दुसरीकडे किनारपट्टीला बसलेल्या दोन वादळांच्या तडाख्यांतलरी मानसे नव्या ठिकाणांचा शोध घेत लागली आहेत. या सऱ्या पार्श्वभूमीवर 'स्थलांतर' या मुद्दाची व्याप्ती भारतापुरती तरी नव्याने समजून घ्यायला हवी. त्यासाठी या विषयाचे अभ्यासक आणि राजकर्ते-धोरणकर्ते यांच्यात संवाद असायला हवा.</p> <p>आंतरराष्ट्रीय कामगार संघटनेचे प्रमुख गाय रायडर यांनी सांगितल्यानुसार, स्थलांतर हा मुद्दा समाजातील आर्थिक व्यवस्थेला गतिमानता देणारा आणि समाजातील विविध घटकांना उपजीविकेचे साधन मिळवून देणारा आहे. तरीही यामुळे निम्न-अतिनिम्न वर्गातील मानसांना एखाद्या जनावराप्रमाणे शोषण आणि अन्याय सहन करावा लागणे, ही देखील स्थलांतराची महत्त्वाची बाजू आहे. आजवर ही बाजू, व्यवस्थेकडून नेहमीच दुर्लक्षित राहिली आहे.</p>			
87	Website - www.aadharsocial.com	Email - aadharsocial@gmail.com	

भारतातील हवामान बदल, कारणे परिणाम व उपाययोजना.

प्रा.डॉ.विष्णु पांडुरंग कुटे
अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख
नेहरू महाविद्यालय नेर परसोपंत
जि.यवतमाळ

संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाच्या सदस्य राष्ट्रांनी शाश्वत विकासासाठी 17 लक्ष्ये बुकतीच स्वीकृत केली. यापैकी 13 व्या क्रमांकाचा मुद्दा हवामानबदल आणि त्याचे परिणाम यासंदर्भात विविध राष्ट्रांनी तात्काळ कृती करायची यासंदर्भातील आहे. हवामानबदलावर संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघटनेची परिषद पॅरिसमध्ये नोव्हेंबर-डिसेंबर मध्ये आयोजित करण्यात आली. पॅरिस बैठकीत सदस्य राष्ट्रांनी हवामानबदलावर त्यांची रणनीती आणि हवामानबदलाशी जुळवून घेण्याची किंवा त्याचे उपशमन करण्यासाठीचे योगदान यावर विचार विनिमय केला. भारतासाठी चिंतेची बाब म्हणजे कृषीक्षेत्र, ज्यावर मोठ्या प्रमाणात जनजीवन अवलंबून आहे. त्यावर तापमानातील बदल, कमी वा जास्तीचा पाऊस, अनिश्चित हवामान, समुद्रपातळीतील वाढ, वारवार उदभवणारी आणि भयंकर अशी सागरी वादळे आणि त्सुनामी यांचा परिणाम होत आहे. आतापर्यंत मुख्यत्वे विकसित देशांनी घेतलेल्या निणयितून असे दिसते की, या शतकाच्या अखेरपर्यंत तापमानात तीन अंश सेल्सिअसने वाढ होईल. तापमानात दोन ते तीन अंश सेल्सिअसने वाढ होणे म्हणजे उत्तर भारतातील कृषी उत्पादन प्रतिवधपेक्षा सहा ते सात दशलक्ष टनाने कमी होणे होय. तापमानात किंचित होणारी वाढ सायबेरिया आणि उत्तर कॅनडातील कृषीक्षेत्रासाठी लाभदायक ठरेल. अशाप्रकारे हवामानबदलाचा सार्वत्रिक आणि काही प्रमाणात विभाजित परिणाम दिसून येईल. हरित वायू उत्सर्जनासंदर्भात भारत सरकारने 1 ऑक्टोबर 2015 रोजी दोन महत्त्वपूर्ण निणय घेतले. (1) 2005 पातळीपासून 2030 पर्यंत एकूण देशांतर्गत सकल उत्पादनाच्या 32 ते 35 टक्के एवढी उत्सर्जन तीव्रता कमी करणे (2) 2030 पर्यंत 40 टक्के वित्तूत आविष्क, सौर, पवन, बायोमास आणि बायोगॅसवर आधारित उत्पादित करणे आपल्या देशासाठी चिंतेची बाब म्हणजे तापमानात आणि समुद्रपातळीत होणारी वाढ होय. आपल्याला यासाठी प्रतिकूल हवामानात राहणाऱ्या लोकांसाठी काही ठोस उपाय योजना करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे.

1) हवामान बदल

- युनायटेड नेशन्स फ्रेमवर्क कन्व्हेन्शन ऑन क्लायमेट चेंज (UNFCCC) नुसार, हवामान बदल म्हणजे पृथ्वीच्या हवामानातील बदल ज्याचे श्रेय प्रत्यक्ष किंवा अप्रत्यक्षपणे मानवी क्रियाकलापांना दिले जाते ज्यामुळे आपल्या वातावरणाची रचना बदलते.
- अंतराळ आणि वेळेनुसार हवामानातील बदल आणि नियतकालिक बदल, परिणामी हवामानात होणारे बदल यालाही हवामान बदल म्हणून परिभाषित केले जाऊ शकते. उदा - उष्ण आणि ओलसर ते उबदार आणि कोरडे हवामानातील बदल. हे जागतिक तापमान आणि मानवी क्रियाकलापांच्या वाढीमुळे स्थानिक, प्रादेशिक किंवा जागतिक वातावरणातील बदल आहे. हवामान बदलाचा दर कारक घटकाच्या गतीवर अवलंबून असतो. स्थानिक, प्रादेशिक किंवा जागतिक स्तरावर, कारणात्मक घटकांच्या गतीनुसार हवामान हळूहळू किंवा वेगाने, अंशतः किंवा तीव्रपणे, अल्पकालीन किंवा दीर्घकालीन बदलू शकते. हवामान बदलाचा विनाशकारी परिणाम यावरून समजू शकतो की ज्युरासिक कालखंडात, हवामानातील बदलामुळे डायनासोरचा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर विलुप्त होण्यास



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Temperature Dependent Conductivity of Solid Polymer Electrolyte Based On Polyvinyl Alcohol

S. R. Jadhao¹, S. P. Bakde²

¹ Department of Physics, Nehru Mahavidyalaya (Art, Commerce, Science) Nerpersopant, Dist. Yavatmal, Maharashtra, India

² Department of Physics, Shri R. R. Lahoti Science College, Morshi, Dist Amravati, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT

Solid polymer electrolytes have number of advantage over the conventional liquid electrolyte such as longer life, easily fabricate in desirable shape and leakage free and so on. The attempt has been made in this study with polyvinyl alcohols (PVA) doped with different percentage of Ammonium Iodide (NH₄I) were prepared by solution casting technique. It is reveal that electrical conductivity of polyvinyl alcohol doped with ammonium iodide increases with increasing salt concentration as well as temperature. The temperature dependent conductivity shows Arrhenius behavior.

Keyword - Solid polymer electrolyte, Electrical conductivity, Polyvinyl alcohol.

I. INTRODUCTION


An electrolyte is a substance that produces an electrically conducting solution when dissolved in a polar solvent, such as water. The dissolved electrolyte separates into cations and anions, which disperse uniformly through the solvent. To overcome the leakage problem in liquid electrolyte, it is replaced by solid polymer electrolyte [1]. Also solid electrolyte has a several advantages such as ease of handling, low cost, high environment stability. Polymer electrolytes (PEs) are ironically conducting material that may be used in the fabrication of solid-state electrochemical devices such as rechargeable batteries, super capacitor, fuel cells, gas sensors [2-5]. The role of polymer electrolyte in these application are provide good electrode-electrolyte interface, provide good electrolyte insulation and allow a fast and selective transport of the ions. It is extremely important to

understand the charge transport mechanism of polymer electrolyte for practical application. Electrical properties of polymer can be suitability modified by adding of salt. In present study, PVA has been chosen as polymer host due to their mechanical strength, excellent film-forming ability, dopant-dependent electrical and optical properties, low cost and high tensile strength (6-7). PVA is semicrystalline material and it contain hydroxyl group attach to methane carbon which can be source of hydrogen bonding. As per literature survey ammonium salt are very good proton donor (8-9)

II. METHODS AND MATERIAL

In the present study, polyvinyl alcohol, ammonium iodide, and double distilled water were used to prepare solid polymer electrolyte. The film of pure

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DR. VASISTHA ARUN KHODASKAR Director of Physical Education & Sports Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, Distt. Yavatmal	<p align="center">Three Days International E - Conference On CAREER AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT on 10th - 12th July 2021@</p> <p align="center">Shri Shivaji College of Physical Education Amravati, Maharashtra EFFECT OF YOGIC PRACTICES ON DIFFERENT FACTORS OF LIFE ADJUSTMENT ACCORDING TO PERSONALITY TYPES</p>	
<p>Abstract Yoga has a significant effect on the social adjustment and behavior of individuals in social factors. Patriotism, brotherhood, national unity, respect, humility, love, sociability, etc. Philosophical theories are widely found in the case of social health. In this study, the researcher studied the "effect of yogic practices on different factors of life adjustment according to personality types". The objective of the study to divide boys and girls into introverted and extroverted groups according to personality type and measurement of life adjustment factors. The effect of yogic practices on the life adjustment factor of boys and girls. (Factors - Family, Health, Social, Emotional, Educational, etc.) Population in this present research, 100 boys and 100 girls were selected for the degree course at the Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant Distt. Yavatmal. The simple random method through 100 boys and 100 girls was selected. First, the Moudsly Personality Inventory test was conducted for 142 boys and 136 girls. After this, based on the test evaluation of this test, introverted and extroverted. The 50-50 group was divided into two boys and two girls. Statistical analysis of the information collected based on tests, the conclusions were drawn by the mean, standard deviation, and independent variable. Statistical analysis figures show that the above study is less relevant for introverted children, so this study concludes that the duration of 3 months of yoga practice is reduced. Significant results were found in family, health, social and overall factors in the life adjustment component of introverted children. Also, significant results were found in family, health, emotional, educational, and educational adjustment factors in the life adjustment component of extroverted students in the experimental group. Keyword: yoga, personality, life adjustment, family, health, emotional, educational, educational</p>	<p>Introduction He did not know when the globalization of man took place in the age of science. This created a huge competition for life. At the physical, mental, social, and spiritual levels of human beings, the movement gained tremendous speed. He is trying to run faster than the clock. This does not mean that every person is the same, it means that even though some people do not have the ability, man is struggling unnecessarily for the sake of self-sufficiency as well as false reputation. This creates mental and physical stress and degrades one's health. Running after unwarranted wealth, engaging in anti-social behavior, subversive activities, etc. Adopting things affects behavior and society. The consequences of all this are bad, misbehavior is a sin, knowingly or unknowingly, a person behaves badly and runs away to find a solution when his overall health is in danger. Yoga has always come forward for the fulfillment of social objectives. Maharshi Patanjali's Yogic Practices is important from the point of view of overall health. Yoga helps in maintaining good health on physical, mental, social, and spiritual levels. Yoga in the 20th and 21st century on a physical, mental, social, and spiritual level in this regard, research is being done in many centers like Kaivalyadham Center at Lonavla, Bihar Munger, as well as Swami Ramdev Maharaj's Patanjali Yoga University, Haridwar. B. K. S. Iyengar's work in yoga research is also commendable. They give the person what a yogic life is, anxiety, anger, hatred, jealousy, fear, and emotional impulses, etc., affect a person's behavior. This is</p>	
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Research Paper	E-ISSN NO : 2455-295X VOLUME : 7 ISSUE : 6 JUNE 2021
	<p>YOGIC INTERVENTIONS FOR PSYCHO-PHYSICAL WELL-BEING DURING COVID-19</p>
<p align="center">DR. VASISTHA A. KHODASKAR ¹ ¹ DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION & SPORTS, NEHRU MAHAVIDYALAYA, NERPARSOPANT DIST. YAVATMAL.</p>	
<p align="center">ABSTRACT:</p> <p>Health indeed is Wealth. The Corona Virus Pandemic has impacted the best health-care systems world-wide; even as the world grapples with the massive loss of human life causing pain to millions. The Pandemic is no more just a medical health challenge; it has thrown up spiritual and emotional challenges as it is affecting our belief system.</p> <p>"Prevention is Better than Cure is the mantra". Since there is no allopathic medicine solution available; people are adopting various measures like social distancing and personal sanitization. There is an urgent need to assist the individuals to take all the preventive measures possible to boost their immunity, improve the respiratory system, and lessen the anxiety, stress, and depression. It can be difficult to not feel anxiety and sometimes panic over the corona virus outbreak, with the onslaught of updates on news and social media.</p> <p>Yoga has emerged as the perfect tool that an individual can follow to establish physical, mental, and spiritual balance to develop robust health and combat physical and emotional challenges. Yoga offers another path, a fresh perspective with which to deal with events that are beyond our control. The different asana of yoga can help us to prevent COVID-19 by boosting our immune system and managing the stress that one is going through in this time of uncertainty.</p> <p>This study tries to specifically evaluate the impact of the preventive measures undertaken through Yoga practice. 125 respondents from Amravati Division, Maharashtra were requested to perform yoga daily for 30 days. Significant changes were observed and are mentioned in descriptive detail.</p>	
<p align="center">KEYWORDS: CORONA VIRUS PANDEMIC, COVID-19, SOCIAL DISTANCING, BOOSTING, IMMUNE SYSTEM, HEALTH, PHYSICAL, MENTAL, SOCIAL MEDIA.</p>	
<p>INTRODUCTION: The Corona Virus pandemic has engulfed the whole world in a matter of days and months. It has taken the fear and anxiety to every door-step world-wide. It has foisted fear on - developed, developing and poor nations. It has impacted the healthcare systems without sparing anyone. The pandemic is now more than just a physical health problem or a respiratory disease. It's a catastrophe that has forced every individual to respond to the crisis. Since there is no cure the focus has been prevention. It is up to the individual to take measures to protect themselves and the whole society. People have had to dig deep into their beliefs and faith, spiritual and traditional solutions, healthcare systems, food, and diet to build immunity to prevent the disease from taking a heavy- toll. Every country is trying to investigate and learn more about this disease and the manner of its development. [1, 2] Not everyone exposed to this virus is getting infected and not every infected sufferer develops a serious respiratory illness. This infectious disease has caused an intense global health crisis. No one is safe until everyone is safe. On a</p>	<p>personal level it has created a virtual battlefield within each one of us. The battle between our fears and desires is raging within everyone. The response must be strengthened via actions on the physical, emotional, and spiritual scale.</p> <p>Everyone is worried about their survival. Seeing the fact that it has impacted the world very badly but still, we are all waiting for the vaccine to be invented. Social distancing and other measures are followed by everyone but still, people are looking for an urgently needed course of action which can make them fight this virus. Out of every five infected patients, around one is prone to become seriously ill and suffer from breathing problems. Anyone can get infected by this virus and it can get transmitted to others even if the host has mild symptoms. [3] This virus mainly gets transferred from one person to another through small droplets from the infected host's nose or mouth while sneezing, coughing, or speaking. It has been found that people with weak immunity are getting more infected by this virus. Most of the infected patients (80 %) can recover from the attack of this virus without treatment at hospitals if they have a strong immune system.</p> <p>Yoga is one such practice that can help in boosting the immune system. [4,5] Moreover, yoga is a practice that is</p>
<p align="center">INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH JOURNAL</p>	
<p align="center">8</p>	



Effect on Dielectric and Electrical Conductivity of Polyvinyl Alcohol with Acid

Jadhao SR¹ and Bakde SP²

¹Department of Physics, Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Arts, Commerce, Science College, Nerparsopant, Dist. Amravati, (M.S.) India

²Department of Physics, Shri R. R. Lahoti Science College Morshi, Dist. Amravati, (M.S.) India
Email: shitalrjadhao@gmail.com

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Abstract

In this Study, PVA with different mole percent acid films were prepared by a solution cast method. The electrical conductivity of the mixed solutions increased with the addition of acid to pure PVA solution. Polymeric films AC electrical conductivity has been studied under different frequency range. Results showed that AC electrical conductivity increased with increasing acid concentration and frequency. The conductivity was measured using 4284 LCR meter in frequency range of 20Hz to 1MHz and at different temperature.

Keywords: PVA, A.C. Electrical conductivity, Dielectric Properties.

Introduction

Polymer is good insulating material with low ionic conductivity. In recent year, electrical conduction in polymer has been studied to known the character of charge transport [1]. Different types of conduction mechanisms have been suggested for the charge transport [2]. PVA is an insulator because it does not have a charge functional group [3]. Therefore, an acid group donor has the potential as a dopant of PVA mixture to enhance its conductivity [4], one of which is phosphoric acid (H₃PO₄). Polymer film PVA-H₃PO₄ complexes have been investigated and it was found that the amorphous structure of PVA increases with increasing concentration of H₃PO₄ with the H⁺ ion [5].



DC Conductivity and XRD of Solid Polymer Electrolytes

¹S. P. Bakde, ²S. R. Jadhao

¹Department of Physics, Shri R. R. Lahoti Science College Morshi, Dist. Amravati, Maharashtra, India.

²Department of Physics, Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Arts, Commerce, Science College, Nerparsopant, Dist. Yavatmal, Maharashtra, India.

ABSTRACT

A solid polymer electrolytes of polyvinyl alcohol with ammonium bromide having different composition have been prepared by solution cast technique. We have measured the DC electrical conductivity of solid polymer electrolyte at different temperature. The dc conductivity was obtained from current-voltage characteristics by using two probe technique in the different temperature range. The addition of salt in the polymer PVA increase the ionic conductivity. XRD analysis reveals the complex formation between the polymer and salt.

Keywords: Polyvinyl alcohol, Ammonium bromide, XRD, DC electrical conductivity.


I. INTRODUCTION


Polymer have been used as a insulating material and very low ionic conductivity. To increase the ionic conductivity depend on the addition of some dopant (ammonium salts) in polymer. [1]. Polyvinyl alcohol was chosen as a polymer host because it has been attractive due to dielectric strength, good charge storage capacity, good film forming ability, and dopant dependant electrical and optical properties. [2-3] Ammonium salts have been a very good proton donor to the polymer matrix system and to increase the conductivity [4-5]. So in present work, to study DC electrical conductivity of solid polymer electrolyte.

II. METHODS AND MATERIAL

Polyvinyl alcohol with molecular weight 125,000 (AR grade Sd fine), ammonium bromide (AR grade merck),

and deionized distilled water as a solvent have been used to prepare solid polymer electrolyte by solution cast technique. In this method PVA and ammonium bromide have been dissolved separately in deionized distilled water by mole percent. Then different molar ratio of NH₄Br in PVA and the solution is stirred well using magnetic stirred, untiled homogeneous solution was formed. These homogeneous solution was casted in petri dish and evaporated slowly at room temperature. The film have been formed with uniformed thickness. The variation between current and voltage measured by using Kiteley 6487 picoammeter/voltage source meter instruments at various constant temperature.

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<p>महाराष्ट्र राज्यात इंडो जर्मन कार्यक्रमांतर्गत सलग समतल चरावर आधारित वनीकरण योजना राबविण्यात येते. निरीक्षणाद्वारे असेनिदर्शनास आले की, इंडो जर्मन पाणलाटे क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमांतर्गत पडिक जमिनीवर राबविण्यात येणाऱ्या योजनाचे यश तुलनात्मक दृष्ट्या चांगले आहे. म्हणून पडिक जमिनी व अवनत जमिनीवर वनीकरण योजनेच्या सुधारित कार्यक्रमास शासनाने शासन निर्णय दिनांक ३०.१.१९ अन्वये मान्यता दिलेली आहे.</p> <p>१) वनीकरणाचे उद्देश :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> १. डोंगर माथ्यावरून वेगाने वाहत येणाऱ्या पावसाच्या पाण्याची गती कमी करणे. २. जमिनीची धूप कमी करणे. ३. नैसर्गिक झाडोरा निर्माण करणे. ४. जमिनीमध्ये जास्तीत जास्त पाणी मुरविणे. ५. रोजगार निर्मिती करणे. ६. पडीत जमीन उत्पादनक्षम बनवून काही प्रमाणात क्षेत्र वहितीखाली आणणे. ७. पर्यावरणाचा विकास व संवर्धन करणे. <p>२) सलग समतल चर खोदणे :</p> <p>क्षेत्रावरील उतारानुसार व कृषि पर्जन्यामानानुसार मॉडेल निश्चित झाल्यानंतर सूचनानुसार मॉडेल मध्ये विहित केल्याप्रमाणे सलग समपातळी चरांची आखणी झाल्यानंतर चर खोदण्याचे काम सुरु करण्यात येते. कोकण व पश्चिमघाट विभागामध्ये समपातळी सलगचरालगत मातीचे बांधाचे उताराच्या बाजूस दगडी पिचिंग करण्याची तरतूद आहे. क्षेत्रातील उपलब्ध दगडांचा यासाठी वापर करण्यात येतो. ज्या ठिकाणी वनस्पती / झाडोरा असेल अशा ठिकाणी चर खोदले जात नाहीत. कोणत्याही परिस्थितीत चरांची आखणी मध्ये येणारा झाडोरा व वनस्पती तोडली जाऊ नये व झाडोरा आहे अशा भागामध्ये चर खोदले जाऊ नयेत यासाठी काळजी घेण्यात येते. नाल्याच्या क्षेत्रामध्ये चर खोदाईचे काम केले जात नाही. चराचे टोकापासून नाल्याच्या तळापर्यंत जमिनीच्या पृष्ठभागावर एक मीटर रुंदीचे दगडाचे पिचिंग केले जाते. कि जेणेकरून चरामधील जादा पाणी नाल्यामध्ये वाहून जाताना जमिनीच्या पृष्ठभागावरील मातीची धूप होणार नाही याची काळजी घेतली जाते. राज्यातील अवर्षण प्रवण व हमखास पावसाच्या क्षेत्रासाठी आणि कोकण व पश्चिम घाट क्षेत्रासाठी वनीकरणाचे दोन वेगवेगळे नमुने तयार करण्यात आले आहेत. अवर्षण प्रवण व हमखास पावसाच्या क्षेत्रासाठी वनीकरण योजनेचा नमुना या नमुन्यातील प्रत्यक्ष करावयाच्या कामाचा तांत्रिक तपशील खालीलप्रमाणे :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> १. क्षेत्रामध्ये सलग समतल चराची आखणी करून प्रतिहेक्टरी १२०० रनिंग मीटर चर, खोल ०.६० मी. 			
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जाती, वर्गाचा व धर्माचा गरीब लोकांवर होणारा परिणाम प्रा. एस. के. इंगळे ग्रंथपालनेहरू महाविद्यालय, नेरपर्सोपंत जि. यवतमाळ मो.नं. ८०८७६०२२८८, ई-मेल :- sureshinglc666@gmail.com		
<p>सारांश :-</p> <p>मानवी समाजात वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारची विपमता आढळून येते. भारतात सामाजिक आर्थिक धार्मिक सांस्कृतिक राजकीय इत्यादी सर्वत्र क्षेत्रात विपमता दिसून येते. त्याचा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर प्रभाव या देशातील गरीब वर्गावर दिसून येतो. भारतात जातिव्यवस्था अखून प्रत्येक व्यक्तीचा दर्जा वेगळा आहे. त्यामुळे जातीच्या आधारेच आपल्या देशात मोठ्या प्रमाणात सामाजिक विपमता दिसून येते. या सामाजिक विपमतेमुळे गरीब वर्गावर अनेक प्रकारचे परिणाम आपल्याला दिसून येतात. जाती व्यवस्थेवर आधारित विपमता नष्ट व्हावी म्हणून गौतम बुद्ध पासून तर डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांपर्यंत अनेक महापुरुषांनी प्रयत्न केलेत. आधुनिक काळात स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुता आणि न्याय या मानवतावादी मुल्यांचा स्वीकार करण्यात आला आहे. त्यामुळे भारतीय समाजातील सामाजिक विपमता आज काही प्रमाणात कमी होताना दिसते. पण या जातिव्यवस्थेमुळे या देशातील गरिबांना अनेक संकटनां सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. विपमता म्हणजे वेद किंवा फरक होय आणि ते भेद आणि फरक या देशातील उच्चशु लोकांमुळे समाजात निर्माण झाले. भारतीय समाजव्यवस्था ही प्रामुख्याने वर्णव्यवस्था आणि जातीव्यवस्था यावर आधारित आहे.</p> <p>प्रस्तावना :-</p> <p>भारतीय जाती व्यवस्था ही भारतीय समाजाची पायाभूत व्यवस्था आहे. प्राचीन भारतात ह्या व्यवस्थेचा विकास झाला आणि ती पुढे मध्ययुगीन काळात, आधुनिक पूर्वे काळात आणि आधुनिक काळात बदलत गेली असे मानले जाते. ह्या व्यवस्थेतील मोठी संरचनात्मक स्थित्यंतरे मुघल साम्राज्याच्या काळात आणि ब्रिटिश साम्राज्याच्या काळात झाली आहेत असे मानले जाते. ह्या व्यवस्थेला मात देण्यासाठी आजच्या भारतीय समाजामध्ये राजकीय, शैक्षणिक आणि सामाजिक पातळ्यांवर आरक्षणपद्धती व्यवस्था निर्माण करण्यात आली जाती व्यवस्था दोन भिन्न संकल्पनांपासून बनलेली आहे, वर्ण व्यवस्था आणि जाती व्यवस्था वास्तविक पाहता ह्या सामाजिक स्तरावरीलच्या विश्लेषणासाठी वापरण्यात येणाऱ्या दोन वेगवेगळ्या पद्धती आहेत.</p> <p>जात हा मराठी शब्द जण या शब्दापासून बनला आहे. त्याचा अर्थ जन्म असा होतो एक प्रकारे जन्म घेत होणारे समूह म्हणजे जात होय. जाती हा इंग्रजी मध्ये बेजम म्हणतात. बेजम इंग्रजी शब्द पोटुगीज बेंज या शब्दावरून बनला आहे. जातीव्यवस्थेचे समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण करताना समाजशास्त्रज्ञ डॉ.बी.आर.आंबेडकर नमूद करतात की जात हा शब्द यमान दर्शवितो नाही. जात समानतेवर आधारित नाही एक जात दुसऱ्या जातीच्या तुलनेत उच्च किंवा कनिष्ठ आहे आणि मधल्या जाती या उच्च जाती पेक्षा कनिष्ठ व मधल्या जाती या कनिष्ठ पेक्षा उच्च आहेत. जाती पद्धत ही श्रेणी पद्धत नसून त्यात उच्च जातीला अग्रक्रम आणि कनिष्ठ जातीला इतरपेक्षा न्यूनक्रम मिळतो. आज प्रकृते भारतीय समाजाचे वेगवेगळ्या जातीत विभाजन झाले आहे.</p> <p>आर्थिक विकासाच्या प्रगतीमध्ये जातीव्यवस्था एक फार मोठी अडचण आहे. कारण जातीद्वारे व्यवसायाची विभागणी केली जाते. व्यक्तीला आवड असो अथवा नसो जातीचा व्यवसाय करणे बंधनकारक मानले जाते तरीन श्रमाचे काम कनिष्ठ जातीच्या लोकांनी केले पाहिजे अशी धार्मिक बंधन आहे म्हणून उच्च जातीचे लोक विशेष श्रमाचे काम करित नाही श्रमाला महत्त्व दिले जात नाही म्हणून भारतात आर्थिक विकास होऊ शकला नाही.</p> <p>भारतात अनेक सामाजिक रुढी आणि परंपरा आहेत त्यांचा विपरीत परिणाम देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासावर होतो. विवाह धार्मिक संस्कार इत्यादी अनुत्पादक गोष्टींवर लोक वायफळ खर्च</p>		
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केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों की जल नीति का दर्शन

सहा.प्रा.फिरोज पी साहाळा

वाणिज्य विभाग

नेहरू महाविद्यालय, नेरपरसोपंत जि.यवतमाळ

प्रस्तावना:-

जल नीति में जल नियोजन, संरक्षण और वितरण महत्वपूर्ण हैं। मूल रूप से सृष्टि की सभी प्रक्रियाएँ जल से संबंधित हैं। जैसे पेयजल, सिंचाई, औद्योगिक उत्पादन, विद्युत निर्माण, वानिकी, जैव विविधता अर्थात् जल जैव विविधता और विकास के लिए आवश्यक है।

हाल के मानसून की अनिश्चितता के कारण, चाहे वह सतही जल हो या भूजल, यह दिन-ब-दिन कम होता जा रहा है। यह जीवों के विकास कार्यों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाल रहा है। इस तथ्य को देखते हुए देश और महाराष्ट्र की जल नीति पर विशेष ध्यान देने और समीक्षा करने की वास्तविक आवश्यकता है। हालांकि, इस नीति के कार्यान्वयन और समीक्षा प्रक्रिया न केवल सरकार या सरकारी अधिकारियों के नियंत्रण में होगी, बल्कि इसके लिए गहन और सार्वजनिक सार्वजनिक भागीदारी की भी आवश्यकता होगी। साथ ही इस नीति की समीक्षा एवं पुनर्रचना में जल संसाधनों पर सामूहिक अधिकारों को रेखांकित करते हुए पुरानी जल नीति में जल के दोषपूर्ण प्रयोग को रेखांकित किया। प्राथमिकताओं में परिवर्तन और नई जल नीति का कुशल कार्यान्वयन। वर्षों सभी स्थानों के लिए जल का मुख्य स्रोत है। लेकिन अगर यह मानसून अप्रत्याशित है, तो इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है कि कोई भी रोटेशन अप्रभावी होगा। जल का सवाल कमोबेश सर्वव्यापी है और हमेशा रहेगा, इसे दूर करना या विशेष विचार के साथ नीति बनाना फायदेमंद है।

राष्ट्रीय नीतियों को प्रभावी होने और प्रभावी होने में समय लगता है, जिसका अर्थ है कि जो भी नीति, उचित योजना, योजना, कार्यान्वयन प्रक्रिया, आर्थिक पहलू और अवधि महत्वपूर्ण हैं, यह सरकारी नीति पर भी लागू होती है। जल एक प्राकृतिक संसाधन है और मनुष्य के लिए एक मुक्त उपहार है। लेकिन जब मनुष्य

यह भूल जाता है तो उसे इसका परिणाम भुगतना पड़ता है। दरअसल, देश के आर्थिक विकास में जल के महत्व को देखते हुए मानव जीवन में ऑक्सीजन के बाद पानी ही एकमात्र कारक है। आजादी के बाद यह स्पष्ट था कि सरकार ने जल नीति पर विशेष ध्यान दिया था।

भारत की पहली भूजल नीति :-

भारत सरकार ने 9 सितंबर 1987 की पहली राष्ट्रीय जल नीति जारी की। बहुत विचार-विमर्श के बाद, इसे अंततः अप्रैल 2002 में एक संशोधित प्रतिमान के रूप में अपनाया गया। इस जल नीति की शुरुआत में जल एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्राकृतिक संसाधन है और राष्ट्रीय संपत्ति के रूप में इसकी योजना और विकास और प्रबंधन राष्ट्रीय हित में किया जाना चाहिए। इस नीति के अनुसार जल उपयोग का क्रम इस प्रकार है। 1) पाने का पाणी 2) सिंचाई (कृषि) 3) बिजली 4) पर्यावरण संरक्षण 5) उद्योग, व्यवसाय 6) जल परिवहन और अन्य। इसके तहत जनभागीदारी और सरकारी कार्यों में भूजल के संबंध में कुछ प्रावधान किए गए। अ) किसी विशेष अवधि में भूजल भंडारण, इसकी विकास क्षमता और जल की गुणवत्ता की जांच करने के लिए। ब) भूजल का अपव्यय वृद्धि वी दूर से कम होनी चाहिए। क) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि भूजल के उपयोग में सामाजिक न्याय का पालन किया जाए, साथ ही जल परियोजना के डिजाइन से लेकर इसके कार्यान्वयन तक सतही जल और भूजल का संयुक्त उपयोग सुनिश्चित किया जाए। ड) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ध्यान रखा जाएगा कि समुद्र का खारा पानी समुद्र तट के पास भूजल जलाशय से अतिरिक्त निकासी द्वारा जलाशय में रिस न जाए।

वास्तव में, यह नीति सामान्य है और विशेष रूप से भूजल स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण के मुद्दे को संबोधित नहीं करती है, इसलिए इसे लागू करना मुश्किल है। फिलहाल केंद्र सरकार भूजल प्रबंधन और नियंत्रण को लेकर कोई ठोस फैसला नहीं लेती है,

Email id :- aairjpramod@gmail.com Or aayushijournal@gmail.com
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नई राष्ट्रीय जल नीति - एक जरूरत

Asstt. Prof. Firoj Pyara Sahala
Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant Dist. Yavatmal

सारांश :- जल मनुष्य की, मनुष्य समाज की आधारभूत आवश्यकता है। जल के बिना मानव जीवन की परिरक्षण भी नहीं की जा सकती। जीवन के सभी अत्यावश्यक क्षेत्रों को जल की आवश्यकता होती है। इसलिए हमें जल अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण संसाधन है। हमें जल संसाधन का समुचित प्रबंधन करना बहुत ही आवश्यक है। इस कारण बस भारत सरकारने नई राष्ट्रीय जल नीति देशमें लागू लिया, ताकि जनता जल की सही उपयोग करे और जलकी बचत करे, हम जानते है कि पृथ्वी पर उपलब्ध कुल जल में मीठे जल की कुल उपलब्धता लगभग २.७ % ही है इसलिये सभी पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सतही जल निकायों के प्रबंधन पर जोर देना होगा। हमें जल चक्र के गुणात्मक एवं मात्रात्मक बदलाव को रोकना होगा। ताकि मनुष्य जीवन से जुड़े हुए प्रत्येक क्षेत्रों का जल जरूरत पूरी हो सके। यदि उपलब्ध जल संसाधनों के इष्टतम प्रबंधन करने के प्रयत्न संभव नहीं हुए तो जल के भयंकर चुनौतियां सामने आ सकती है। जल प्रबंधन के प्रति लोगों जागरूकता होना आवश्यक है।


संकेताक्षर :- जल प्रावधान, जल की आवश्यकता, उपयोग, जल प्रबंधन, जल योजना, परिचितिकी तंत्र


प्रस्तावना :-

"जल ही जीवन है जल के बिना सब अधुरा है" जल एक ऐसा प्राकृतिक संसाधन है जो मानव जीवन के लिये और अन्य जिव सृष्टि के लिये बेहद जरूरी है। साथ ही साथ अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी जल की आवश्यकता होती है जैसे की सिंचाई, औद्योगिक, विज निर्माण, वानिकी, जैव विविधता कार्यों के लिए। इसलिए जल का सही उपयोग होना महत्व पूर्ण है। नई राष्ट्रीय जल नीति का मसौदा तयार करने के लिये जलशक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा एक समिति का गठन किया गया था। समिति को इस मसौदे पर विभिन्न हितधारकों द्वारा अनेक सुझाव प्राप्त हुए। भारत में संसार की १८% से अधिक आबादी है जबकि विश्वका केवल ४% नवीकरणीय जल संसाधन और विश्व के भू क्षेत्र २.४% भू क्षेत्र है। भारत भू - विस्तार के सूचि में दूसरा नंबर पर आता है, भारत ऐसा देश है जिसके पास जल संपत्ति और भू-संपत्ति प्राप्त देश है। देश के किसी न किसी क्षेत्रों को बाढ़ और सूखे की चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। भारतीय समाज में जल की कमी तथा उसके जीवन रक्षक और आर्थिक महत्व के विषय में जागरूकता की कमी होने का कारण जल का कुप्रबंधन, जल बर्बादी और अकुशल वापर होता है। जल बचाने और सही उपयोगों के लिए योग्य प्रबंधन की जरूरत होती है। राष्ट्रीय जल नीति का उद्देश्य मौजूदा स्थितिका, नियमों और संस्थाओं की प्रणाली के सुजन और समरूप राष्ट्रीय परिपेक्ष्य समेत कार्य योजना हेतु रखना है। आज देश के अनेक राज्यों ने अपने राज्यों जल संपत्ति बचाने और समाज में जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए विभिन्न पेयजल योजनाओं की अम्बल्वजबानी भी की है।


नई राष्ट्रीय जल नीति की आवश्यकता :-

- भारत की पहली जल नीति वर्ष १९८७ में आई थी। जिसे वर्ष २००२ में और उसके बाद २०१२ में अंतिम रूप से संशोधन किया गया था। तब से वर्तमान परिस्थितियों परिवर्तन होते दिखाई दिया है।
- बदलाव को देखते हुए जल के उपयोग की प्राथमिकता को परिभाषित करने की पुनः आवश्यकता है।
- पुरानी जल नीति जल की मांग और आपूर्ति से संबंधित मुद्दों को संबोधित करने में सक्षम नहीं थी।

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फिरोज प्यारा साहाळ सहा. प्राध्यापक, वाणिज्य विभाग नेहरू महाविद्यालय, नेरपर्सोपंत, यवतमाळ			
सारांश :			
<p>भारतात वाणिज्य शिक्षण अतिशय लोकप्रिय करियर मानला जातो. वाणिज्य शिक्षण हा राष्ट्राच्या व्यवसायाचा आणि विकासाचा कणा आहे. व्यवसाय, व्यापार, उद्योग आणि वाणिज्य यांचे ज्ञान मिळविण्यासाठी वाणिज्य शिक्षण महत्त्वाचे आहे. हे व्यवसायाशी संबंधित विविध विशेष आणि व्यावसायिक अभ्यासासाठी ज्ञान प्रदान करते. भारतात वाणिज्य शिक्षण शाळेच्या कालावधीनंतर उपलब्ध आहे कारण या शाळेतील विद्यार्थ्यांना वाणिज्य विषय शिकवले जात नाहीत आणि त्यांच्याकडे कोणतेही व्यवसाय आणि वित्त ज्ञान नाही. वाणिज्य शाळेतील विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी विविध अभ्यासक्रम उपलब्ध आहेत जे त्यांना उद्योगांमध्ये नोकरीसाठी आवश्यक असलेले ज्ञान आणि क्षमता प्राप्त करण्यास मदत करतात. परंतु महाविद्यालये आणि संस्थांद्वारे पुरविलेल्या विद्याशाखांच्या आणि व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षणाच्या अभावामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना योग्य ज्ञान आणि कौशल्ये नव्हती, ज्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना नोकरी मिळू शकत नाही. सध्याच्या परिस्थितीत सर्व काही डिजिटल झाले आहे जे शिक्षणालाही लागू होते. आधुनिक शिक्षणाने वाणिज्य शिक्षणाची उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी ऑनलाइन शिक्षण आणि MOOCs प्लॅटफॉर्म देखील स्वीकारले. कारण की आज या शिक्षण क्षेत्रात संगणकाने जगा घेतली आहे. वाणिज्य शाखेच्या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी अनेक व्यावसायिक संधी उपलब्ध आहेत. CA, CMA, CS I.C.W.A, M.B.A, आणि बरेच काही जे चांगल्या व्यवस्थापकीय पदावर काम करतात. अनेक आव्हाने देखील आहेत जी वेगवेगळ्या तपशीलवार मांडली आहेत. आव्हानांना योग्य निराकरणची आवश्यकता आहे जे बहुतेक महाविद्यालये आणि संस्थांद्वारे चांगल्या प्राध्यापकांच्या मदतीने शक्य आहे. मुळांच्या झाडामुळे फॅकल्टी मुळाप्रमाणे असतात. "झाडे खोलवर मुळे वाढविण्यास सक्षम असतात परंतु मुळांवर माती आणि हवामानाच्या स्थितीचा जोरदार प्रभाव पडतो." याप्रमाणे विद्याशाखा हे मूळ आहेत ज्यांच्याकडे विषयाशी संबंधित मजबूत ज्ञान आहे आणि ते विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांच्या जीवनात विकसित होण्यासाठी विषयांबद्दलचे त्यांचे ज्ञान आणि समज तयार करण्यास सक्षम करतात.</p>			
सांकेताक्षर (कीवर्ड) : वाणिज्य शिक्षण, संधी, आव्हाने, ऑनलाइन शिक्षण, विद्याशाखा , सध्यास्थिती			
परिचय :			
<p>अलीकडच्या काळात उद्योग आणि विज्ञानाच्या वाढीमुळे वाणिज्य आणि उद्योग क्षेत्रात विशेष शिक्षणाची आवश्यकता आहे. वाणिज्य शिक्षण खाजगी व्यावसायिक संस्थांनी सुरू केले. सुरुवातीला फक्त पुस्तक डेवायला शिकवले जायचे. मुनीम हे कनिष्ठ मुनिमांना त्यांच्या अर्सेटिसशिप अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित करण्यासाठी वापरलेले आढळतात. नंतर खाजगी व्यावसायिक संस्थांमध्ये बुक-कीपिंग आणि अकाउंटन्सीचे शिक्षण सुरू झाले. उच्च शिक्षणातील कॉमर्स हिस्ट्री पाहिल्यास जवळपास १०४ वर्षे जुनी आहे. कंपनी कायदा- १८५० भारतात ई -</p>			
Volume-8 : Issue-2 (April-2022)	Published By UPA Group Publication Website : www.upa.org.in Email : upanagpp@gmail.com	Indexed & Refereed Journal	Page 36

	IMPACT FACTOR 5.473(SIIF)	UPA NATIONAL E-JOURNAL Interdisciplinary Peer-Reviewed Journal	ISSN 2455-4375
"INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & DIGITAL INDIA " A			
CONTRIBUTION TO DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE, DIGITAL SERVICES, DIGITAL LITERACY"			
Dr.Pankaj S. Vishwakarma Asstt. Prof. in Comm. & IQAC Co-Ordinator Nehru Mahavidyalaya (Arts, Comm, Sci), Nerparsopant, Dist. Yavatmal (M.S.)			
Abstract :			
<p><i>Information technology in India is an industry consisting of two major components: IT services and business process outsourcing (BPO). The sector has increased its contribution to India's GDP from 1.2% in 1998 to 7.5% in 2012.</i></p> <p><i>In this regard the contribution of India's present prime minister Narendra Modi is appreciable. He gives the name it to be 'Digital India'.</i></p> <p><i>Digital India has three core components. These include:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>To Create Digital Infrastructure</i> <i>To Provide Digital Services</i> <i>To Increase Digital Literacy</i> <p><i>The Digital India Project having following nine pillars:-</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Broadband Highways</i> <i>Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity</i> <i>Public Internet Access Programme</i> <i>e-Governance - Reforming Government through Technology</i> <i>eKranti - Electronic delivery of services</i> <i>Information for All</i> <i>Electronics Manufacturing</i> <i>IT for Jobs</i> <i>Early Harvest Programmes</i> 			
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B.Aadhar International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal Impact Factor -(SJIF) -8.572 Issue NO, 337(CCCXXXVII) A		ISSN : 2278-9308 February, 2022
Impact of GST On Constituents Of Indian Economy Dr. Shashikant V. Adsod Associate Professor, Dept.Of Commerce Nehru Mahavidyalay , Ner (P) Dist.Yavatmal Email Id :- svadsod@gmail.com		
Abstract : Tax in form of direct and indirect is the major source of income to the government. Indian economy is the witness for accelerating the growth in very short span of time Chairman of 13 th Finance Commission Dr. Vijay Kelkar, has suggested to have a rational, scientific and modern taxation system in tune with developed nations from the base behind the introduction of goods and Service Tax (GST) in India. Tax structure is planned and implemented in such a way that it leads to the development of country. A Taxation Structure which facilitates easy of doing business and having no chance for tax evasion brings prosperity to a country's economy. The Good and services tax (GST) is the principal and extensive indirect tax reform since 1947. Replacement of exiting taxes like value – added tax, excise duty, service tax and sales tax is the main idea of GST. It will be imposed on manufacture sale and consumption of goods and services. GST is expected to effect of the existing tax structure and result in uniting the country economically.		
Keywords : Direct and Indirect Tax, GST, Fiscal Federalism, Tax Reform, Indian Economy		
Introduction : Indian Taxation System comprise of Direct and Indirect Tax. Goods and Services Tax (GST) is one of the most contributory Indirect Taxation reforms. The only means of financing is taxes the public goods because they cannot be priced appropriately in the market. They can only be provided by governments, funded by tax consumption. The tax is levied to provide revenue for the government. The GST is aid by consumers, but it is levied and remitted to the government by business selling the goods and services. At the national level GST is a full inclusive of indirect tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods as well as services. All indirect taxes which will be imposed on goods and services by Central and State government of India under GST. It is aimed at being wide ranging for most goods and services. France is the first country in 1954 GST is first implemented the world.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1944 Bagchi Report suggests the introduction of " Value Added Tax (VAT) for taxing the Goods and Services in India. • In 2000, for the further discussion on GST started which was initiated by the Vajpayee Government by locating authorized committee, the Finance minister Asim Dasgupta of West Bengal was headed, the aim of designing the GST model and overseeing the IT back-end awareness for its rollout. • GST in India included with integration of Indirect tax which was strongly recommended by Vijay Kelkar in 2004. • Later in 2006, Shri. P. Chidambaram Union Finance Minister encouraged towards GST in his Budget and projected to introduce it by 1st April, 2010. • Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill introduced in the Parliament in December,2014. • On 6th May 2015, the lok Sabha agreed the much – delayed Constitutional Amendment Bill to introduce (GST) Goods and Service Tax, The new framework of it is extremely positive has taken into consideration the requirements of the common man. • In 2017- GST Council finalizing the GST Rules and GST Rates 		
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ae : I, April 2022 // Vol. : XI	ISSN 2278 - 7984
Commerce Education In India : Opportunities And Challenges	
	Dr. Shashikant V. Adsod Associate Professor, Dept.Of Commerce Nehru Mahavidyalay , Ner (P) Dist. Yavatmal
- Abstract - Indian education system is one of the most significant factors contributing to the economic development of India and Commerce education is considered as one of the popular career options for youths in India. It is the backbone of Economy, trade and industry. This type of education focuses on developing people to make optimum utilization of available resources. The Present paper is an attempt to highlight the issues and challenges before commerce education in india. Since last two decades a numbers of changes and developments have taken place in the social and political arena and as consequence, India being a developing country is facing new challenges to cope with, which put high demand on the educational system of the country.	
Key Words : Commerce Education, Higher Education, Business Education, Indian Education System, Education System.	
- Introduction - Throughout history, education has been one of man's most important activities. In fact, man cannot carry on government, family life, religion, or earn a living without some sort of education. Education includes all the ways in which one person deliberately tries to influence the behavior of another person. Informal education involves learning from people such as family and other agencies in the social and physical surroundings. This type of education is incidental and not deliberately planned. Formal education is consciously planned. It is important through the process of formal instruction given by teachers in such institution as schools and colleges. The fate of commerce education in India has changed in the last one and a half decades. In Fact, Commerce Education started with a view to	
prepare the manpower requirements of the industrial world at large. As a field of study, Commerce Education is almost a century old. It was first started in India in the year 1889. In the pre-independence era, it was treated as a centre for attraction with limited objectives of providing clerical and accounting personnel with an emphasis on training in typewriting, shorthand, letter writing and business methods which ultimately widened due to growth in trade, commerce and industrialization and then became a part of the main stream of higher education in India. But in the context of rapid expansion and innovation of the business system coupled with competition in higher education, the importance of commerce education as a field of knowledge is degrading day by day.	
At present India is in a juncture of evolution involving social, cultural and economic changes etc. On one hand, the number of employment opportunities is declining , whereas on the other hand Industry doesn't find commerce graduates up to the marks in terms of skills and knowledge. Thus, Commerce education need to be holistic, targeted and customized with aim to remove the gap that exist between industry requirements and academic curriculum focusing on attitude, corporate awareness, grooming and developing managerial skills. Therefore, it is the need of hour to re-orient and redesigning the commerce education in such a way that it will be relevant for society. Therefore, the government should try establish the new drifts to improve the educational system of the country.	
Objectives of the Study	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Study about the Scope for Commerce Education in India • To Study about the issues and challenges to 	
Scholars' Vision Multi-Disciplinary Bi-annual International Peer reviewed / Referred Journal 50	

MAKE IN INDIA: IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY

Dr. Shashikant V. Adsod

Associate Professor, Dept.Of Commerce, Nehru Mahavidyalay , Ner (P) Dist.Yavatmal

ABSTRACT :

The launch of ' Make in India' movement has a great impact on Indian Economy and growth of Indian Business sector, through the objective and strategies have different effect upon the economy and status of India in the world scenario. The paper traces the nature of Make in India economy. It outlines the changing contest of economy and indicates changes in the nature of this moment.

KEYWORDS : Make in India, Growth, foreign direct investment, GDP Economy

INTRODUCTION:

Make in India is an international marketing campaigning slogan coined by the prime Minister Narendra Modi on 25th September 2014, to encourage the companies around the world to invest and manufacture their products in India. He has launched this ambition campaign with an objective to turn the country into a global manufacturing hub. To achieve a manufacturing led transformation, India would need to undertake a structured and planned approach in review manufacturing, gain global competitive advantage and gain global leadership. In order to succeed in this campaign, it was important to be open to capital and expertise from all over the globe and implementation of GST will make India one market and strengthen overall programme. Doing business in India today is much more difficult than elsewhere, but the government wants to change this. Several pressing issues prompted the launch of this campaign. First and foremost is India needs to reboot its economy. After several years of gross national product growth averaging 7.7% between 2002 and 2011, this pace slowed down to around 5% in 2013 and 2014. Secondly India needs more jobs for its young people. Recently, on an average 5 million new jobs have been created each year, but around 12 million people join the workforce each year. India's labour force is expected to grow to 600 million by 2022. Job creation will fight poverty and help divert people from agriculture, which has a low capacity to sustain their livelihood. Thirdly, India's economic development model has been quite peculiar, offering privileges to skilled labour often employed by foreign companies. That is why today manufacturing in China makes up 34% of gross domestic product. The Chinese have positioned themselves as the workshop of the world, accounting for 22.4% of global manufacturing while India accounts for only 2% India's manufacturing sector is less productive compared to its competitors and accounts for only 15% of its GDP. The government has set a target of 25% of GDP by 2022.

OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To study Make in India concept.
- 2) To study the Impact of make in India on India Economy

Pillars of Make in India

Manufacturing in India is the main vision of the government and leads to national development. The initiative is built on four pillars which are as follows:

New Processes: The government is introducing several reforms to create possibilities for getting FDI and foster business partnership. This reform is also aligned with parameters of World Bank's Ease of Doing Business index to improve India's ranking on it. Make in India recognizes ease of doing business as the single most important factor to promote entrepreneurship. A number of initiatives have already been undertaken to ease business environment.

Optical Properties and IV characteristic of proton conductor solid polymer electrolyte

¹S. R. Jadhao*, ²S. P. Bakde

¹Department of Physics, Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Art, Commerce, Science, Nerparsopant, (M.S.) India.
²Department of Physics, Shri. R. R. Lahoti Science College Morshi, Dist. Amravati, (M.S.) India.

Abstract:

In the present work proton conductor solid polymer electrolyte was prepared by solution cast technique. The dc conductivity was obtained from I-V characteristics by using Kitley 6487 picoammeter/voltage source meter instrument at various constant temperature. UV-Vis Double Beam Spectrophotometer in the wavelength range (190-700) nm were used to investigate the optical properties. It was found that the energy band gaps are decreased upon the increase of salts concentration. This is explained in terms of charge transfer complexes between the dopant and host matrix
Keywords: Polyvinyl alcohol, Ammonium Iodide, Optical properties

Introduction:

In recent year, there has been increase in focus on replacing traditional aqueous electrolyte by solid polymer electrolyte. Due to flexibility electrochemical stability, long life etc. Among solid polymer electrolyte proton conducting polymer electrolyte have receive considerable very much attention due to their large applications. Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) is commercial availability, dopant dependent electrical and optical property, good film forming ability, mechanical strength, low cost etc. It has carbon chain backbone with hydro-oxyl group attach to the methane carbon. PVA is a nontoxin and water-soluble polymer having good charge storage capacity [1]. The electrical and optical properties of polymers can be modified by the addition of suitable dopants. [2-6]. This paper presents the results of investigations on the electrical and optical properties of NH₄I doped PVA films.

Experimental technique

In the present study, polyvinyl alcohol, ammonium iodide and deionized water were used to prepare solid polymer electrolyte. A solid polymer electrolyte system based on polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) with ammonium iodide (NH₄I) was prepared using solution cast technique. The film of pure and different composition of PVA -NH₄I has been prepared by solution cast technique. In this technique, appropriate amount of PVA and NH₄I have been dissolved individually in deionized water. These solutions have been mixed together in different molar ratio and stirred well by using magnetic stirred for 10-12 hr to obtained homogenous mixture. The obtained mixture is casted in petri dish. The whole assembly was placed in dust free chamber. The solvent was allowed to evaporate slowly at room temperature for 3-4 days. The films have been formed with uniformed thickness.

Result and Discussion:

I-V Characteristics

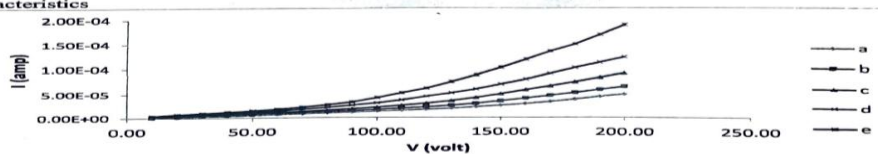


Fig 1: Variation of current (I) with voltage (V) for PVA with different (a) 5 mole %, (b) 10 mole %, (c) 15 mole %, (d) 20 mole %, (e) 25 mole % of NH₄I.

Current (I) with Voltage (V) characteristics of polyvinyl alcohol with ammonium iodide of different mole percent as shown in figure (1). The current increases linearly with applied voltage and followed ohmic conduction [7]. But in fig 1 when added the concentration of ammonium salts the current increases nonlinearly with applied voltage and absence of Ohmic conduction this mechanism is very different to intrinsic

Investigation on Ionic Conductivity of PVA-PEG with NH₄Br Polymer Electrolyte

¹S. P. Bakde*, ²S. R. Jadhao

¹Department of Physics, Shri. R. R. Lahoti Science College Morshi, Dist. Amravati, (M.S.) India.
²Department of Physics, Nerhu Mahavidyalaya, Art, Commerce, Science, Nerparsopant, (M.S.) India.

Abstract:

A solid polymer film based on polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) and polyethylene glycol (PEG) complexed with ammonium bromide (NH₄Br) was prepared using solution cast technique. The ionic conductivity of the films was measured in the temperature range 323K–363 K. Dielectric constant and temperature dependant values of PVA –PEG poly blend film with NH₄Br were measured in the frequency range 20Hz–1MHz. The decrease in dielectric constant was observed with increase in frequency and also observed increase in temperature.

Keywords: PVA-PEG, NH₄Br, Ionic conductivity.

Introduction

In recent year, electrical conduction in polymer have been studied to understand the nature of charge transport. Polymer is a good insulating material with low ionic conductivity. PEG are synthetic water soluble polymers. They have a wide range of applications, including use in pharmaceutical experiments, food additives and plasticizers [1-2]. Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) are commercial availability, dopant dependent electrical and optical property, good film forming ability, mechanical strength, low cost etc. It has carbon chain backbone with hydro-oxyl group attach to the methane carbon. PVA is a nontoxin and water soluble polymer having good charge storage capacity [3]. To increase the ionic conductivity depend on the addition of some dopant (ammonium salts) in polymer. Ammonium salts have been a very good proton donor to the polymer matrix system and to increase the conductivity [4-6]. Over the course of a year, a number of approaches were tested to increase the ionic conductivity of these polymeric electrolytes in the addition to developing new electrolytes [7-9]. This system has been studied on account of the fact that both polyethylene glycol (PEG) and polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) are separately reported to form highly amorphous complexes and gels with salts and acids [10-13].

Experimental technique

In the present study, polyvinyl alcohol, polyethylene glycol, ammonium bromide and deionized water were used to prepare solid polymer electrolyte. A solid polymer electrolyte system based on polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) and polyethylene glycol (PEG) complexed with ammonium bromide (NH₄Br) was prepared using solution cast technique. The film of pure and different composition of PVA-PEG-NH₄Br has been prepared by solution cast technique. In this technique, appropriate amount of PVA-PEG and NH₄Br have been dissolved individually in double distilled water. These solution have been mixed together in different molar ratio and stirred well by using magnetic stirred for 10-12 hr to obtained homogenous mixture. The obtained mixture is casted in petri dish. The whole assembly was placed in dust free chamber. The solvent was allowed to evaporate slowly at room temperature for 3-4 days. The films have been formed with uniformed thickness.

Result and discussion
Ionic conductivity

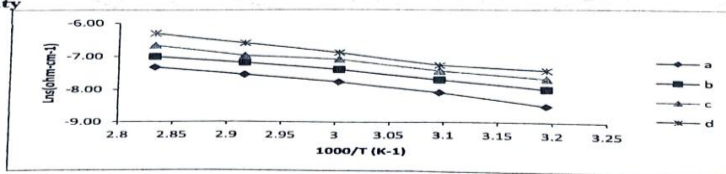


Fig 1: Variation of conductivity ln(σ) with temperature (Arrhenius plots) for (a) PVA-PEG with different (b) 5 mole %, (c) 15 mole %, (d) 25 mole % of NH₄Br.

Globalization & Commerce Education

Dr.Pankaj S. Vishwakarma
Asstt. Prof. in Commerce
Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, Dist. Yavatmal

Abstract :-

It has been developed to provide aids to the growing manpower needs in thousands of business enterprises. Commerce education equips students with specialised skills that come useful in tackling problems in different functional areas of commerce, industry and trade.

Accounting and accountants over the last few decades have been subjected to considerable pressures.

These include:

- the increasing sophistication and complexity of contemporary business
- the increasing internationalisation/globalisation of business
- rapid improvements in communications and technology
- greater accountability demands on business by societies

Globalization, a process in which companies and governments of many different nations interact, has had a tremendous effect on economic growth and on the well being of individuals all around the world particularly those in developing countries.

Keywords:- accounting, globalization, business, societies, nations.

Introduction :-

The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW). All of these pressures are closely interrelated and interdependent, and as one increases it seems inevitable that the others will too. In every country in the world, business practices are becoming increasingly complex. This has resulted from the increasingly complex forms of business ownership - amalgamations, mergers and takeovers. In attempting to reduce competition and win ever-increasing shares of markets, in some industries some business entities are reaching sizes never imagined a few decades ago. Some novel forms of business activities have emerged, such as new forms of financial securities - the many and varied derivatives and hedging techniques. Businesses are being managed through new, sometimes merely fashionable, management concepts. For example, total quality management, total productive management, activity-based costing resulting in greater demands on business advisors for risk assurance.

Business activity has transcended traditional demographic boundaries; there is an increase in global commerce. Multi-national, Transnational (TNC) and even global companies have emerged as major players in the economic activities of all states. Two thirds of international trade is currently undertaken by only 500 companies. Business is transacted over national boundaries, in many different currencies and expressed in many different languages.

The most obvious source of change is one that has increasingly affected all aspects of our lives, let alone business - computerisation. The business community has been quick to see the benefits of the electronic age, and computers are being used in a great many businesses from small to large. More and more aspects of business activity are now being computerised. E-commerce is now an everyday expression. The internet is now used by upwards of 100 million people, with numbers are doubling every year. However, there are less visible changes brought about by the increased electronic technology - in the area of communication. The speed with which information can be transmitted has added an urgency

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बँड बँक संकल्पना, महत्त्व आणि आव्हाने

किरोज प्यार साहाळ
सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, वाणिज्य विभाग
नेहरू (कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, नेरपरसोपंत जि. यवतमाळ
Email id:- firojs01@gmail.com

सारांश :-
जागतिक महामारी COVID-19 च्या प्रतिकूल परिणामामुळे देशाच्या आर्थिक क्रियाकलापांवर प्रचंड दबाव आहे. अनेक अर्थतज्ज्ञ आणि जागतिक संस्थानी भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील मंदीची नोंद केली आहे. या मंदीचा विशेषतः बँकिंग आणि वित्तीय क्षेत्रावर नकारात्मक परिणाम होईल. अर्थव्यवस्थेतील मंदीमुळे, विविध कंपन्या आणि सार्वजनिक आणि खाजगी बँकांच्या शिल्लक जागांमध्ये नॉन-परफॉर्मिंग असेटमध्ये वाढ होऊ शकते. लॉकडाऊनपूर्वी, एकूण नॉन परफॉर्मिंग मालमत्ता 10 लाख कोटी रुपयांच्या खाली होती, परंतु रेडिंग फर्म क्रिसिलच्या मते, आता आर्थिक वर्ष 2020-21 च्या अखेरीस सकल नॉन परफॉर्मिंग मालमत्तांचे मूल्य 11 लाख कोटी रुपयांच्या पुढे गेले आहे. करण्यासाठी.
गेल्या काही वर्षांपासून 'बुडीत कर्ज' आणि 'बँड असेट'मध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ होत असल्याने, 'नॉन परफॉर्मिंग असेट' ही बुडीत कर्ज आणि बुडीत मालमत्ता मिळून बनलेली असल्याची माहिती आहे. बुडीत कर्जामुळे बँकांचा लाभांश कमी होतो, परिणामी बँकेला कर्ज देणे कठीण होते. बँकांच्या पतभोरणात सातत्याने होणारी घसरण ही सध्या एक महत्त्वाची चिंता आहे. अनुत्पादित मालमत्तेच्या समखेला सामोरे जाण्यासाठी, अलीकडच्या काळात 'बँड बँक' नावाची एक नवीन संकल्पना उदयास येत आहे.
1) बँकांच्या व्यावसायिक रि-अल इस्टेट पोर्टफोलिओची समस्या सोडवण्याच्या उद्देशाने बँड बँक ही संकल्पना प्रथम 1988 मध्ये मेलॉन बँकेच्या पिट्सबर्ग मुख्यालयात मांडण्यात आली. 2) बँड बँक ही एक आर्थिक संकल्पना आहे ज्या अंतर्गत आर्थिक संकटाच्या वेळी तोट्यात असलेल्या बँका त्यांचे दायित्व नवीन बँकेकडे हस्तांतरित करतात. ही बुडीत बँक कर्जात अडकलेल्या बँकांची रक्कम विकत घेईल आणि त्यावर व्यवहार करण्याचे कामही या बँकेचेच असेल. 3) जेव्हा बँकेची अनुत्पादित मालमत्ता मर्यादेपेक्षा जास्त असते, तेव्हा राज्याच्या आरक्षणातून, एक बँक तयार केली जाते जी विशिष्ट कालावधीसाठी मुख्य बँकेची दायित्वे घेते.
सांकेतिकाक्षर :- Bad Bank, महत्त्व, आव्हाने, NPA, IBA, PCR और GDP

प्रस्तावना:-
बँकांच्या विविध प्रकारांमध्ये आता या नव्या प्रकाराची भर पडली आहे. जगात ही बँक प्रथम १९८८ साली अमेरिकेत स्थापन झाली. त्यानंतर इंग्लंड, जर्मनी, आयर्लंड, फ्रान्स अशा अनेक देशांमध्ये या प्रकारच्या बँका स्थापन झाल्या. बँड बँक याचा अर्थ एखाद्या बँकेची अकार्यकारी मत्ता आणि / अगर रोकड असुलम मत्ता अशा बँकेला विकणे किंवा त्या बँकेकडे वर्ग करणे. मंदीचा फेरा किंवा गैरव्यवस्थापन किंवा इतर काही कारणाने अशी बेसुमार कर्ज साचत जातात. त्यातील कित्याकांची वसुली अवघड, अतिअवघड, किंवा अशक्य असते. तेव्हा हे नसते ओझे अशा बँकेकडे देऊन आपला ताळेबंद स्वच्छ करणे हे बँकेला क्रमप्राप्त असते. त्यासाठी या बँकेची स्थापना केली जाते. या बँड बँकेने आता त्या कर्ज प्रकरणांचा पाठपुरावा करणे, कर्जाची वसुली करणे, त्यासाठी कोर्ट कचेऱ्या करणे अशी वेळ खाणारी गुंतागुंतीची कामे करीत राहणे अपेक्षित असते.
आता बँड बँक या शीर्षकाचे काय? अर्थशास्त्र / बँकिंग/वाणिज्य विषयात कोठेही गुड बँक असा शब्दप्रयोग वापरात असलेला आढळत नाही. तेव्हा गुड- चांगला, बँड वाईट अशा संज्ञा केवळ भाषांतर करून येथे वापरता येणार नाहीत. खरे पाहता शीर्षकातही उलटपालट झाली आहे. शोकादायक किंवा चुकीचा कर्ज व्यवहार करून थकावाकी साचू देणाऱ्या बँकेला येथे (अप्रत्यक्षपणे) गुड असे म्हटले जाते व ती कर्ज प्रकरणे हाती घेऊन कर्जवसुली करण्याचे विवट काम विकतीने करणाऱ्या बँकेला मात्र बँड असा शब्दप्रयोग हा विरोधाभास न कळणारा आहे. तेव्हा वाईट बँक, निकुट बँक, मलिन बँक, अनिष्ट बँक असे शब्दप्रयोग दूर ठेवलेले बरे. अशी थकीत कर्जे बाजला काढणे, ती हतारामध्ये

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Facets Of Feminism In Indian Fiction In English Literature
Dr. Sandeep A. Katole
Head, Dept. of English
Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant. Dist. Yavatmal.

Abstract
"Woman is a female to the extent that she feels herself as such.... It is not nature that defines woman; it is she who defines herself by dealing with nature on her own account in her emotional life."
The word feminism refers to the advocacy of women's right seeking to remove restrictions that discriminate against women. It relates to the belief that women should have the same social, economic and political rights as men. Feminism has often focused upon what is absent rather than what is present. The word feminist refers to the person who advocates or practices feminism and it takes political position. The feminist movement in the West was at its zenith in 1960s. It was during this period that the concept of feminism in India gained momentum. Feminism as practiced in the West could not be implemented in India as India is more a culture and family bound country where the institution of marriage is revered. The feminist movement in the West was responsible for the large number of broken homes and lonely hearts. The feminist in the west viewed marriage as a chain that tied the woman to the threshold of the house and deprived her of the opportunities to find her place in society. Children were considered as the barrier in progress and motherhood was looked upon as a trap. Hence in the West the feminist movement, though it was successful for some time, did not gain much sympathy from the society and soon it fizzled out. Many Women themselves opposed the feminist movement as this left them lonely, frustrated and depressed. The suicide rate also increased during this period as the women experienced a void in their life due to loneliness. In India, feminism did not have the same connotations as it had in the West. The feminist movement in India was supported by the staunch social workers who believed that the progress of the society depended on the progress and education of the women. The feminist literary criticism spent most of its energy describing how women were represented in literary works by both men and women writers.
Keywords: feminism, feminist, literary feminism.

Introduction
The literature written mainly by women and concerned to women is called feminist literature. After a long decade of struggle, feminism has managed to establish itself as a legitimate and widely respected academic discipline although gender conscious reading has become ineluctable and widely practiced in almost all scholarly fields. The feminist literary criticism that appeared in the sixties and seventies was frequently naive. It spent most of its energy describing how women were represented in literary works by both men and women writers. The male writers came off badly. Feminist literary critics wrote about literary characters as if they were real people and they predictably found women characters treated less sympathetically by men than they would like. The literature of the twentieth century is a memorable record of the triumph and tragedy of Indian people involved in the most significant engagement in their history, the struggle for independence and the challenges that followed the achievement of that goal. Feminism throws a challenge on the age-long tradition of gender differentiation. It attempts to explore and find a new social order, to find pertinent resolves to the real life problems in the light of traditionally-gendered role-playing. Woman has always been projected as a secondary and inferior human being. Feminism is perhaps the most powerful movement that swept the literary world in the recent decades. It has been articulated differently in different

Email - aadharSocial@gmail.com

Dr. Madhukar D. Wadate
Assistant Professor, Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, Dist. Yavatmal

ABSTRACT

The women are the backbone of agricultural workforce and are a vital part of Indian economy. Over the years, there is a gradual realization of the key role of women in agricultural development and their contribution in the field of agriculture, food security, horticulture, dairy, nutrition, sericulture, fisheries, and other allied sectors. Women form the backbone of agriculture in India. Comprising the majority of agricultural laborers, women have been putting in labour not only in terms of physical output but also in terms of quality and efficiency. With various targeted efforts, her contribution will change the face of rural India. Women have played and continue to play a key role in the conservation of basic life support systems such as land, water, flora and fauna. They have protected the health of the soil through organic recycling and promoted crop security through the maintenance of varietal diversity and genetic resistance. Therefore, without the total intellectual and physical participation of women, it will not be possible to popularize alternative systems of land management to shifting cultivation, arrest gene and soil erosion, and promote agricultural development and allied fields including in the main crop production, livestock production, horticulture, post-harvest operations, agro-social forestry, fisheries, etc. is a fact long taken for granted but also long ignored. The nature and extent of women's involvement in agriculture, no doubt, varies greatly from region to region. Even within a region, their involvement varies widely among different ecological sub-zones, farming systems, and stages in the family cycle. But regardless of these variations, there is hardly any activity in agricultural production, except ploughing in which women are not actively involved. In some of the farm activities like processing and storage, women predominate so strongly that men workers are numerically insignificant. Studies on women in agriculture conducted in India and other developing and under developed countries all point to the conclusion that women contribute far more to agricultural production than has generally been acknowledged. Recognition of their crucial role in agriculture should not obscure the fact that farm women continue to be concerned with their primary functions as wives, mothers and homemakers. Among the rural women workforce, most of them are agriculture labour and some of cultivators. There are variations in involvement of women in agriculture which is based on their culture, economic status, regions. While the men are moving to cities for better occupations the women are taking care of cultivation and sometimes they used to work as farm labour to support their family needs. The weaker section of the women used to market their products such as selling vegetables and other food crops in farmers market or door to door. Most the women cultivators are involved in food crops rather than cash crops since cash crops need more marketing tools which are traditionally taken care by men. The women in higher socio economic sections are not involved in cultivation or livestock and they used to help in labour administration, supporting activities.

The Need to Emphasize Women Empowerment: Agricultural Facet

In order to empower and improve the women farmers' productivity, they need to have proper farm training and capacity building programs to compete various challenges in their rural livelihood. Women land ownership plays a major role in their credit worthiness, if they have right on the agriculture land they will have access to financial sources and savings. New legislations have to be taken place in farm land reforms like allocating the wasteland to women self-help groups (SHG). Rural women have been acknowledged as the core food producers and processors, milks should recognize them as entrepreneurs, loans and Kisan credit cards have to be approved for them. Support and market connectivity has to establish for rural women artisans to sell their products.

agro based handicrafts The farm labour wages should be the same without gender differences and the equal employment benefits have bit given in all rural schemes like NREG. Sufficient political representation must be required by rural women in by local level councils, it directs them as an equal partners in political, economic and legal decision making. Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil, ex - President of India, in Global Conference on Women in Agriculture, held in New Delhi (13-15 March 2012) emphasized the need to empower women in agriculture with new knowledge and skills to bring women in the mainstream or development, fragility, and also to reduce gender disparity. A five point's action plan was proposed during the conference which centers on following:

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Dr. Sandeep A. Katole
Head, Dept. of English, Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, Dist. Yavatmal (Maharashtra)

ABSTRACT

The worship of Indian writers in English is never complete without the name of Amitav Ghosh. The novelist from the land of the Kali receives a special role for his women characters in his works. The anthropologist traces the evolution of the feminine world from the stereotypes to the feminist characters in his works. He portrays women and their experience with sympathetic understanding. This paper studies the portrayal of women in the novels of Amitav Ghosh- The Glass Palace and The Shadow Lines. These novels of Ghosh envisage a future where women empowerment will lead to the emancipator changes in the larger social context. Both the novels depict the life of three generations across the borderland cultures. Man is born free, but not woman. She is not born with just an umbilical cord tied to her mother. But with lot of chains that eschews her from any individuality. Ghosh's women begin their life as puppets whose strings called culture and tradition are controlled by the patriarchs. But they slowly realize that they have life and come to being.

Keywords: women evolution, women empowerment

Introduction

The Glass Palace, a saga of three families, is epic in scope covering three countries -India, Burma and Malaya compressing the most turbulent of times in their history. The social and cultural complexities, feminine psyche and consciousness is brought out through family relationships.

An important incident that occurs early in the novel sets the tone of the women characters. The character of Ma Cho reveals the struggle of a single woman who suffers to gain a status in life. Amitav Ghosh mentions the details of Ma Cho only in the first part of The Glass Palace. Ma Cho is an half-Indian and half-Burmese. She has no family, so she leads her life alone. She has her own small food-stall. She was in her mid-thirties, more Burmese than Indian in appearance. Ma Cho leads her life very independently without depending on others. But still she suffers from society's manacles. She is sexually exploited by some of her customers like Saya John. Rajkumar, an eleven-year-old-orphan, works as her helper views Ma Cho at nights through the wooden creaks, and learns about the female anatomy and sex. He even gets his first physical sensations through her. But Ma Cho resists him by saying:

Abruptly, she pushed him away, with a help of disgust. What am I doing with this boy, this child, this half-wit kaala? Elbowing him aside,

she clambered up her ladder and vanished into her room. (Ghosh, The Glass Palace, 57)

The situation is the same with the women of even the royal family. The princess of Mandalay was sexually exploited by the servant Sawant in Outram house. The condition of women in the rubber plantation and teak is even worse. Rajkumar Raha the successful businessman and a father of two teen aged sons and a beautiful wife Dolly exploit the women in his plantation. He even denies giving his name to the son born of such relationship. The exploited plantation women, the mother of Ila go never makes an appearance. Even Uma Dey becomes the victim of Rajkumar. Jaya the great niece of Rajkumar, who were above their sixties at that time. May Price, a woman from the western world in Ghosh's The Shadow Lines become the victim of the Indian unnamed narrator. The women irrespective of age, class, borders and culture face the problem of sexual exploitation and insecurity in the patriarchal world.

The women are also denied of being self, individuality or an identity in the patriarchal world. Uma Dey, the Madame collector, is attractive, charming, lively and self-possessed. She becomes an elegant hostess, a mere adjunct to the collector. She is a "role-filler". She starts to

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ग्रंथालय व माहितीशास्त्र संशोधनामध्ये गृहीतकृत्य
(Hypothesis) चे महत्त्व व उपयुक्तता

सुरेश किसनराव इंगळे

ग्रंथपाल

नेहरू महाविद्यालय,

नेरपरसोपंत जि. यवतमाळ.

इमेल आयडी:sureshingle666@gmail.com

मोबाईल नं. ८०८७६०२२८८

प्रा.डॉ. संजय जगन्नाथराव शेणमारे

ग्रंथपाल

भाऊसाहेब भोरे शिवशक्ती महाविद्यालय

बाभुळगांव जि. यवतमाळ

इमेल आयडी: sjshenmare@gmail.com

मोबाईल नं. ९४२३६३४५४४४

सारांश :

कोणत्याही समस्येचे संशोधकाला वैज्ञानिक पद्धतीने अभ्ययन करावे लागते. त्यासाठी त्याला संबंधीत विषयाचे थोड्या फार प्रमाणात पूर्वज्ञान आवश्यक असते. ग्रंथालय व माहितीशास्त्रामध्ये संशोधन करीत असताना सुद्धा या ज्ञानाच्या आणि अनुभवाच्या आधारे संशोधक आपल्या संशोधन विषयासंबंधी कोणते तरी सामान्य अनुमान निश्चित करतो हेच पूर्वानुमान संशोधकाला संशोधन कार्यासाठी मार्गदर्शक ठरते. ह्याच पूर्वानुमान (गृहीतकृत्य) मुळे समस्येच्या निराकरण करिता मदत होते. सदर शोध निबंधामध्ये गृहीतकृत्याचा अर्थ सांगून गृहीतकृत्याचे वैशिष्ट्य, मार्ग आणि उपयोग स्पष्ट केले आहेत. परिणामकारक गृहीतकृत्य कसे असावे याबाबतचे निकष विशद केले आहे. संशोधन पूर्वानुमान आणि शून्य पूर्वानुमानाचे स्वरूप स्पष्ट केले आहे गृहीतकृत्याच्या चाचणीचे स्वरूप विशद केले आहे.

महत्वाच्या संज्ञा :

गृहीतकृत्याची मार्ग—उगमस्थाने,गृहितकृत्याचे प्रकार,शून्य गृहितकृत्य,गृहीतकृत्याची चाचणी.

प्रस्तावना:

संशोधनाचे संधाव्य निष्कर्ष काय असतील, याबाबत संशोधक संशोधनाच्या सुरुवातीलाच काही अनुमान बांधत असतो. संशोधनाच्या विशिष्ट दोन चलांमध्ये विशिष्ट प्रकारचे संबंध आहेत किंवा नाहीत, याबाबतही संशोधक काही कल्पना करत असतो. संशोधकाने प्रस्तावित संशोधनाच्या निष्कर्षाबाबत संशोधनपूर्व—काळात केलेले अनुमान म्हणजे पूर्वानुमान. पूर्वानुमान समस्या सूत्रणादरम्यान मांडले जाते. समस्या सूत्रणाद्वारे संशोधन समस्या स्पष्ट केली जाते, समस्या विधान तयार केले जाते. समस्या विधानाचे संधाव्य उत्तर म्हणजे गृहीतकृत्य होय. समस्या सूत्रणाचा एक भाग म्हणून संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे मांडली जातात. पूर्वानुमानाद्वारे उद्दिष्टांचे सूक्ष्मीकरण (Narrow down) केले जाते. म्हणजेच एक प्रकारे गृहीतकृत्य (पूर्वानुमान) संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे अधिक स्पष्ट करण्यास मदत करते. विशेषतः चलांमधील संबंधांबाबत सत्य शोधू इच्छिणा—या उद्दिष्टांबाबत पूर्वानुमान मांडले जाते. म्हणजेच दोन वा अधिक चलांमधील संबंधांबाबतचा अंदाज पूर्वानुमानाद्वारे मांडला जातो. जसे, विशिष्ट दोन चलांमध्ये फरक आहे. “अ” चलाचा “ब” चलावर परिणाम होतो इत्यादी. तसेच विशिष्ट परिस्थितीस कारणीभूत असू शकणाऱ्या घटकांबाबतही पूर्वानुमानाद्वारे अनुमान केले जाते. एवढेच नाही तर संशोधन समस्येबाबतचे तात्पुरते उपायही पूर्वानुमानाद्वारे सुचविले जाते.नमुन्याच्या मदतीने संकलित केलेल्या माहितीच्या मदतीने गृहीतकृत्याची चाचणी घेतली. गृहितकृत्याच्या चाचणीच्या निष्कर्षाद्वारे लक्ष्यगटाबाबत अंतिम निष्कर्ष काढले जातात. अगदी ढोबळ मानाने

The Role of Indian Writers and Their Contribution in the Contemporary World Literature-An Elucidation

Dr. Sandeep A. Katole,
Head, Dept. of English & Assistant Professor
Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant,
Dist. Yavatmal (Maharashtra)
Email-sandeep.katole@gmail.com
Mob. No- 9822175123

ABSTRACT:-

Indian Writers in English have made the most significant contribution in the field of the English novel. Indian novel has grown considerably in bulk variety, and maturity. The development of Indian novel follows certain definite patterns, and it is not difficult to trace its gradual progression from the imitative stage to the realistic to the Psychological to the experimental stage. In the growth and development of Indian English novel, the 1980s occupy a unique position. During this period, some very promising novelists published their first works. Some old masters also came out with works, which show that their creative powers have been intact all along. It is during the eighties that Indian novelists earned unheard of honours and distinctions not only in India but also in abroad. The works by these novelists, like third generation novelists, speak eloquently about their originality and unprecedented inventiveness. Indian English literature is now a reality, which cannot be ignored. During the recent decades, it has attracted a widespread interest both in India and abroad. What began as a “hot-house plant” has now attained a luxuriant growth, branching off in several directions. The Indian writers have made the most remarkable contribution to the sphere of fiction, which as Mulk Raj Anand says, has “come to stay as part of world literature.” An idea of the true potential of this form of literature in India can be had by comparing the early novels by Indians with the recent arrivals in the same field of literary creation. However, Indian writing in English in the Contemporary literary Scenario enjoys equal status with the literatures of the other Countries. Indian writers have made their voice heard around the World in the Indian way, expressing too artistically. Moreover, Indian Writers in English too in the recent times have managed to excel in all areas of literature and achieved global recognition.

Keywords: Elucidation, contribution, third generation novelists, eloquently, widespread, contemporary, global recognition, recent times, excel around the world.

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IMPORTANCE OF YOGA IN DAILY LIFE

DR. MADHUKAR D. WADATE ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, NEHRU MAHAVIDYALAYA, NERPARSOPANT, DIST. YAVATMAL, (MAHARASHTRA).

ABSTRACTS
Yoga in Daily Life is a system of practice consisting of eight levels of development in the areas of physical, mental, social and spiritual health. When the body is physically healthy, the mind is clear, focused and stress is under control. This gives the space to connect with loved ones and maintain socially healthy relationships. When you are healthy you are in touch with your inner Self, with others and your surroundings on a much deeper level, which adds to your spiritual health. The word "Yoga" originates from Sanskrit and means "to join, to unite". Yoga exercises have a holistic effect and bring body, mind, consciousness and soul into balance. The main goals of "Yoga in Daily Life" are Physical Health, Mental Health, Social Health, Spiritual Health, Self-Realization or realization of the Divine within us. These goals are attained by Love and help for all living beings. Respect for life, protection of nature and the environment, A peaceful state of mind, Full vegetarian diet, Pure thoughts and positive lifestyle, Physical, mental and spiritual practices, Tolerance for all nations, cultures and religions. Yogic techniques are known to improve one's overall performance. Pranayama is an important, yet little known part of Yoga. Until recently, this art and science of yogic breathing was almost completely unknown to the common man like many other ancient Indian arts. Pranayama techniques act to purify the nadis including these three main energy channels.

KEYWORDS:
YOGA, HEALTH, MENTAL, SPIRITUAL, PHYSICAL.

INTRODUCTION
Yoga is a traditional method of meditation developed by the saints of ancient India. They practiced yoga as an effective method of controlling their mind and bodily activities. Yoga in Daily Life is a system of practice consisting of eight levels of development in the areas of physical, mental, social and spiritual health. When the body is physically healthy, the mind is clear, focused and stress is under control. This gives the space to connect with loved ones and maintain socially healthy relationships. When you are healthy you are in touch with your inner Self, with others and your surroundings on a much deeper level, which adds to your spiritual health. Yoga increases the flexibility of the spine, improves body's physical condition and heightened awareness to the importance of relaxation. It has been emphasized that each exercise be practiced slowly, coordinating movement with the breath, pausing motionless in each position and always with full concentration. Yoga teaches you to focus on breathing while you hold the poses. This attention to breath is calming, it dissolves stress and anxiety. Yoga can help cure insomnia, as regular yoga practice leads to better and deeper sleep. Yoga can help fight fatigue and maintain your energy throughout the day. Yoga is an effective treatment for a variety of autoimmune diseases because it can reduce the symptoms of these diseases often cause, such as stiffness, malaise, fatigue, and weakness. Even children can benefit from yoga. Those with attention deficit disorder and hyperactivity can learn to relax and get control by using yoga breathing and yoga asanas. Yoga has been used to help heal victims of torture or other trauma. Because yoga is a form of meditation, it results in a sense of inner peace and purpose, which has far-reaching health benefits. Peace of Mind, Consciousness and Soul To live in harmony with oneself and the environment is the wish of every human. However, in modern times greater physical and emotional demands are constantly placed upon many areas of life. The result: more and more people suffer from physical and mental tension such as stress, anxiety, insomnia, and there is an imbalance in physical activity and proper Exercise. This why of methods and techniques for the attainment and improvement of health, as well as physical, mental and spiritual harmony is of great importance, and it is exactly in this respect that "Yoga in Daily Life" comprehensively offers an aid to help one's self. Throughout the many years that I have been active in western countries, I have become familiar with the modern lifestyle and the physical and psychological problems faced by the people of today. The knowledge and experience I gained led me to develop the system of "Yoga in Daily Life". It is systematic and graduated, integrating all areas of life and offering something valuable for each phase of life. Regardless of age or physical constitution, this system opens the classical path of Yoga to all. In developing this system to accommodate the needs of today's people, much consideration was given to the conditions within modern society without losing the originality and effect of the ancient teachings.

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LITERATURE AND REPRESENTATION OF CULTURES OF VIOLENCE: THE THEME OF VIOLENCE IN AMITAV GHOSH'S 'THE SHADOW LINES'

DR. SANDEEP A. KATOLE,
Head, Dept. of English,
Nehru Mahavidyalaya,
Nerparsopant.

ABSTRACT:-
India has so many stories to tell about the past, present and the future. It is true that a nation is not there if it is not part of one's own consciousness. A nation does not exist as a physical entity, but lives by and speaks to us through the culture-soul. The present paper is intended to examine Amitav Ghosh's treatment of nationalism in "The Shadow Lines" (1988), which as a memory novel, sketches few historical events like the freedom movement in Bengal, the Second World War and the Partition of India in 1947 and the communal riots in Bangladesh and India. In this novel, Ghosh describe concept of nationalism in Indian. The fervent nationalism upheld by grandmother is put to question and re-analysis. Ghosh explores the unreality and invalidity of traditional identity constructions such as nation and nationalism. Amitav Ghosh's "The Shadow Line" focusses on the meanings and shades of political nuances in contemporary life. The quest for political freedom, violence in modern life are aptly delineated in the novel.

Keywords: Postcolonial, Nationalism, Violence. The Shadow Line, Political Freedom

Introduction:-
Written in the voice of a faceless and nameless narrator, *The Shadow Lines* is a novel which carries a moving discourse on the concept of nation, of borders and of the idea of freedom by using violence as an omnipresent, yet often neglected theme. The novel revolves around numerous unnumbered lives of real people, unmarked and uncared for in the larger scheme of things in a war ravaged England and blood soaked Dhaka and Calcutta. The theme of violence *The Shadow Lines* is often overshadowed by the emphasis given on the concept of nation and subjective histories. However this seemingly unassuming theme is certainly of immense value: firstly by the virtue of being an important theme in itself and secondly in the function it plays in sustaining the entire structure of the book. It therefore acts as a matrix which being important in it also serves as a medium in which various ideas in the novel float about. The primordial form of violence which pervades the natural order of numerous other forms is the violence of human intervention inflicted on the natural order of things. The name of the book itself can be seen as the byproducts of violence - *The Shadow* being the violence in obstructing the path of light and *Lines* being the violence involved in the act of drawing borders where there aren't any.

The *'Shadow Lines'* which we have drawn along our countries is therefore in itself an act of violence. Once this form of violence is practiced and sanctioned by the logic of the majority.

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Women On The Horizon Of Social And Political Field
Dr. Madhukar D. Wate
 Assistant Professor, Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant, Dist. Yavatmal

Introduction
 The constitution of India guarantees several rights for Indian women who one as follows: prominent amongst these is equality before law for women. The state not to discriminate against any citizen on ground only religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. The state to make any special provision in favour of women and children, the state to direct its policy towards securing for men and women equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood, and equal pay for equal work for both men and women. With the advancement of society women's liberation movement is getting momentum and no country can afford to ignore the position of women in national life.
 Women's development is directly related with national development. Since that beginning of human civilization, women have been working always and everywhere in each society or the world and their skills are as old as human kind. The sphere of activities of women is no doubt larger and sides than that of men, almost in all the societies of the world. The roles of women could be broadly classified as "Breeder-Feeder and producer".
 Women have had to struggle continuously to establish their identity as independent individual in society. It is essential that besides enhancing their physical, mental and other capabilities, on an equal footing as men, they should be able to make their own decisions have equal access to opportunities in different fields and be looked upon as 'persons' not objects. This paper conceptualizes the issues of women empowerment through making her an agent of change for her own equivalence and studying the various domains where empowerment can be applied and discussed.

Objectives
 • To study the relatively short historical tradition of women's political participation and lack of experience in campaigning, public debate, exposure to media;
 • To study prevailing negative attitudes towards women's participation in public life, lack of confidence and support for female candidates and politicians on the part of the electorate, including women;
 • To study the difficulty soot non experience in combining a political career with the traditional women's role in the family and often in society;
 • To study economic dependency or lack of financial means insufficient education in general and political education in particular.
 • To study Women's reluctance or diffidence to participate in politics, particularly at a high level! "Constitutional Provisions for Political Empowerment of Women" by Dasarathi Bhuyan begins with analyze the views of Political Empowerment of Women. Women not only in India but also all over the world have been considered holding inferior status to men. Gender division sandwiched between the male and female sex has been used over the times by various societies for assigning her work depending upon their position, in spite of freedom and equality granted to women in employment, voting and contesting elections. women's involvement in elected decision making bodies have remained about not only lots but in a number of events they one deprived from it. For this, an initiative was taken in 1988 for the purpose of giving reservation of seats to women in urban and rural local self-government bodies. The 73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment Acts passed in 1992 and implemented in 1993 have afforded for 33 percent reservation of seats in all Panchayat Raj institutions and Municipalities. The same reservation is also provided in parliament and state legislatures. All major political parties in India, as well as manifestoes have promised to maintain reservations for women in Panchayats and State

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RECESSION and HRM Innovations
Dr.Pankaj Shyamlalji Vishwakarma
 M.Com., M.C.M., M.Phil. (Comm.), NET, Ph.D.
 Asstt. Prof. In Commerce
 Nehru Mahavidyalaya (Arts, Comm, Sci)
 Nerparsopant Distt.Yavatmal (M.S.)

ABSTRACT
 Recession affects many factors; it affects the export, Slowdown of the industrial production, which result into slowdown of growth.
 Human resource management is responsible for how people are treated in organizations. It is responsible for bringing people into the organization, helping them perform their work, compensating them for their labours, and solving problems that arise. Recession presents a very difficult time for any existing organization in today's corporate world and no company is exempted from this truth. The biggest challenge for companies and especially Human Resource in this economy downturn is to survive and to remain competitive, companies reorganized and reengineered to reduce waste. Recession poses unique challenges to the HR department. HRM strategies & innovations providing a wide selection of employees, employers, customers, suppliers etc. in all ranges. This paper outlines the transformation of HRM strategies and innovations in Asia. Beginning with its inception, the paper is progresses towards its various HRM functions like recruitment and selection of employee, training and development, compensation and benefits, growth of Human communication. This paper also highlights HRM strategies to counter intensified competition and external conditions like global economic recession, the resultant credit crunch and its impact on employee performance.

Keywords: - Human Resource Management, recession

1.0 INTRODUCTION:-
 As recession is a macroeconomic term. The said term is significant decline in general economic activity. It results into economic decline, as reflected by GDP such as a rise in unemployment. However, the said bureau reflects that National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), which officially declares recessions. The decline in economic activity such as in real GDP, real income, employment, industrial production, and wholesale-retail sales.

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Global Slowdown – Slowdown of Growth


Dr. Pankaj Shyamalji Vishwakarma
M.Com., M.C.M., M.Phil.(Comm.), NET, Ph.D.
Asstt. Prof. In Commerce
Nehru Mahavidyalaya (Arts, Comm, Sci)
Nerparsopant Disstt.Yavatmal (M.S.)

Abstract
Current Scenario: World Bank slashes its economic forecast on high inflation, rising interest rates and Russia's invasion of Ukraine. World Bank's latest forecast points to a "sharp, long-lasting slowdown". Growth pegged at 1.7 percent. Recession affects many factors; it affects the export, Slowdown of the industrial production, which result into slowdown of growth. Human resource management is responsible for how people are treated in organizations. It is responsible for bringing people into the organization, helping them perform their work, compensating them for their labours, and solving problems that arise. Recession presents a very difficult time for any existing organization in today's corporate world and no company is exempted from this truth. The biggest challenge for companies and especially Human Resource in this economy downturn is to survive and to remain competitive, companies reorganized and reengineered to reduce waste. Recession poses unique challenges to the HR department. HRM strategies & innovations providing a wide selection of employees, employers, customers, suppliers etc. in all ranges This paper outlines the transformation of HRM strategies and innovations in Asia. Beginning with its inception, the paper is progresses towards its various HRM functions like recruitment and selection of employee, training and development, compensation and benefits, growth of Human communication, This paper also highlights HRM strategies to counter intensified competition and external conditions like global economic recession, the resultant credit crunch and its impact on employee performance.
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What is a Recession?
 It is a term that describes a period of economic decline in a country. It is a temporary phase where we will see a decline in trade, industrial activity, employment, etc. Generally, when the GDP (gross domestic product) of a country sees a decline for at least two consecutive financial quarters we can identify this phase as a recession in the economy. So during the period of recession, the economic performance of the entire country stagnates. Businesses across the country will suffer the effects of the recession. The government too will be helpless to an extent. Take for example the global recession of 2007-2008. It started due to the housing market fiasco in the USA, but the global economy suffered and its adverse effects were seen in India as well.
Results of a Recession
 Some factors have been identified that may cause an economic slowdown in a country that ultimately results in a recession.
 1) High Bank Rates: When the rate of interest is very high, there is not much liquidity in the market. So the levels of investment will fall, causing an economic slowdown. We saw this in 1980 in the USA, when the rates were raised to battle stagflation. But instead, this resulted in a recession.
 2) Stock Market: In a bear market, investors will pull money out of the stock market. This will drain capital out of the businesses and cause an economic slowdown. Crashes in the stock market are very harmful to the economy.

Email Id's:- airjpramod@gmail.com Or aayushijournal@gmail.com
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ROLE OF HR IN EMPLOYEE MANAGEMENT DURING RECESSION

Dr. Pankaj Shyamalji Vishwakarma
M.com., M.C.M., M.Phil.(Com), NET, Ph.D
Nehru Mahavidyalaya (Arts, Com., Sci)
Yavatmal
Mob. No. –9890342313

Abstract :
Human resource management is responsible for how people are treated in organizations. It is responsible for bringing people into the organization, helping them perform their work, compensating them for their labours, and solving problems that arise. Recession presents a very difficult time for any existing organization in today's corporate world and no company is exempted from this truth. The biggest challenge for companies and especially Human Resource in this economy downturn is to survive and to remain competitive, companies reorganized and reengineered to reduce waste. Recession poses unique challenges to the HR department. HRM strategies & innovations providing a wide selection of employees, employers, customers, suppliers etc. in all ranges This paper outlines the transformation of HRM strategies and innovations in Asia. Beginning with its inception, the paper is progresses towards its various HRM functions like recruitment and selection of employee, training and development, compensation and benefits, growth of Human communication, This paper also highlights HRM strategies to counter intensified competition and external conditions like global economic recession, the resultant credit crunch and its impact on employee performance.

Keywords : Human Resource Management, recession

Introduction :
 HRM Innovations in Recession "The recession is about the creative Human Resources Management. The HRM Function is asked to bring new ideas, to change the HRM Processes and to develop or change the procedures and this effort has to be cheap or it has to cut the costs of the organization. The HRM Innovation is easy in times of the business growth, but the recession is not good for big innovative HRM Initiatives. On the other hand, the top management understands the effort to innovate the HRM Processes better. The top management is in the search for the potential cost savings and they count every single penny brought by the line management. The HRM Costs are usually a very significant cost to the organization and the HRM Function has to be proactive. The HRM Function has to focus on unpopular innovations during the recession as the role of Human Resources during the recession is to save money to reorganize. The top management expects all the support

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पर होता है तथापि इसमें अनेक त्रुटियाँ उजागर हो चुकी हैं। ये त्रुटियाँ नयी नहीं हैं, ये अत्यन्त तीव्रता के साथ बढ़ रही हैं। केन्द्रीय स्तर पर आज जो अस्थिरता का दौर चल रहा है इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि भारतीय चुनावों में निर्धारित मापदण्डों एवं पारदर्शिता का अभाव है। अतः इस अस्थिरता से बचने के लिए सरकार को चुनावी निष्पक्षता पर जोर देनी चाहिए। आज चुनावी प्रक्रिया को ग्रहण इस लिए लग गया है कि राजनीति का अपराधीकरण एवं अपराध का राजनीतिकरण हो गया है।

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बैंड बैंक : के लिए एक अच्छा वैकल्पिक तंत्र दबावग्रस्त आस्तियों का समाधान

फिरोज प्यार साहाळा

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, वाणिज्य विभाग
नेहरू (कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान) महाविद्यालय,
नेरपरसोपंत जिल्हा, यवतमाळ

सार —

बैंक एक वित्तीय संस्थान है। जिसे जमा स्वीकार करने, उधार देने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी जाती है। पैसा और अन्य संबंधित गतिविधियों का प्रदर्शन। विभिन्न प्रकार से बैंक द्वारा प्राप्त जमा राशियाँ ग्राहकों को आगे ऋण के रूप में जनता में वितरित किया जाता है। अगर सब कुछ ठीक रहा तो ऋण की चुकौती नियमित है। और ऋण को मानक परिसंपत्ति के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है, लेकिन प्रतिकूल स्थिति में बड़ी संपत्ति बैंक के लिए भी एक बोझ बन सकती है, जिसमें कई कारणों से पुनर्भूतान नियमित नहीं होता है। कारण इन परिसंपत्तियों को घटिया और फलस्वरूप एनपीए (नैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियाँ) कहा जाता है। बढ़ते एनपीए की समस्या से निपटने के लिए लाभप्रदता और सुदृढ़ता को प्रभावित करने के उद्देश्य से बैंकिंग क्षेत्र, एक नए प्रकार के बैंक को बैंड बैंक कहा जाता है, की आवश्यकता की गई है। बैंड बैंक संदर्भित करता है। विशेष प्रकार के बैंकों के लिए जो मौजूदा बैंक से संकटग्रस्त संपत्तियाँ खरीदता है। तसूली और प्राप्ति। इन विशिष्ट संस्थाओं की स्थापित करने का मूल उद्देश्य पुस्तकों को मुक्त करना है। तेजी से ठीक होने के लिए उनका प्रबंधन करना। वर्तमान पेपर खराब बैंकों की आवश्यकता पर केंद्रित है, इसकी दुनिया भर में मूल और अनुप्रयोग। मे पहले से ही कार्य कर रहे विभिन्न नियामक तंत्र बढ़ते एनपीए की समस्या और

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भारतातील ई-कॉमर्स व्यवहारांवर कर आकारणी एक अन्वेषणात्मक अभ्यास

फिरोज पी साहाळा

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक वाणिज्य विभाग
नेहरू महाविद्यालय (कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान) नेरपरसोपंत जि.यवतमाळ

मोपचारा:

ई-कॉमर्स म्हणजे इंटरनेटवर केले जाणारे ग्राहक आणि व्यावसायिक व्यवहार आणि त्यापैकी एक आहे. भारतातील सर्वात विस्तारणारी आणि नफा कमावणारी बाजारपेठ. आता विवसागमिक प्रत्येक स्टार्टअपवर काम सुरू होते. ई-कॉमर्स मॉडेलचे व्यापकता यात ऑनलाइन - ट्रेडिंग, ऑन लाईन खरेदी, ऑन लाईन पेमेंट, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक यांचा समावेश होतो. तिथी हस्तांतरण आणि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डेटा एक्सचेंज, सर्व आर्थिक व्यवहारांची देवाणघेवाण हा एक आहे. ऑनलाइन व्यवहार नियंत्रित करणाऱ्या कर आकारणीच्या नियमांमधील संकल्पना आणि ते समजून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करा. भारत सरकार या उपक्रमांना प्रोत्साहन देते किंवा परवाना देते.

कि बर्ड - "ई-कॉमर्स, टॅक्सेशन, इंडिया टॅक्सेशन लॉ"

1. परिचय

परिस्थिती प्रमाणेच बस्तू आणि सेवा मधील व्यवहारांचे राष्ट्रीय सीमा आणि भौतिक स्वरूप पारंपारिक वाणिज्य व्यवहार, ई-कॉमर्सच्या त्रिआकलापांवर कर आकारणी अनेक समस्या निर्माण करते. सह सीमा ओलांडून इंटरनेटची प्रगल्भता, ई-कॉमर्स व्यवहारांमध्ये अशा ग्राहकांचा समावेश असू शकतो. एकापेक्षा जास्त देशांचे रहिवासी आहे, त्यामुळे शासन अशा व्यवहारांतून मिळणाऱ्या उत्पन्नावर इतर करा पेक्षा जास्त कर आकारला जाऊ शकतो. ऑनलाइन शासन फॉर इकॉनॉमिकच्या फिस्कल अफेअर्स समितीने तयार केलेली धोरणे सहकार्य आणि विकास ("OECD") ने तदस्थता ठळक केली; कार्यक्षमता; निश्चितता आणि साधेपणा; परिणामकारकता आणि निष्पक्षता; आणि ई-कॉमर्सच्या कर आकारणीसाठी मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे म्हणून लक्ष्यित व्यवहार भारतात, केंद्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर मंडळाने स्थापन केलेली उच्चाधिकार समिती ("HPC") ने सप्टेंबर 2001 मध्ये एक अहवाल सादर केला. अहवालाचा अभ्यास आणि आवश्यकतेवर विचार करण्यात आला. ई-कॉमर्स व्यवहारांसाठी स्वतंत्र कर व्यवस्था लागू करण्याची संबंधित. यांनी तयार केलेला अहवाल एचपीसीने वाढी सूट देऊनही ओईसीडीने घालून दिलेली तत्त्वे विचारात घेतली. तथापि, "तदस्थता" च्या तत्वावर आधारित, HPC ने कायम ठेवले की विद्यमान कायदे कर ई-करासाठी पुरेसे आहेत. वाणिज्य व्यवहार आणि ई-कॉमर्स व्यवहारांच्या कर आकारणीसाठी स्वतंत्र व्यवस्था आवश्यक नाही. ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्र सीदे आणि विक्रीने गजबजले आहे. पण जेव्हा कर आकारणी धोरणाचा विचार केला जातो, तेव्हा विशेषतः अर्थसंकल्पाच्या दिवशी, विविध क्षेत्रांचा विचार केला जातो.

2. ई-कॉमर्सची व्याख्या

यूनस्को आणि फर्मन यांच्या मते "इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कॉमर्स (ई-कॉमर्स) ची व्याख्या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक ट्रान्झमिशन माध्यम (दूरसंचार) एक्सचेंजमध्ये गुंतण्यासाठी, खरेदीसह आणि बस्तू आणि सेवांची विक्री ज्यांना भौतिक किंवा डिजिटलरित्या स्थानापारून ते स्थानापार्यंत वाहतूक आवश्यक आहे". ई-कॉमर्स म्हणजे संगणक-मध्यस्थ नेटवर्कवर पूर्ण केलेली कोणतीही बाटाघाटी ज्यामध्ये हस्तांतरण समाविष्ट आहे. बस्तू किंवा सेवा वापरण्यासाठी मालकी किंवा अधिकार, युरोपियन कमिशनच्या मते, ई-कॉमर्स ऑनलाइन उत्पादने खरेदी करण्यापेक्षा अधिक परिक्रमा करा. यात लूजचा एक विसंगत संघ समाविष्ट आहे. परिभाषित बर्न जे की खरेदी, बस्तूसाठी इंटरनेट वाऊन करणे आणि परिभाषित बर्न,

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Human resource management challenges, opportunities, and future organizational directions during COVID-19

Dr. Pankaj S Vishwakarma¹

(Assistant Professor at Nehru Mahavidyalaya Nerparsopaant, Dist. Yawatmal)

Mr. Vijay Pravinkumar Panjabi²

(Assistant Professor at VWS Arts, Science & Commerce College, Dhule)

Abstract

The COVID-19 has grandly shaken all organizations, creating a complex and challenging environment for managers and human resource management (HRM) practitioners, who need to find creative solutions to ensure the continuity of their companies and to help their employees to cope with this extraordinary crisis. This article is a general literature review, which aims at broadening the scope of management research, by exploring the impact of the COVID-19 on HRM practices. It identifies the main challenges and opportunities that have arisen from this new pandemic and it offers insights for managers and HRM practitioners into possible future organizational directions that might arise from these opportunities.

Keywords: COVID-19, Human resource management practices, organizational direction.

Introduction:

COVID-19 is an unprecedented health crisis that has strongly shaken the whole world, plunging it into great fear and uncertainty. It has heavily impacted economies, societies, employees, and organizations. Trying to recover from this economic shock, companies have started reopening in the mid of this ongoing pandemic, under extraordinary rules and a new functioning i.e. physical distancing in the workplace. This pandemic has obviously led to the emergence of a complex and challenging environment for managers and human resource management (HRM) practitioners who needed to find ingenious solutions to sustain their company's business and to help their employees to cope with the challenges of this unprecedented situation. In this context, there are very few studies on the impact of COVID-19 on HRM, its challenges, and its potential opportunities for HRM in organizations, whereas managers and HRM practitioners need relevant information that will help them to go through this crisis effectively and efficiently, to be able to support their employees and to sustain their company's business. Whence the importance, for the scientific community, to support organizations by providing relevant information related to this new pandemic. Therefore, the principal goal of this research is to investigate the impact of COVID-19 on HRM, to identify the main challenges and opportunities, and to provide insights into future directions in HRM. This article aims at broadening the scope of management research, considering the scarcity of papers on this topic.

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ROLE OF GURU IN YOGA	
DR. VISHNUL K. R. K.	DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, NEHRU MAHAVIDYALAYA, NERPARSOPANT, DIST. YAWATMAL (MS).
ABSTRACT	
<p>This paper will provide overview on ancient art and great science of Yoga which is attracting millions and millions of people across the globe. Its practice is blossoming and growing more and more every day and I hope that it will be useful. I wish to express my deepest gratitude to my familiar Personality Dr. Arun Khodaskar, Created Yoga department of Shree Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amravati, a true human being and follower of a great Mahayogi of Great Swami Kuvalyanand, Dr. Bhole, Dr. Gharote for his encouragement and assistance is an Indian spiritual guru who was previously Dr. Hanasheo Karbelkar, with the Principal of Science College, Dr. Khodaskar has established a number of students and teachers or one spiritual centers in Chikharidara, Dist. Amravati (MS) and awarded Shivchhatrapati, Adivasi Sevak, Yoga Bhushan Medal by the Government of Maharashtra.</p>	
KEYWORDS	
<p>INTRODUCTION: What is Yoga? According to the Maharishi Patanjali, Yoga means to control the subconscious / unconscious mind or control over the five types of Vritti (Bhumi) of the "Chitta" existing within the all people.</p> <p>HISTORY OF YOGA There is no consensus on the origins of Yoga and its origins are a matter of debate but we can say that Yoga developed in ancient India more than 5000 years ago. As per information available on the portal of Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India under "Public Diplomacy", "tentatively, the period between 500 B.C. - 800 A.D. is considered as the classical period which is also considered as the most fertile and prominent period in the history of Yoga. During this period, commentaries of Vyasa on Yoga Suttas and Bhagwat Gita etc. came into existence. This period can be mainly dedicated to two great religious teachers of India - Mahavir and Buddha". As per information available on the portal of Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India, Maharishi Patanjali, "The Father of Yoga" compiled and refined various aspects of Yoga systematically in his "Yoga Suttas" (aphorisms). He advocated the eight folds path of Yoga, popularly known as "Ashtanga Yoga".</p> <p>FUNDAMENTALS OF YOGA According to the Patanjali, Yoga Darshanam, the theory of Yoga is based on its Astanga or its eight parts which are as under:</p> <p>YAMA Ahimsa, Satya, Asteya, Brahmacharya and Aparigraha are the five Yama.</p>	
<p>NIYAMA Shaucha, Santosha, Tapa, Swadhyaya and IshwaraPranidhana are the five Niyam</p> <p>ASANA According to Hathyogapradeepika (Dr. Chamanlal Gautam, Sanskrit Sansathan, Bareilly 1982), the Munis and Yogis of India have mentioned numerous Asanas but Adinath Shiva have mentioned eighty four lakh Asanas out of which, eighty four are important and commonly in vogue and out of these 84, only four Asanas have been found more suitable. These four most important Asanas are Siddhasana (Perfect Posture), Padamasana (Lotus Posture), Simhasana (Lion Posture) and Bhadra Asana (Blessed Posture). Yogi Dharendra Brahmchari in Yogasana Vijnana (The Science of Yoga) described these Asana as under:</p> <p>SIDHHASANA (PERFECT POSTURE) Siddhasana (Perfect Posture) has been related as the foremost among the 84 lakh Asanas. It is possible to attain the ultimate heights of yoga through the practice of this Asana and thus to achieve all the perfections and siddhis (or supernatural faculties and self-realization) of yoga.</p> <p>There is no need of any other asana if one has mastered in the Siddhasana (Perfect Posture).</p> <p>PADAMASANA (LOTUS POSTURE) It is the Asana which must be practiced by all - men, women, children, old and young alike. The Yoga sitting in this Asana is lifted from the ground and is suspended in motion. It can be practiced by the Brahmins, the householders, Vanaprasthi or the Sanyasi. It is supposed to be perfected if the posture can be maintained for a period of 3 hours and 45 minutes in the present day fashion.</p>	

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@ Lokmanya Tilak Mahavidyalaya, Wani Dist. Yawatmal
4th & 5th February, 2023

वाशिम जिल्ह्यातील शेती: एक अभ्यास

पा.डॉ. विष्णू पांडुरंग कुटे
अर्थशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख
नेहरू महाविद्यालय
नेरपरसोपंत
जि. यवतमाळ

ABSTRACT
महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे एकूण ३६ जिल्हे असून प्रशासकीय सुविधेसाठी ते कोकण, पुणे, नाशिक औरंगाबाद, नागपूर व अमरावती या सहा महसुली विभागात विभागले आहेत. महाराष्ट्राच्या पूर्वकडील विस्तृत विभागास विदर्भ (नागपूर व अमरावतीमहसूल विभाग) म्हणतात. यातील अमरावती, अकोला, बुलढाणा, वाशिम व यवतमाळ या पाच जिल्ह्यांच्या प्रशासकीय विभागाला पश्चिम विदर्भ असे संबोधले जाते. पश्चिम विदर्भातील वाशिम जिल्हा १९ ते ४१ व २१ ते १३ उत्तर अक्षांस आणि १६ ते ३८ व ७७ ते ४४ पूर्व रेखांशावर स्थित आहे. जिल्ह्याच्या उत्तरेला अकोला आग्नेयेला यवतमाळ, दक्षिणेला हिंगोली व पश्चिमेला बुलढाणा जिल्ह्यांच्या सीमा आहेत. महाराष्ट्रात १ जुलै १९९८ रोजी अकोला जिल्ह्याचे विभाजन करण्यात येऊन अकोला व वाशिम हे दोन जिल्हे निर्माण झाले. वाशीम जिल्ह्याचे क्षेत्रफळ ४१९६ चौ. कि.मी. आहे.

भाग येतो. जिल्ह्याच्या उत्तर भागात कारंजा तालुक्यात बेंबळा नदीचा सखल भाग आहे.
2. अजिंठ्याचाडीगराळ प्रदेश :- जिल्ह्याच्या उत्तर आणि मध्य भागात अजिंठ्याचे डोंगर आहेत यामध्ये मालेगाव वाशिम, रिसोड, मंगळूळपीर व मन्नीरा या तालुक्यातील भाग येतो.

लोकसंख्या:- (२००१ च्या जनगणनेनुसार)
जिल्ह्यातील एकूण लोकसंख्या १०२०२१६ असून या पैकी ग्रामीण लोकसंख्या ८४१७७१ व नागरी लोकसंख्या १७८४४५ आहे. ग्रामीण व नागरी लोकसंख्येचे एकूण लोकसंख्येची असलेले प्रमाण अनुक्रमे ८२.५० टक्के व १७.५० टक्के इतके होते.
जमीन कापूर : जंगल प्रदेश ३७० रूके कि.मी. असून पेरलेले निव्वळ क्षेत्र ३५३८ चौ. कि.मी. आहे. ३५८५ चौ. कि.मी. मशागत योग्य जमिनेचे क्षेत्र आहे.
वाशीम जिल्ह्यातील सिंचनाचे स्रोत :- (२०००-२००१) वाशीम जिल्ह्यातील सिंचनाचा स्रोतामध्ये भूजल विहीरी, बोअरवेलस, तळे व इतर सूक्ष्म पृष्ठभागीय स्रोताचा समावेश होतो.
वाशीम जिल्ह्यातील जमीन धारक :-

नैसर्गिक रचना :-
वाशीम जिल्ह्यातील विविध भूरूपे आहेत. जिल्ह्याचा बराचसा भाग डोंगराळ पठारी आहे. वैनगंगा नदीच्या खोऱ्याचा सखल भाग जिल्ह्यात दक्षिण भागात आहे. नैसर्गिक रचनेवरून वाशीम जिल्ह्याचे पुढील विभाग पडतात -
1. नदऱ्यांचा सखल प्रदेश :- जिल्ह्याच्या दक्षिण भागात वैनगंगा नदीचा सखल प्रदेश आहे. यामध्ये रिसोड व वाशीम या तालुक्याचा काही अ.क्र. विभागही येतो.

अ.क्र.	विभाग	क्षेत्रफळ	सिंचनासाठी
१	भूजल विहीरी	१८५३८	४९४६९
२	बोअरवेलस	१५२	८२३
३	तळे	२८४६	४९९७
४	इतर सूक्ष्मपृष्ठभागीय स्रोत	१८९२	५४२४

एकूण सिंचनाखालील क्षेत्र ६०७१३

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**THE 16-WEEK YOGA PRACTICE'S IMPACT ON
RESPIRATORY FUNCTION**

**DR. VASISTHA A
KHODASKAR**
Director of Physical
Education & Sports
Nehru Mahavidyalaya,
Nerparsofant, Distt.
Yawatmal

ABSTRACT
The present work was planned to find effects of 10 weeks Yoga practice on some pulmonary function tests.
Methods: The present study was conducted on 40 subjects (30 males and 10 females) who came voluntarily as subjects for the project with written and informed consent. It was a prospective study on healthy volunteers from both sex of age between 20 to 65 years. Various Pulmonary function tests (PFTs) were measured. The instrument used was MEDSPIROK.
Results: Forced Vital Capacity (FVC), Forced Expiratory Volume during 1st second (FEV1), Peak Expiratory Flow Rate (PEFR) and Maximum Expiratory Pressure (MEP) were found to be increased in all subjects.
Conclusion: From this study we conclude that yoga practice can be advocated to improve respiratory efficiency for healthy individuals as well as an alternative therapy or as adjunct to conventional therapy in respiratory diseases.
Keywords: Yoga, FVC, FEV1, PEFR, MEP

Introduction
Yoga is an ancient Indian philosophical and religious tradition discipline designed to bring balance and health to the physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual dimensions of the individual. "Yoga" means union of our individual consciousness with the Universal Divine Consciousness in a super-conscious state known as Samadhi. Yoga is popular all over the world nowadays. It increases longevity and has therapeutic and rehabilitative effects. Yoga practice mainly consists of Asana (posture- a particular position of the body which contributes to steadiness of body and mind), Pranayama (to control the breathing in a superior and extra-ordinary way) and meditation. It produces consistent physiological changes and have sound scientific basis. Yoga have been shown to increase timed vital capacity, maximal voluntary ventilation, breath holding time, maximal inspiratory pressure and maximal expiratory pressure. Pranayama is an important component of yoga training. Pranayama (controlled breathing exercise) improves the airway reactivity in the asthmatic individuals. It was noted that high frequency breathing exercise resulted in more than 10 fold increase in expired minute ventilation. Many reports supported the beneficial effect of long-term

yoga training on pulmonary functions. It has been reported that yoga practice an hour per day, for 12 weeks resulted significant increment in the forced vital capacity (FVC), forced expiratory volume during 1st second (FEV1) and peak expiratory flow rate (PEFR). In a study with subjects between the ages of 40 to 65 years with no previous yoga experience, 80 % showed improvement in breath holding time after the completion of an intensive yoga program. Urbanization and resultant environmental pollution affect the respiratory system also. With great advances in technology in recent years in medical instrumentation, the pulmonary function tests have come to assume a central place in pulmonary medicine. Pulmonary function tests permits an accurate and reproducible assessment of the functional state of respiratory system. Effect of yogic practices on respiratory function has been an important area of research for decades. Practicing yoga, in addition to its contribution in the improvement of pulmonary ventilation and gas exchange, helps in the prevention, cure and rehabilitation of many respiratory illnesses by improving ventilatory function.
Methodology

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RECENT ADVANCES IN YOGIC THERAPY AND PRACTICES

DR. VASISTHA A. KHODASKAR DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION & SPORTS, NEHRU MAHAVIDYALAYA, NERPARSOPANT DIST. YAVATMAL (MS).

ABSTRACT:
Yoga is being looked upon as prime therapy for stress/lifestyle disorders due to stress and wrong lifestyle. According to yoga, disintegration due to the mental disturbance is nothing but the disease. Stress is produced when there is a negative interaction between the self-projection and environment. Women having stronger and positive marital relationship with their husband were less affected. Yoga as a therapy. Although Yogic practices not only help in maintaining the health by removing health problems but also establishes the mental peace and a sense of well-being. The yogic therapy helps us to get healed completely due to its holistic approach. Yoga has been included in Ayurveda and naturopathy as a supporting part of therapy. Now it has been almost established that regular yoga practice helps in the management of above lifestyle disorders. That is why all the stress management programs include yoga.

KEYWORDS:
YOGA THERAPY, STRESS, DISEASE, AYURVEDA, NATUROPATHY.

INTRODUCTION:-
In this 21st century, Yoga is being looked upon as the prime therapy for human sufferings due to stress and wrong lifestyle. We have successfully controlled the diseases like Malaria, Typhoid, Small pox, Tuberculosis arising out of infections, caused by germs, bacteria, virus etc. but doctors and scientists have realized that in spite of good number of medicines, most sophisticated diagnostic tools and other medical facilities, it is difficult to cure the patients suffering from stress/lifestyle disorders such as, Hypertension, Hyper-acidity, insomnia, Heart diseases, Diabetes, Asthma, Arthritis, spondylitis etc. with the conventional line of treatment. These diseases are more hazardous than usual infectious diseases. The human existence has been challenged by these germless diseases.

CONCEPT OF HEALTH
Health does not mean only absence of disease but a jubilant feeling of well-being at physical, mental, social and of course at a spiritual level. Ayurveda says, when all the systems remain in equilibrium and the mind, organs and the soul are in a pleasant condition, it is considered as health. Happiness comes from within and does not depend on material gain or physical enjoyment (Nagarathna¹). That is why the mental health is very important. Disturbances at the mental level can alter the neuro-musculo-glandular mechanism of the body. It can also disturb the autonomic balance and hence the vital regulatory systems like cardio-vascular system and endocrine system. Therefore happiness and contentment are essential components of health.

CONCEPT OF DISEASE
According to yoga, disintegration due to the mental disturbance is nothing but the disease. This is the age of speed, competition, too much workload, addiction, tension and stress. Modern technology has given us innumerable luxurious gadgets with which we think that we shall be happier and more comfortable. But now we have realized that this Western materialistic culture cannot bring peace and happiness. On the contrary it is adding more problems to our life. Out of dissatisfaction, frustration and dejection, stress is produced when there is a negative interaction between the self-projection and the surrounding environment. The self-projection is influenced by our modern lifestyle, which is mainly influenced on account of our cravings, desires, likes and dislikes, attitudes, ambitions, beliefs, negative emotions, competition, hopes and failures.

THE MODERN LIFESTYLE
The way we eat, perform the exercises, take rest, play, behave with others, think, plan, sleep are all included under 'Life-style'. Most of the time, in a quest of maximum earning for the fulfillment of our desires, we choose wrong life-style. Improper diet and its irregular timings, mental tensions, inadequate rest and sleep, addiction, physical exertion and absence of exercise, are some of the components of the wrong life-style. The number of patients suffering from mental disorders is increasing day by day. This is the outcome of the present-day life style. The mental disturbance and the unrest manifests on the physical level.

The adverse environmental conditions, social, political and economic situation are also constantly influencing us. As a result, the stress is generated. If we are unable to cope up with the stress, slowly our mental balance is

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YOGA AND MENTAL HEALTH: APPLYING YOGA PHILOSOPHY FOR WELL-BEING

DR. SANDEEPA K. KATOLE HEAD, DEPT. OF ENGLISH & ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, NEHRU MAHAVIDYALAYA, NERPARSOPANT, DIST. YAVATMAL (MAHARASHTRA).

ABSTRACT:
Indian Philosophy is a term that refers to schools of philosophical thought that originated in the Indian subcontinent. Over the ages there has been continuity to enlarge this field of philosophical enquiry, which as lead to a wide range of scriptures and systems of philosophy. The Yoga School, which was founded by Patanjali, was closely allied with Samkhya, and accepts its epistemology and metaphysics it was introduced by Patanjali in the 2nd century BC. The Practice of Yoga as a discipline had been done since ancient times. However, since its alliance with the Samkhya, it tried to develop a specific philosophy of its own, which would be in harmony with the Samkhya Philosophy. Though the popular understanding of Yoga equates it with just the asanas, there are eight steps prescribed for its practice, which emphasize internal and external cleansing, self-discipline physical fitness, and meditation, which result in alertness and mental strength. Yoga as a term used for a system of abstract meditation or mental abstraction. Someone who practices yoga or follows the yoga philosophy with a high level of commitment is called a yogi or yogini. Virtually everyone can see physical benefits from yoga, and its practice can also give psychological benefits, such as stress reduction and a sense of well-being, and spiritual benefits, such as a feeling of connectedness with God or Spirit, or a feeling of transcendence. Mental stress is an important part of our life. It is the biggest challenge to live a life without stress and to continue with the peace of mind. In this paper it is an attempt to made the discuss yoga philosophy in present day intellectual world as well its application to maintain human well-being.

KEYWORDS:
YOGA, SAMKHYA PHILOSOPHY, DISCIPLINE.

PHILOSOPHY OF YOGA:
"The word Yoga comes from a Sanskrit root which means 'to go to trance, to meditate.'" Others however derive it from a root which means to join and Yoke in English is said to be the same word as Yoga. Both roots are feasible in the case of the root to join, Yoga would mean the science that teaches the method of joining the human soul with God. The philosophy of Patanjali is essentially dualistic. The Ivas or Purusas or human egos are separate individual entities and exist from eternity; so is also Prakriti and so also Ishwara or God. It thus believes in there Eternal co-existent principles, the God, the Man and the Matter.¹ The famous phrase Astanga Yoga is an important part Yoga philosophy. In this five are sterna, as if, compared to last three. The eight angas are as given below:

1. Practice Yama or Restraint, i.e. be moral. This restraint or Yama consists of five sub-divisions-(a) does not kill or injure any being. Be kind to all. Ahimsa, (b) Speak and act truth; (c) Steal not, nor acquire illicit gains, (d) Practice continence and celibacy, (e) Be not avaricious. These are universal rules.
2. Niyama or Observance. This is also five-fold -(a) Be clean in body and mind, (b) Be contented, (c) Practice asceticism and austerity, (d) Study sacred books, Be devoted to God.
3. The third Anga of Yoga is Asana or Posture.
4. The fourth Anga of Yoga is the much abused Pranayama or regulation of breath.
5. The fifth Anga of yoga is Pratyahara or Abstraction.

All the above five are Baharanga or the external. The internal yoga which has to deal with the mind and mind also consists of the last three Angas- Dharna, Dhyana and Samadhi. When the stage of catalepsy is reached, the Yogi fixes his mind on any particular portion of his body. This holding the mind in a particular part is dharna or concentration. The continuation of the mental effort to keep the mind there is Dhyana or meditation. This meditation (Dhyana) turns into samadhi or contemplation when the Self is lost as if it were, the objects of meditation alone remains in the mind and shines out alone.

In other words we can summaries Yoga as a spiritual effort to attain perfection through strict control of the body and the mind. This control to be effected by a special stem of physical culture and spiritual discipline. This was the mission of the Yoga.³ The aim is to reach perfection through a state of ecstasy in which the soul or self- the "I"-ness completely separated from the surrounding physical world of reality.

YOGA AS A PART OF INDIA PSYCHOLOGY:
While defining Indian Psychology we can say that Psychology in the Indian Tradition is an 'inner discipline in search of realizing truth and perfection in the human condition. The goal is to find oneself in an unconditioned

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१९९४ पर्यंत सुमारे २५ वर्षे सेवा केली आहे. जातीनिर्मूलनाच्या कार्यात ते सतत सक्रीय सहभागी असतात त्यांना जातीविरहीत समाजरचना हवी आहे समाजातून जातीभेद नष्ट व्हावेत म्हणून त्यांची धडपड असते विविध कार्यक्रमाद्वारे जातीयतेचे निर्मूलन करण्यासाठी प्रबोधनात्मक व्याख्याने देत आहेत. समाजात वावरत असताना समाजातील लोकांमध्ये जातीयता पाळू नका असे विचार ते देतच असतात.

समारोप :

व्यक्तीची प्रतिमा जात, धर्म व वंशावरून नाहीतर कर्मावरून ठरविली पाहिजे हा डॉ. वाघमारे सरांच्या चिंतनाचा मुळ गाभा आहे. धर्मभेद, जातीभेद व लिंगभेद यामुळे व्यक्तीला प्रतिष्ठा व न्याय मिळू शकत नाही. याचे निर्मूलन करण्यासाठी व्यापक प्रमाणात जनजागृती करून लोकशाही बळकट व्हावी असे डॉ. वाघमारे सरांना वाटते. सामाजिक परिवर्तनासाठी जी प्रेरणा लागते, ती प्रेरणा व सामाजिक समस्यांचे अचूक वेध घेण्याची आकलन शक्ती वाघमारे सरांच्या लिखाणातून आढळते त्यांचे सामाजिक कार्य निश्चितच कृतीपूर्ण व प्रेरणादायी आहे.

संदर्भसूची :

१. तंगावर म. ई. विचारवंत जनार्दन वाघमारे, मुक्तरंग प्रकाशन, लातूर पहिली आवृत्ती ११ नोव्हेंबर २०१४, पृ. ४४
२. देशपांडे एस.एल., वाडीकर शैलजा, आचार्य, क्रिएटिव्ह पब्लिकेशन्स नांदेड २००८, पृ. १९.
३. वाघमारे जनार्दन, समाजपरिवर्तनाच्या दिशा, साकेत प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद १९९५ पृ. १४६.
४. वाघमारे जनार्दन, चिंतन एका नगराध्यक्षाचे, भूमी प्रकाशन लातूर, २००६, पृ. २०७
५. तंगावर म. ई. विचारवंत जनार्दन वाघमारे, मुक्तरंग प्रकाशन, लातूर पहिली आवृत्ती ११ नोव्हेंबर २०१४, पृ. ३७
६. बालुरे नंदकुमार, शिक्षणतज्ञ डॉ. जनार्दन वाघमारे निर्मल प्रकाशन, नांदेड प्रथमावृत्ती ०१ जानेवारी २०००, पृ. ५३

□□□

१८५० ते १९५० या शंभर वर्षांच्या कालखंडातील स्त्रीयांच्या साहित्यातील स्वजाणीव

डॉ. प्रवीण बनसोड
मराठी विभाग प्रमुख,
नेहरू महाविद्यालय, नेरपरसोपंत, जि. यवतमाळ

१८५० च्या आसपास निर्माण झालेल्या समाजप्रबोधनाच्या आणि ज्ञानदानाच्या लढेमध्ये स्त्री महत्त्वाचा घटक होता. ज्ञानाचे महत्त्व नव्यानेच पटले होते. साहाजिकच स्त्रीयांच्या प्रबोधनात स्त्री शिक्षण अग्रक्रमाने येणारा कळीचा प्रश्न ठरला. वृत्तपत्र, नियतकालिकांतून स्त्रीविषयक लेखन नियमितपणे, सातत्याने येऊ लागले. स्त्री नियतकालिकांतील एक विषय या स्थितीकडून एक लेखक या टप्प्याकडे विकास होण्यास मध्ये काही काळ जाणे अपरिहार्य होत स्त्रीने शिक्षण घेणे, लिहायला शिकणे, आपल्या मनातील विचार आपल्या भाषेत लिहिणे, ते प्रसिद्ध होणे, या विकासासाठी काही काळ वाट बघणे गरजेचेच होते. या काळातील स्त्रियांचे लेखन सुरळीक, अपवादरहित होते. १८६३ मध्ये साताई तांबवेकरांचे चंद्रप्रभा विरहवर्णन हे पुस्तक प्रसिद्ध झाले. परंतु हे लेखन ललित स्वरूपाचे होते. पुस्तकाच्या पहिल्या पानावर लेखिकेने वाचकांना आवाहन केले होते. पुस्तककृती स्त्री जाती आहे. म्हणून प्रथम वाचण्यापूर्वी योगे भरू नका साळूगाईचे निवेदन त्यांची मनःस्थिती स्पष्ट करणारे आहे. समाजाच्या विरोधाची भीती त्यातून व्यक्त होते. स्त्रीजीवनाचा गंभीरपणे विचार करून स्त्रीपुरुष समानतेचे आग्रही प्रतिपादन करणारे लेखन ताराबाई शिंदे यांनी १८८२ मध्ये स्त्रीपुरुषतुलना या प्रदीर्घ निबंधाच्या रूपाने केले. परंतु त्याकाळी ताराबाई शिंदे यांच्या पुस्तकाचा समाजात

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" Information Technology & Digital India "

--A Contribution to Digital Infrastructure, Digital Services, Digital Literacy"

Author :- Dr.Pankaj S. Vishwakarma

Asstt. Prof. in Comm. & IQAC Co-Ordinator

Neheru Mahavidyalaya (Arts, Comm, Sci), Nerparsopant, Dist. Yavatmal (M.S.)

Abstract :-

Information technology in India is an industry consisting of two major components: IT services and business process outsourcing (BPO). The sector has increased its contribution to India's GDP from 1.2% in 1998 to 7.5% in 2012.

In this regard the contribution of India's present prime minister Narendra Modi is appreciable. He gives the name it to be 'Digital India'.

Digital India has three core components. These include:

- To Create Digital Infrastructure
- To Provide Digital Services
- To Increase Digital Literacy

The Digital India Project having following nine pillars:-

- Broadband Highways
- Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity
- Public Internet Access Programme
- e-Governance – Reforming Government through Technology
- eKranti - Electronic delivery of services
- Information for All
- Electronics Manufacturing
- IT for Jobs

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Social Reformers of India and Their Contributions

Dr. Madhukar D. Wadate
Assistant Professor
Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant.
Dist. Yavatmal. (Maharashtra)
Email- m.wadate14@gmail.com
Mob. No- 8208534268

ABSTRACT:-

Any society consists of diverse and different types of persons; persons with other religions, different castes, different colors, different gender, different faiths, etc. And it is expected that they all should live in harmony and without discrimination; an ideal situation is when there is equality, freedom, and brotherhood among all sections of society.

However, human society all over the world shows that various types of exploitative practices are prevalent there; these practices originated due to human greed for power, authority, and superiority; such as so-called higher caste people would exploit so-called lower caste persons; a white would use a black; males would like to dominate females; believer of one religion would downgrade other religions, etc. These discriminatory and exploitative practices take the form of social evils in the long run and become a scar on the face of any civilized society. Every country in its history has had numerous bright individuals who would live and work for the progress and upliftment of the downtrodden persons in the society; due to their efforts, it became possible to abolish several extreme social evils such as racism, sati pratha, etc.

In this article, we will study the life and works of various great social reformers of India; we will also try to understand what a social evil is, its causes, who is a social reformer, etc.

Keywords:- traditions, beliefs and practices, religious reform, manifestation.