



ANTYODAY MAHAVIDYALAYA, DEVGRAM

Tah. Narkhed, Dist. Nagpur-441301 (M.S.)

CRITERION-III

Research, Innovations and Extension

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



ANTYODAY MAHAVIDYALAYA, DEVGRAM

Tah. Narkhed, Dist. Nagpur-441301 (M.S.)

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**3.3.1 Number of research papers
published per teacher in the Journals
notified on UGC CARE list during the
last five years
2019-2024**

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

Sr. No.	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the Teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal		
							Link to website of the Journal	Link to article / paper / abstract of the article	Is it listed in UGC Care list YES
2023-2024									
1	Impact of Moral Values in The Development of Students Life in Modern	DR. Devendra S. Bhongade	Library and Information Science	International Journal of Current Engineering and Scientific Research (IJCSR)	2024	2393-8374	Print	Print	Print
2	Importance of Sports in School Life	DR. Devendra S. Bhongade	Library and Information Science	International Journal of Scientific Research and Technology	2023	2395-602X	Print	Print	Print
3	Role of Artificial Intelligence in School Education	DR. Devendra S. Bhongade	Library and Information Science	International Journal of Scientific Research and Technology	2024	2393-8374	Print	Print	Print

4	Lord Budhha: Journey from sidharth Goutam to Budhhism	Dr. Yogesh M. Sarode	English	Ravindra Bharti University, Journal of Economics	2024	0975-802X	Print	Print	Print
5	Sentiments of Relocation in Bharti Muhkarji's Novel The Tigers Doughter: An Analysis	Dr. Yogesh Sarode	English	UTKAL	2023	0976-2132	Print	Print	Print
6	G-20 Samuh Aur Pradhanmantr i Narendra Modi Ka Drushtikon	Dr. Mangesh Acharya	Political science	Sanshodhak	2023	2394-5090	Print	Print	Print
7	The Impact of Russia - Ukrain Conflict on The Global Economy	Dr. Mangesh Acharya	Political science	Shodhprabha	2023	0974-8946	Print	Print	Print
8	The Impact of Russia - Ukrain Conflict on The Global Economy	Dr. Pranali Ingole	Political science	Shodhprabha	2023	0974-8946	Print	Print	Print
9	Vishwmanch Par Russia-Ukrain Sangharsh Me Bhart ki Bhumika	Dr. Mangesh Acharya	Political science	Shodhprabha	2023	0974-8946	Print	Print	Print

10	Varkari Sampraday Ani Aradhya Daivat Shri Vithhal	Dr. Pravin M. Gharpure	Marathi	SanshSodhak	2023	2394-5990	Print	Print	Print
11	Vardha Nadichya Pariprectashat il Manvee Jeevan	Dr. Pravin M. Gharpure	Marathi	Tifan Research Journal	2023	2231-573X	Print	Print	Print
12	Status of Health System in Wardha District: Role and Contribution of Asha Health Workers	Dr. Raju Shirame	Economics	Journal of Xidian University, China	2024	1001-2400	https://ugc.care.unipune.ac.in/Apps1/User/LR/Login?ReturnUrl=%2FApps1%2FUser%2FWebA%2FCAREList	https://ugc.care.unipune.ac.in/Apps1/User/LR/Login?ReturnUrl=%2FApps1%2FUser%2FWebA%2FCAREList	https://ugc.care.unipune.ac.in/Apps1/User/LR/Login?ReturnUrl=%2FApps1%2FUser%2FWebA%2FCAREList
13	Poor Community and Poverty in the US: Government Plans and Priorities	Dr. Raju Shirame	Economics	Journal For Basic Science	2024	1006-8341	https://fzgjckxb.com/volume-23-issue-7-2023/	https://fzgjckxb.com/volume-23-issue-7-2023/	https://fzgjckxb.com/volume-23-issue-7-2023/
14	Hindu Economics Self relint India and Vishw Guru: New Education Policy, Third Path of Uniersal	Dr. Raju Shirame	Economics	Muktshabd Journal	2024	2347-3150	Print	Print	Print

	Welfare								
15	Strength of Indian Economy and Indias Performance on the Global Stage	Dr. Raju Shirame	Economics	Heritage Research Journal	2024	0474-9030	https://heritage-research-journal.com/	Print	Print
16	Role of Agricultural sector in Rural Development of India	Dr. Raju Shirame	Economics	Strad Research	2024	ISSN 0039-2049	Print	Print	Print
17	Walter W. Rostows Theory of Economic Development; "Stages of development with Impact on The Indian Economy, Developing Countries and Under developing economy	Dr. Raju Shirame	Economics	Journal of Xidian University, China	2024	1001-2400	https://doi.org/10.37896/jxu17.7/002	https://doi.org/10.37896/jxu17.7/002	https://doi.org/10.37896/jxu17.7/002
18	Evaluation of Students Performance Using Fuzzy	Dr. Trupti Thakre	Mathematics	Muktshabd Journal	2024	2347-3150	Print	Print	Print

	TOPSIS Algorithm								
19	Sinchayi pariyojnavo ke tahat warud aur morshi taluka me kisano ki aarthik aur samajik stithi ka samikshatmak adhyayan	Mr. Ankush Bobade	Commerce	Satraachee Foundation, Patna	2023 Sep	2348-8425	<u>Print</u>	<u>Print</u>	<u>Print</u>
20	Bharat- America sambandh तथा bhavishyatil rananiti	Dr. Mangesh Acharya	Political science	Vichar manthan	2024	2347-9639	<u>Print</u>	<u>Print</u>	<u>Print</u>
	Total- 19								
	2022-2023								
1	Feministic Perspective in Anita Desai's Novel Clear light of day	Dr. Yogesh Sarode	English	online Journal IJFANS	2022	2320-7876	Print	Print	Print

2	Struggle and Changing Identity of Immigrants in Jhumpa Lahiri's Novel The Namesake	Dr. Yogesh Sarode	English	online Journal IJFANS	2022	2319-1775	Print	Print	Print
3	Reflection of Ethos and pathos in Arvind Adiga's Novel The White Tiger: An Analytical Study	Dr. Yogesh Sarode	English	Journal PHALANX	2023	2320-7698	Print	Print	Print
4	Importance of Sports in School Life	Dr. Yogesh Sarode	English	IJSRST	2023	2395-602X	Online	Online	Online
5	Global position of gender equality in India: A comparative study	Dr. Mangesh Acharya	Political science	WASETIJLPS	2023	91950263	Print	Print	Print
6	A Political Analytical Evaluation of Religion Influence on Indian Politics	Dr. Mangesh Acharya	Political science	WASETIJLPS	2023	91950263	Online	Online	Online
7	Inter-State relations Durring The Global Pandemic	Dr. Mangesh Acharya	Political science	Journal Archaeology Of Egypt	2023	1567-214X	Online	Online	Online

8	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Ani Bharti Sanvidhanatil Mulbhut Adhikar	Dr. Mangesh Acharya	Political science	Sanshodhak	2023	2394-5990	Print	Print	Print
9	Gramin kathakar – Ashok koutik koli	Dr. Pravin M. Gharpure	Marathi	Sanshodhak	2023	2394-5990	Print	Print	Print
10	Bharti Samajsudhark anche Samajik karya	Dr. Pravin M. Gharpure	Marathi	Sanshodhak	2023	2394-5990	Print	Print	Print
11	Rastriy shaikshanik Dhoran 2020 ani prachin bharti shikshan	Dr. Pravin M. Gharpure	Marathi	Sanshodhak	2023	2394-5990	Print	Print	Print
12	Vostro: India – Russia Trade Facilitation & New Browning Options for International Trade	Dr. Raju Shrirame	Economics	Jornal of Basic Science	2023	1006-8341	Online	Online	Online
13	The Global Level of Indian Economy & The Group of Developed countries: Roles And	Dr. Raju Shrirame	Economics	Sambodhi	2023	2249-6661	Print	Print	Print

	Strategies								
14	A Metal/Solvent /Additive Free Compliant Route to Ullmann-Type C N Coupling using Ionic Liquid Entangled Porphyrin Heterogeneous Photocatalysis	Miss Shital Haribhau Barange	Chemistry	Chemistry Select	2022	arch Article doi.org/10.1002/s	online	file:///C:/Users/PCS/Downloads/3-S%20H%20barange-2022-Wiley-%20C%20N%20Coupling.pdf	file:///C:/Users/PCS/Downloads/3-S%20H%20barange-2022-Wiley-%20C%20N%20Coupling.pdf
15	Visible-Light Aided C H activation: Metal/Base-Free Generation of C C bonds using Porphyrin Photocatalysis	Miss Shital Haribhau Barange	Chemistry	Chemistry Select	2022	arch Article doi.org/10.1002/	arch Article doi.org/10.1002/	file:///C:/Users/PCS/Downloads/4-S%20H%20barange-2022-Wiley-C%20H%20activation.pdf	file:///C:/Users/PCS/Downloads/4-S%20H%20barange-2022-Wiley-C%20H%20activation.pdf

16	Selective and Greener Route in Synthesis of Industrially Important Alkyl Acrylates by Porphyrin Photocatalyst Comprising 1,2,4-Triazole-based Ionic Liquid	Miss Shital Haribhau Barange	Chemistry	Catalysis Letters	2022	Catalysis Letters (2023) 153:3187–3208 https://doi.org/10.1007/s10562-022-04236-4		Catalysis Letters (2023) 153:3187–3208 https://doi.org/10.1007/s10562-022-04236-4	Catalysis Letters (2023) 153:3187–3208 https://doi.org/10.1007/s10562-022-04236-4
17	Visible-light mediated sustainable route for conversion of biomass derived levulinic acid to value added compounds by porphyrin photocatalyst	Miss Shital Haribhau Barange	Chemistry	Catalysis Today	2022	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cattod.2022.08.013 1	www.elsevier.com/locate/cattod	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cattod.2022.08.013 1	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cattod.2022.08.013 1
18	Solvent/metal-free benzimidazolium-based carboxyl-functionalized porphyrin photocatalysts for the room-temperature alkylation of amines under the irradiation	Miss Shital Haribhau Barange	Chemistry	Catalysis Science & Technology	2022	Catalysis Science & Technology	DOI: 10.1039/d2cy00846g rsc.li/catalysis	DOI: 10.1039/d2cy00846g rsc.li/catalysis	DOI: 10.1039/d2cy00846g rsc.li/catalysis

	of visible light								
19	A Study of Best Practices in University	Mr. Devendra wasade	Library	Sanshodhak	2022	2394-5990	Print	Print	Print
20	Violence against women during covid-19 pandemic	Miss. Pranali Ingole	Sociology	Sanshodhak	2022	2394-5990	Print	Print	Print
21	Web-based library service in different sections of academic library: An overview	Dr. Denevdra Bhongade	Principal	Sanshodhak	2023	2394-5990	Print	Print	Print
Total - 21									
2021-2022									
1	Transition to the Indian Economy: Impact, Cycle & Successful Resotation Trails	Dr. Raju G. Shrirame	Economics	IJAEMA	Dec-21	0886-9367	Print	Print	Print
2	International Monatory Fund: Indian & Chainese Economy & Economic Development	Dr. Raju G. Shrirame	Economics	IJAEMA	Aug-21	0886-9367	Print	Print	Print

3	The Role Of ICT Technology in Higher Education System	Dr. Raju G. Shirame	Economics	IJAEMA	Nov-21	0886-9367	Print	Print	Print
4	Indian Economy : Growth Rates & New Economics Prespectives	Dr. Raju G. Shirame	Economics	IJAEMA	Oct-21	0886-9367	Print	Print	Print
5	Maharashtratil gram panchayat nivadnuk-2021: ek rajkiy vishleshan (visheshta nagpur jilhyachya sandarbhat)	Dr. Mangesh G. Acharya	Political Science	AksharWangmay UGC Care Listed, International Research Journal,special Issue, Volume - VII Interdiciplanary View on socio-Economics, Educational, Management,, Envirnment, research, language and Sustabable Development in Covid- 19 Pandemic Situation	2021-2022	ISSN : 2229-4929	Print	Print	Print
6	Pakistan v dahshatvadi sanghatnache sambandh ani bhartatil dahshatvad	Dr. Mangesh G. Acharya	Political Science	NIU International Journal of Human Rights, A UGC CARE Listed Journal, Special Issue Volume 8 (III)	2021-2022	ISSN: 2394-0298	Print	Print	Print
7	Samkalin Marathi Katheche Swarup	Dr. Pravin M. Gharpure	Marathi	Marathi Pradhyapak Sanshodhan Patrika Vol.6	2021-2022	e-ISSN-2454-7409	Print	Print	Print

8	Vaidarbhiy kathakar – sadanand Deshmukh	Dr. Pravin M. Gharpure	Marathi	AADHAR	2021- 2022	ISSN-2278- 9308	Print	Print	Print
9	Samakalin Kathakar Sadanand Deshamukh	Dr. Pravin M. Gharpure	Marathi	AAYUSHI INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL	2021- 2022	ISSN2349- 638X	Print	Print	Print
10	Women Characters in Kamala Markandaya's Nectar in a Sieve	Dr. Yogesh M. Sarode	English	Research Journal of English Language and Literature (RJELAL),	2021- 2022	ISSN:2395- 2636 (P); 2321- 3108(O), Special Issue	Print	Print	Print
11	Gramgeeta: Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj's Unlimited, Unexplored Reservoir of Knowledge With reference to the Faculty of Humanities	Dr. Yogesh M. Sarode	English	The Journal of Oriental Research Madras with I, Published in Vol. XCII-IX (Print), September 2021,	2021- 2022	ISSN : 0022-3301, UGC- CARE List Group-A	Print	Print	Print

12	Worldly Wisdom in the Essays of Francis Bacon- A Thematic Study	Dr. Yogesh M. Sarode	English	<u>Design Engineering, Scopus Index- Q4, Ei Compendex, Journal website: http://www.thedesignengineering.com/index.php/DE,</u>	2021-2022		Print	Print	Print
13	Transformation of Human Vision through Life Education With Reference To Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj's Gramgeeta	Dr. Yogesh Sarode	English	Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI),	2021-2022	E-ISSN 1309-6591, Scopus Listed. Published by Abdullah Kuzu, Editorial Manager Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry ISSN: 1309-6591 Journal	Print	Print	Print
14	Women Perception in Kamala Markandaya's Fiction -A Handful of Rice: A Critical Study	Dr. Yogesh M. Sarode	English	Journal Old Website : https://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/tojqi Journal	2021-2022	ISSN : 2394-0298 (Print),	Print	Print	Print
15	"Terrorism:	Dr. Yogesh M.	English	NIU- International Journal of	2021-	ISSN:	Print	Print	Print

	Past and Present”	Sarode		Human Rights	2022	2394-0298			
16	Academic Performance Indicator (API) System and Career Development of College Librarians: A Survey of Amravati District (Maharashtra)	DR. Devendra S. Bhongade	Principal	YMER	2021-2022		Print	Print	Print
17	Use of Mobile Technology for Library and Information Services by the College Librarian in Amravati District: A Survey	DR. Devendra S. Bhongade	Principal	GEDRAG AND ORGANISATIE REVIEW	2021-2022		Print	Print	Print
18	Effective Communication for Reference Service Delivery in Academic Libraries	DR. Devendra S. Bhongade	Principal	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research (JICR	2021-2022		Print	Print	Print

19	Terrorism-Bioweapon: a challenge	Miss. Kajal Madakwade	Zoology	NIU International Journal of Human Rights, A UGC CARE Listed Journal, Special Issue Volume 8 (III)	2021-2022	ISSN: 2394-0298	Print	Print	Print
20	Terrorism-Bioweapon: a challenge	Mr. Sumit Gurchal	Zoology	NIU International Journal of Human Rights, A UGC CARE Listed Journal, Special Issue Volume 8 (III)	2021-2022	ISSN: 2394-0298	Print	Print	Print
21	Social Media and Terrorism	Mr. Devendra H. Wasade	Librarian	NIU International Journal of Human Rights, A UGC CARE Listed Journal, Special Issue Volume 8 (III)	2021	ISSN: 2394-0298	Print	Print	Print
22	Cybercrime and terrorism	DR. Devendra S. Bhongade	Principal	NIU International Journal of Human Rights, A UGC CARE Listed Journal, Special Issue Volume 8 (III)	2021-2022	ISSN: 2394-0298	Print	Print	Print

23	Tokyo Olympics: Reasons and Remedies for Indian Success	Dr. Dipak Arajpure	Physical Education	The International journal of analytical and experiment model analysis	2021	0886-9367	Print	Print	Print
24	manvyavidyashakha antargat dnyan praptiche strot- ek adhyayan	Dr. Dipak Arajpure	Physical Education	Bhasha ani jivan visheshank	2021	2231-4059	Print	Print	Print
25	covid-19 me svasth prabandhan hetu yog shastr ki bhumika	Dr. Dipak Arajpure	Physical Education	shodhsamhita	2021	2277-7067	Print	Print	Print

26	Dahshatvad v jagapudhil aavhane- ek drushtikshe p	Dr. Dipak Arajpure	Physical Education	NIU International Journal of Human Rights	2021	2394-0298	Print	Print	Print
Total -26									
2020-2021									
1	Application of Information Communication Technology in Academic Libraries to improve Library Services in Digital Environment	Dr. Devendra Bhongade	Library & Information Science	YMER Scopus – UGC Care Group-II	June, 2020	0044-0477	Print	Print	Print
2	Attitude Towards Information Literacy: A Survey of Post Graduate Students and Research Scholars of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati	Dr. Devendra Bhongade	Library & Information Science	GEDRAG AND ORGANISATIE REVIEW, Web of Science – UGC Care Group-II	March, 2021	0921-5077	Print	Print	Print

	University, Maharashtra								
3	Sustainable & Inclusive Globalization	Dr. Raju G. Shrirame	Economics Department	Sambodhi UGC Care Journal , Group 1	2020	ISSN : 2249-6661	Print	Print	Print
4	Vidyarthyan Netrutv Gunachya Vikasat Rashtriy Seva Yojaneche Yogdan	Dr. Mangesh Acharya	Political Science	Akshar wangmay International Research Journal	Septem ber, 2020		Print	Print	Print
5	Bharat chin sanbandhatil kwad v natochi bhumika	Dr. Mangesh Acharya	Political Science	NIU International Journal of Human Rights	2021	2394-0293	Print	Print	Print
6	Sthanik Vikasat Mahila Sarpanchachi Bhumika: Ek Vishleshanat mk Adhyayan	Dr. Mangesh Acharya	Political Science	Akshar wangmay International Research Journal	Decem ber, 2020	2229--4939	Print	Print	Print
7	Human Aspects in Indian Writing in English with special reference to D. Surya Raos Novel	Dr. Yogesh Sarode	English	Knowledge Resonance	2021	2231-1629	Print	Print	Print

8	Clothes Fasion : Path of Change of Human Vision With special reference to rashtrasant tukadoji maharajs Gramgeta	Dr. Yogesh Sarode	English	Langlit	May 2021	2349-5189	Print	Print	Print
9	“Bhagvad Saptah: Relevance and Scope in Digital Age with Special Reference to Cultural Heritage”,	Dr. Yogesh Sarode	English	Journal of Critical Reviews	2020	2394 - 5125	Print	Print	http://www.jcreview.com/issue.php?volume=Volume%207%20&issue=Issue-19&year=2020
10	“Gods and Temples: Searching of Human Values With Special Reference to Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj’s Gramgeeta ”,	Dr. Yogesh Sarode	English	International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation	2020	1475-7192	Print	Print	https://www.psychosocial.com/article//64567/

11	Biodiesel production via esterification of oleic acid catalyzed by Brønsted acid-functionalized porphyrin grafted with benzimidazolium-based ionic liquid as an efficient photocatalyst	Miss Shital Haribhau Barange	Chemistry	Biomass Conversion and Biorefinery	2020	Biomass Conversion and Biorefinery https://doi.org/10.1007/s13399-020-01242-7	Biomass Conversion and Biorefinery https://doi.org/10.1007/s13399-020-01242-7	Online	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13399-020-01242-7
12	Sulphonic acid functionalized porphyrin anchored with a meso-substituted triazolium ionic liquid moiety: a heterogeneous photo-catalyst for metal/base free C–C cross-coupling and C–N/C–H activation using aryl chloride under visible light irradiation†	Miss Shital Haribhau Barange	Chemistry	NJC	2020	DOI: 10.1039/d0nj03637d	file:///C:/Users/PCS/Downloads/5-S%20H%20barange-2020-RSC-C-C%20Coupling.pdf	Online	file:///C:/Users/PCS/Downloads/5-S%20H%20barange-2020-RSC-C-C%20Coupling.pdf

13	“India-Pak Partition of 1947: An Overview Through the Lens of Literature ”	Dr. Yogesh Sarode	English	Elementary Education Online	2021	1305-3515	Print	Print	https://www.ilkogretim-online.org/?mno=78162
14	Role of credit co-op societies in agriculture development with reference to buldana urban co-op credit society ltd.	Mr. Khizar Khan J. Pathan		International journal for science and advanced research in technology	2021	2395-1052	Online	Online	Online
15	Bhartiy v pashchimat ya krida prakaratil bhartiya kheladunch e yogdan	Dr. Dipak Arajpure	Physical Education	Journal of Research and development	2020	2230-9578	Print	Print	Print

Total-15**2019-2020**

1	Training and development need ranking of a hotel manager using fuzzy technique for order preference by similarity to ideal solution	Dr. Trupti Thakre	Mathematics	Applications and applied mathematics: An International Journal(AAM)	2019	1932-9466	Online	Online	https://www.pvamu.edu/aam/wp-content/uploads/sites/182/2019/06/35_R1223_AAM_Thakre_TT_101118_Posted_061019.pdf
2	Saint Chokhamelachi Abhangvani	Mr. Pravin Gharpure	Marathi	An international Multidisciplinary Quarterly Research Journal	2019	2277-5730	Print	Print	Print
3	Varkari Sampraday Ani Vaidrbhiy Saint	Dr. Pravin Gharpure	Marathi	An international Multidisciplinary Quarterly Research Journal	2019	2277-5730	Print	Print	Print
4	Saint Gadgebaba Shaikshnik Drushtikon	Dr. Pravin Gharpure	Marathi	An Multidisciplinary Quarterly Research Journal	2020	2278-9308	Print	Print	Print

5	Challenges, responsibilities and creditability of 21st century teacher in higher education	Dr. Yogesh Sarode	English	UGC Care listed multidisciplinary journal for research publication	2020 feb	0474/9030	Print	Print	Print
6	Challenges, responsibilities and creditability of 21st century teacher in higher education	Dr. Devendra Bhongade	Principal	UGC Care listed multidisciplinary journal for research publication	2020 feb	0474/9030	Print	Print	Print
7	Shikshnamadhe ICT chivavashkta ani mahatv	Dr. Dipak Arajpure	Physical Education	UGC Care listed multidisciplinary journal for research publication	2020 feb	0474/9030	Print	Print	Print
8	Rastriya ekatmtetil uchh shikshnachi bhumika	Dr. Mangesh Acharye	Political Science	UGC Care listed multidisciplinary journal for research publication	2020 feb	0474/9030	Print	Print	Print
9	The academic libraries and copyright violation in literary work	Dr. Devendra Bhongade	Principal	UGC Care listed multidisciplinary journal for research publication	2020 jan	0474/9030	Print	Print	Print

10	Open access: To research in academic libraries	Dr. Devendra Bhongade	Principal	UGC Care listed multidisciplinary journal for research publication	2020 jan	0474/9030	Print	Print	Print
11	Swayam: Milestone for e-learning	Dr. Devendra Wasade	Librarian	UGC Care listed multidisciplinary journal for research publication	2020 jan	0474/9030	Print	Print	Print
	Total-11								
	TOTAL RESEARCH PAPERS - 93								

**3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher
in the Journals notified on UGC CARE list during the
2023-2024 years**

2023-2024



IMPACT OF MORAL VALUES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS LIFE IN MODERN ERA

Shri Madan V. Dhole¹ Shir Devendra Wasade² Dr. Devendra S. Bhongade³

¹Assist. Teacher, Jeevan Vikas Vidyalaya, Devgram Tah. Narkhed, Dist. Nagpur

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ABSTRACT

This research paper mainly presents the importance of morals values, ethics and character in the educational as we as personality of the students. The authorsexamine the decreases of all such important facts in day by day in life of student in modern era. This is due to the unwanted used of technology. The technological advancements and globalization are contributing to the complexities of social lifeand underpinning the importance of morals, values and ethics. Thus, the purpose of this paper is to propose- implementing a community-based project as a teaching and learning model for moral education, a strategy, which facilitates student's learning and acquisition of lifelong values and also to emphasize on its needs and importance. Moral values are blend closely in all aspects of teaching in the curriculum, in the school, higher education, culture, and in teacher's behaviour. In present scenario where we live, the society values material gains and profits above all. This paper indicates, how moral education is important in the development of student life.

Keyword: Personality development, Morals values, ethics and importance of character

INTRODUCTION:

Students are the future of any country. It is asset of the country and hence so many countries invest the money on education sector of its GDP and so we called as future investment. The future of our country depends upon the moral values imparted to them during their student life. Moral lessons should be properly implemented among students in foundation such as school and colleges. Moral values are

defined in literature differently from endless ideas to behavioural procedures. Thus, examples of honesty and truthfulness in school and colleges are more effective than precepts or moral preaching. Students are very sensitive. They fast copy their teachers. The teachers should always behave properly and set an example to become their ideal as the students look at them as their ideal. Most often moral values refer to standards for determining levels of goodness or desirability. Moral values are generally loaded with affective thoughts about ideas, objects. Moral values teach us more than any teacher or any book, and that is why every teacher or parent want a lad to attain moral values at a young age. A student's life is focused on learning and exploring the world, and a student is as yet too small to know right from wrong in an absolute sense. Also, the temptations of growing big too fast are too many. Students nowadays love to enjoy themselves, and they don't really care about what people think about them. However, the importance of moral values in students' life is still paramount because, without moral values, a student might feel that he is better than everyone, but he will face reality once he moves out of schools or colleges.

Moral values let you decided what is good for you and what is bad. Thus, you get a decision-making ability with the help of moral values. Moral values show the real identity of a person. A person's character and spirituality get determined by the moral values he has. Since a student is a learner, the moral values guide them accordingly. They are the most essential of all learnings that last an entire lifetime. Cheating in the exam cannot get any learning is one example of how the moral values help. Values, especially moral values determine how you will



Importance of Sports in School Life : A Study of Jeevan Vikas Vidyalaya Devgram

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ABSTRACT

Sports teach the value of sacrifice, discipline, elegance, liberality, and solidity, which enables individuals to lead successful lives. These qualities in a human being give him the ability to behave effectively regardless of the situation or work. It helps us to stay healthy, fit, and active. It teaches us the value of teamwork and encourages us to work hard and never give up. It is also a great way for people to socialize and make new friends. Hence an honest effort has been done through this paper to focus on the importance of sports in the life of school students highlighting its importance in all walks of student's life. At the same time, the paper studies how sports affect in the overall development of a student that help him to become a responsible citizen to shoulder responsibility.

Keywords : Sports, School, Student, Education, Career, School Education

I. INTRODUCTION

As the world emphasized the importance of education in a child's journey to become a balanced and mature individual, we have also come to understand the role of maintaining our physical and mental well-being. Sports play the role of a catalyst by complementing a child's ability to focus as well as learning about teamwork and perseverance. While earlier seen as a lesser-known job, sports have flourished into a full-fledged career owing to the varied perks it comes with. Academic institutions support their students to actively participate in more sports activities alongside

their educational quest. The importance of physical education has also emerged with the growth of career opportunities in this sector. Through this blog, let's know more about the importance of sports in a student's life as well as how it can also complement your present lifestyle.

Sports are very essential for every human life which keeps them fit and fine and physical strength. It has great importance in each stage of life. It also improves the personality of people. Sports keep our all-organs alert and our hearts become stronger by regularly playing some kind of sports. sports have always given

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Role of Artificial Intelligence in School Education

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ABSTRACT

Now a days Artificial Intelligence (AI) is among one of the key and major words used in technological advancements. The applications for this modern technology are growing every day and we are just starting to explore the possibilities. Artificial Intelligence explores the new possibilities of innovation in educational technology. This paper explores the role of artificial intelligence in school education in different perspectives. The work also highlights the challenges and drawbacks faced by stakeholders in school education. The work concludes that besides drawbacks of using AI, the AI can turn out to be the powerful educational tool that can assist the educators for more modern method of teaching-learning process if use safely.

Keywords : Artificial Intelligence, Modern Technology, School Education, Teaching-Learning Process.

I. INTRODUCTION

Now a days Artificial Intelligence (AI) is among one of the key and major words used in technological advancements. Basically, it is a method of making a computer, a computer-controlled robot, or a software think intelligently like the human mind. AI is accomplished by studying the patterns of the human brain and by analysing the thought process. The outcome of these studies develops intelligent systems and software. It is a field, which combines computer science and robust datasets, to enable problem-solving. It also encompasses sub-fields of machine learning and deep learning, which are frequently mentioned in conjunction with artificial intelligence. These

disciplines are comprised of AI algorithms which seek to create expert systems which make predictions or classifications based on input data. Put simply, AI systems work by merging large with intelligent, iterative processing algorithms. This combination allows AI to learn from patterns and features in the analysed data. Each time an Artificial Intelligence system performs a round of data processing, it tests and measures its performance and uses the results to develop additional expertise.

The history of artificial intelligence (AI) began in antiquity, with myths, stories and rumours of artificial beings endowed with intelligence or consciousness by master craftsmen. The seeds of modern AI were

LORD BUDDHA: JOURNEY FROM SIDDHARTHA GOUTAM TO BUDDHISM

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Abstract

Lord Buddha had significant role in the promotion of social justice, removing inequality, and combating discrimination through his teachings and actions. His entire life-span from his princely life to becoming the enlightened Buddha, encompasses themes of spiritual awakening, compassion, and enlightenment. Hence an honest effort has been done through this paper to focus on key aspects of his life that include equality and compassion; caste system and social hierarchies; women's rights; non-violence and non-discrimination; education and empowerment. It discusses Siddhartha's search for truth and meaning, his renunciation of worldly pleasures, the transformative moment under the Bodhi tree, and the teachings he imparted to guide others on the path to enlightenment.

Keywords: Equality, Compassion, Caste System, Social Hierarchies, Women's Rights, Non-violence, Non-discrimination, Education, Empowerment etc.

Introduction

Lord Buddha, also known as Siddhartha Gautama, was a spiritual teacher and the founder of Buddhism. Siddhartha Gautama was born in Lumbini, Nepal, around 563 BCE (the exact date is debated). He was born into a noble family, and his early life was characterized by luxury and privilege. At the age of 29, Siddhartha encountered the "Four Sights" during excursions outside the palace: an old man, a sick person, a corpse, and a wandering ascetic. These experiences deeply impacted him, leading him to contemplate the nature of suffering and the human condition. Moved by a desire to understand and transcend suffering, Siddhartha renounced his princely life, leaving behind his family and worldly comforts. He embarked on a spiritual quest, seeking enlightenment and the answers to life's fundamental questions. After years of intense meditation and spiritual practice, Siddhartha attained enlightenment (nirvana) at Bodh Gaya, India, under the Bodhi tree.

This event marked his awakening to the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path, which form the core teachings of Buddhism which are as- *The Truth of Suffering (Dukkha)*: Life is characterized by suffering, dissatisfaction, and impermanence. *The Truth of the Cause of Suffering (Samudaya)*: Suffering arises from craving, attachment, and ignorance. *The Truth of the Cessation of Suffering (Nirodha)*: Liberation from suffering is possible through the cessation of craving and ignorance. *The Truth of the Path to the Cessation of Suffering (Magga)*: The Eightfold Path leads to the end of suffering and the attainment of enlightenment. The Eightfold Path comprises eight practices that guide individuals toward ethical conduct, mental discipline, and wisdom. These practices include Right Understanding, Right Thought, Right Speech, Right Action, Right Livelihood, Right Effort, Right Mindfulness, and Right Concentration.

Lord Buddha founded the monastic community (Sangha) to support the practice and dissemination of his teachings. The Sangha played a crucial role in preserving and spreading Buddhism after his passing. Lord Buddha passed away (entered Parinirvana) around 483 BCE in Kushinagar, India, at the age of 80. His teachings and legacy continue to influence millions of followers worldwide, shaping the development of Buddhism as a major world religion.

Discussion

Lord Buddha played a significant role in promoting social justice, removing inequality, and

SENTIMENTS OF RELOCATION IN BHARATI MUKHERJEE'S NOVEL THE TIGER'S DAUGHTER: AN ANALYSIS

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Abstract

A feeling of love and a sense of attachment to one's homeland or country is always an impulse that keeps an alien person always connected with the soil. Every human being feels faithful towards his/ her homeland and carries the decent emotion of affection, pride and a spirit of sacrifice towards it. This passionate love for the country drives everyone to work for its progress selflessly by surrendering their luxuries and wishes for the sake of nation. In this paper, an honest effort has been done to focus light on the pangs of separation from one's motherland and the nostalgia attached with it. The paper also discusses about how a person has to face problems in forming one's stable identity after relocation.

Keywords: Sentiments, Relocation, Themes, Culture, Nostalgia, The United States etc.

Introduction

Bharati Mukherjee was born in Kolkata in 1940 and settled in America. She lives in a big joint family during her childhood. Her father's career brings the family to live in London for several years. She returns to Calcutta in the early 1950s and completes her education. She then travels to the USA to study at the University of Iowa and completes Ph.D. from the department of Comparative Literature. Mukherjee and her husband, come back to the United States after a decade living in Montreal and Toronto in Canada. Mukherjee earns name and fame through her novels. The Tiger's Daughter (1971) is one of her few best novels.

The novel has various layers of themes. The journey of a female from India to America and again returning to mother land and the sentiments of relocation attached with this entire journey is the main theme in the novel. The other theme arised from this is the protagonist's attempt for forming a stable identity. The Tiger's Daughter is a story of a young girl named Tara who comes back to India after seven long years of being away, and on her returns finds only poverty and turmoil. Tara is Indian by birth but the circumstances lead her to the United States and get married there with an American. This forms a kind of identity crisis in Tara's life as she takes birth in one culture and gets married in another culture. Throughout her life, she wishes to form her stable identity. A dream for her home gets niche in her heart. While being with her husband in America, she senses a kind of longing for her land of birth. But the mockery is that till the end of the novel she does not seem to have achieved it. For the fulfilment of this dream, she moves back to India, but unfortunately she fails in her aim. She dreams for her 'Ownness' but it falls like a pack of cards and in this defeat she prepares for her return. The story revolves around Tara who is raised in Calcutta, now Kolkata, educated at Vassar College in New York and is married to an American man. The novel also takes care of her shock that arises out of cultural impact when she comes to India.

Discussion

Cultural identity is one of the issues as far as humanity is concerned. When people feel themselves lost onto the ditch of various cultures, their target remains to exist there with their own beliefs and ideas. Mukherjee's characters are no exception to this. We find Tara in The Tiger's Daughter is the best representation of this.

The novel is none but the story of Tara Banerjee. Tara is sent to America for higher studies at a loving age of fifteen. Pining and frightened, she tries to remain in tune with the demands of



जी 20 समूह और प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी का दृष्टीकोन

डॉ. मंगेश गोविंदराव आचार्य

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सारांश:

भारत के प्रधानमंत्री जी20 समूह और भारतके अध्यक्षता के संदर्भमें सकारात्मक और आशादायी है। भारत ने 1 दिसंबर को औपचारिक रूप से जी20 की अध्यक्षता ग्रहण की। राज्य/सरकार के प्रमुखों के स्तर पर अगला जी20 नेताओं का शिखर सम्मेलन 9 और 10 सितंबर को नई दिल्ली में आयोजित होने वाला है। भारत की जी20 अध्यक्षता इतिहास में एक ऐतिहासिक क्षण है क्योंकि यह सभी की भलाई के लिए व्यावहारिक वैश्विक समाधान ढूंढकर एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाना चाहती है, और ऐसा करने में, ज्वलंत कुटुंबकमफ या ज्वलित एक परिवार हैफकी सच्ची भावना को प्रकट करती है। यह भारत के लिए एक बड़ी एवं महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि का प्रसंग है। इससे देश की वैश्विक छवि में और निखार तो आएगा ही, साथ ही भारत अब विश्व के अग्रणी राष्ट्रों की पंक्ति में भी जा खड़ा होगा। जी-20 देशों का समूह आखिर क्या है, यह कैसे काम करता है एवं इसकी अध्यक्षता के भारत के लिए क्या मायने हैं। जी-20 के संदर्भ में भारत के प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी का दृष्टीकोन समझने के लिये प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र तयार किया गया है।

प्रमुख शब्द : वसुधैव कुटुंबकम, वैश्विक व्यवस्था, सार्वभौमिक भावना, मानव कल्याण, सामूहिक निर्णय, पंचमुल

प्रस्तावना:

2007 के वैश्विक आर्थिक और वित्तीय संकट के मद्देनजर जी20 को राष्ट्रध्यक्षों/शासनाध्यक्षों के स्तर तक उन्नत किया गया था, और 2009 में इसे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक सहयोग हेतु प्रमुख मंच के रूप में नामित किया गया था। जी20 शिखर सम्मेलन प्रतिवर्ष एक क्रमिक अध्यक्षता में आयोजित किया जाता है। शुरुआत में जी20 व्यापक आर्थिक मुद्दों पर केंद्रित था, परंतु बाद में इसके एजेंडे में विस्तार करते हुए इसमें अन्य बातों के साथ व्यापार, जलवायु परिवर्तन, सतत विकास, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, ऊर्जा, पर्यावरण, जलवायु परिवर्तन और भ्रष्टाचार-विरोध शामिल किया गया।¹ (Bhart2023, 2023)

(१९२)

जी 20 समूह की स्थापना :

शुरुआत में यह वित्त मंत्रियों और केंद्रीय बैंकों के गवर्नरों का संगठन हुआ करता था। इसका पहला सम्मेलन दिसंबर 1999 में जर्मनी की राजधानी बर्लिन में हुआ था। 2008 में दुनिया ने भयानक मंदी का सामना किया था। इसके बाद इसे शीर्ष नेताओं के संगठन में तब्दील कर दिया गया। इसके बाद यह तय किया गया कि साल में एक बार जी20 राष्ट्रों के नेताओं की बैठक की जाएगी।² (Bhart 2023, 2023)

जी 20 की कार्यशैली :

जी-20 में दो समानांतर ट्रैक होते हैं। वित्त ट्रैक और शेरपा ट्रैक। शेरपा पक्ष की ओर से जी-20 प्रक्रिया का समन्वय सदस्य देशों के शेरपाओं द्वारा किया जाता है जो नेताओं के निजी प्रतिनिधि होते हैं। वित्त ट्रैक का नेतृत्व सदस्य देशों के वित्त मंत्री और सेंट्रल बैंक के गवर्नर करते हैं। दोनों ट्रैक के अंदर कार्य समूह हैं जिनमें सदस्यों के संबंधित मंत्रालयों के साथ आमंत्रित/अतिथि देशों और विभिन्न अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठनों के प्रतिनिधि भाग लेते हैं। वित्त ट्रैक मुख्य रूप से वित्त मंत्रालय के नेतृत्व में है। यह कार्य समूह हर अध्यक्षता के पूरे कार्यकाल में नियमित बैठकें करते हैं। शेरपा पूरे साल के दौरान हुई वार्ताओं का पर्यवेक्षण करते हैं। शिखर सम्मेलन के लिए एजेंडे पर चर्चा करते हैं। जी20 का सबसे बड़ा मकसद आर्थिक सहयोग है। इसमें शामिल देशों की कुल जीडीपी दुनियाभर के देशों की 80 फीसदी है।³ (singh, 2023)

भारत में होने वाले जी-20 की थीम:

भारत का जी-20 अध्यक्षता का विषय वसुधैव कुटुंबकमफ या मएक पृथ्वी-एक कुटुंब-एक भविष्यक है। इसे महाउपनिषद के प्राचीन संस्कृत पाठ से लिया गया है।⁴ (Agency, 2022)

जी-20 का लोगो और विषय :

जी20 लोगो भारत के राष्ट्रीय ध्वज के जीवंत रंगों - केसरिया, सफेद और हरे, एवं नीले रंग से प्रेरित है। इसमें भारत

पुरवणी अंक २ - जून २०२३

THE IMPACT OF RUSSIA-UKRAINE CONFLICT ON THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

DR.PRANALIINGOLE, JEEVANVIKASMAHAVIDYALAYA, DEVGRAM

DR.MANGESHACHARYA, JEEVANVIKASMAHAVIDYALAYA, DEVGRAM

ABSTRACT

Russia's invasion of Ukraine is the biggest military mobilization in Europe since the World War II. It continues to be a seismic global event, the full implications of which the rest of the world is still struggling to grasp. On the battlefield, where Russia may have hoped for a quick and easy victory, the war has now moved into a more antirational phase. Russia cannot control Ukraine, and Ukraine cannot eject Russian force from its territory. Russia has taken it to their heart to teach a lesson to Ukraine for their audacity to attempt to join NATO. On the other hand the western powers, they all have combined against Russia's this move and they without taking any military action directly; they have imposed all the possible economic sanctions against Russia. This is impacting global economy in number of ways. In this connection researcher wish to shed light on the impact of Russia Ukraine conflict on global economy. Itfound that global economy continues to be weakened by the war through significant disruptions in trade and food and fuel price shocks, all of which are contributing to high inflation and subsequent tightening in global financing conditions.

Keywords: Russia, Ukraine, Invasion, global economy, sanctions.

INTRODUCTION

The Russia Ukraine conflict is one of the most complex situations the world has been facing. Russia's invasion of Ukraine continues to be a seismic global event, the full implications of which the rest of the world is still struggling to grasp. On the battlefield, where Russia may have hoped for a quick and easy victory, the war has now moved into a more antirational phase. Russia cannot control Ukraine, and Ukraine cannot eject Russian force from its territory. Russia has taken it to their heart to teach a lesson to Ukraine for their audacity to attempt to join NATO. On the other hand the western powers, they all have combined against Russia's this move and they without taking any military action directly; they have imposed all the possible economic sanctions against Russia. This is impacting global economy in number of ways. The on-going war in Ukraine has dimmed prospects of a post-pandemic economic recovery for

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विश्वमंचपर रूस-यूक्रेन संघर्ष में भारत की भूमिका

डॉ० मंगेश गोविंदराव आचार्य राजनीतिशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख जीवन विकास महाविद्यालय
देवग्राम

सारांश

विश्वमंच पर भारत की भूमिका हमेशा से शांति और समन्वय की रही है। भारत ने पिछले एक दशक में वैश्विक गठजोड़ का नेतृत्व किया है। भारत ने सदैव इस बात पर बल दिया है कि किसी भी देश के आंतरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप किए बिना विश्वशांति स्थापित करने में भूमिका निभानी चाहिए। रूस-यूक्रेन विवाद में भी भारत ने कड़ा रुख अखितयार किया कि देश को बिना किसी का पक्ष लिए इस मुद्दे को शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से सुलझाना चाहिए। रूस और यूक्रेन के नेताओं को वार्तालाप के लिए खुद भारत के प्रधानमंत्री ने तैयार किया था। संयुक्त राष्ट्र के मंच पर भी भारत दोनों देशों से शांति का रास्ता अपनाने का आग्रह करता नजर आता है। भारत की पहल ने दोनों देशों को एक राजनयिक देश की भूमिका अपनाकर परमाणु बम हमले जैसे घातक हथियारों के इस्तेमाल से रोका है। प्रस्तुत पेपर में शोध किया गया है कि रूस-यूक्रेन संघर्ष में भारत ने कैसे भूमिका निभाई और समय के साथ भारत ने क्या कदम उठाए। यह शोध निबंध रूस के साथ यूक्रेन के संघर्ष में भारत की सकारात्मक भूमिका का विश्लेषण करके भारत की भविष्य की भूमिका की भविष्यवाणी करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।

मुख्य शब्द: रूस, यूक्रेन संघर्ष, कुटनीति, मानवीय सहायता, खाद्य असुरक्षा

प्रस्तावना

संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद में भारत अपने दो साल के कार्यकाल के दौरान ग्लोबल साउथ की एक आवाज के रूप में उभरा है। भारत ने यूक्रेन पर रूस के आक्रमण को लेकर व्यापक विचार



इतिहासकार्य वि. का. राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ, धुळे.

संशोधक

वारकरी संप्रदाय आणि आराध्य दैवत श्री विठ्ठल

- प्रा. डॉ. प्रवीण घारपुरे,
ता. नरखेड, जि. नागपूर

सारांश :

महाराष्ट्र ही संतांची भूमी आहे. या भूमीमध्ये संतांनी आपल्या वैचारिक चिंतन मंथनातून महाराष्ट्राला एक नवी दिशा देण्याचे कार्य नेहमीच केलेले आहे. या संतमांदियाळीमध्ये संत ज्ञानेश्वरादी भावंडे, संत नामदेव आणि कुटुंब, संत एकनाथ, संत तुकाराम तसेच इतर संतमेळांची मांदियाळी या वारकरी संप्रदायात दिसून येते. अशा वारकरी संप्रदायाचे आराध्य दैवत असलेले श्री विठ्ठल याविषयी अनेक पद्धतीने शोध आणि बोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न प्राचीन मराठी साहित्याच्या अनुषंगाने अनेक तत्त्वचिंतकांनी समिक्षकांनी घेतलेला आहे. या तत्त्वबोधाचा आस्वाद आणि आकलन करून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न येथे करतो आहे. वारकरी संप्रदायातील संत परंपरेने मानलेले पंढरपूर येथील आराध्य दैवत श्री विठ्ठल वारकरी संप्रदायातील संतांचा केंद्रबिंदू आहे असे केंद्रबिंदू असलेले श्री विठ्ठल हे आराध्य दैवत या विषयी झालेला संशोधनाचा शोध घेऊन विठ्ठल हे आराध्य दैवत कसे आहेत? महाराष्ट्रात ते कुठून आले? वारकरी संप्रदायांनी या दैवताचा स्वीकार का केला असावा? याविषयीची जाणीव करून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न या प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून करण्यात येत आहे.

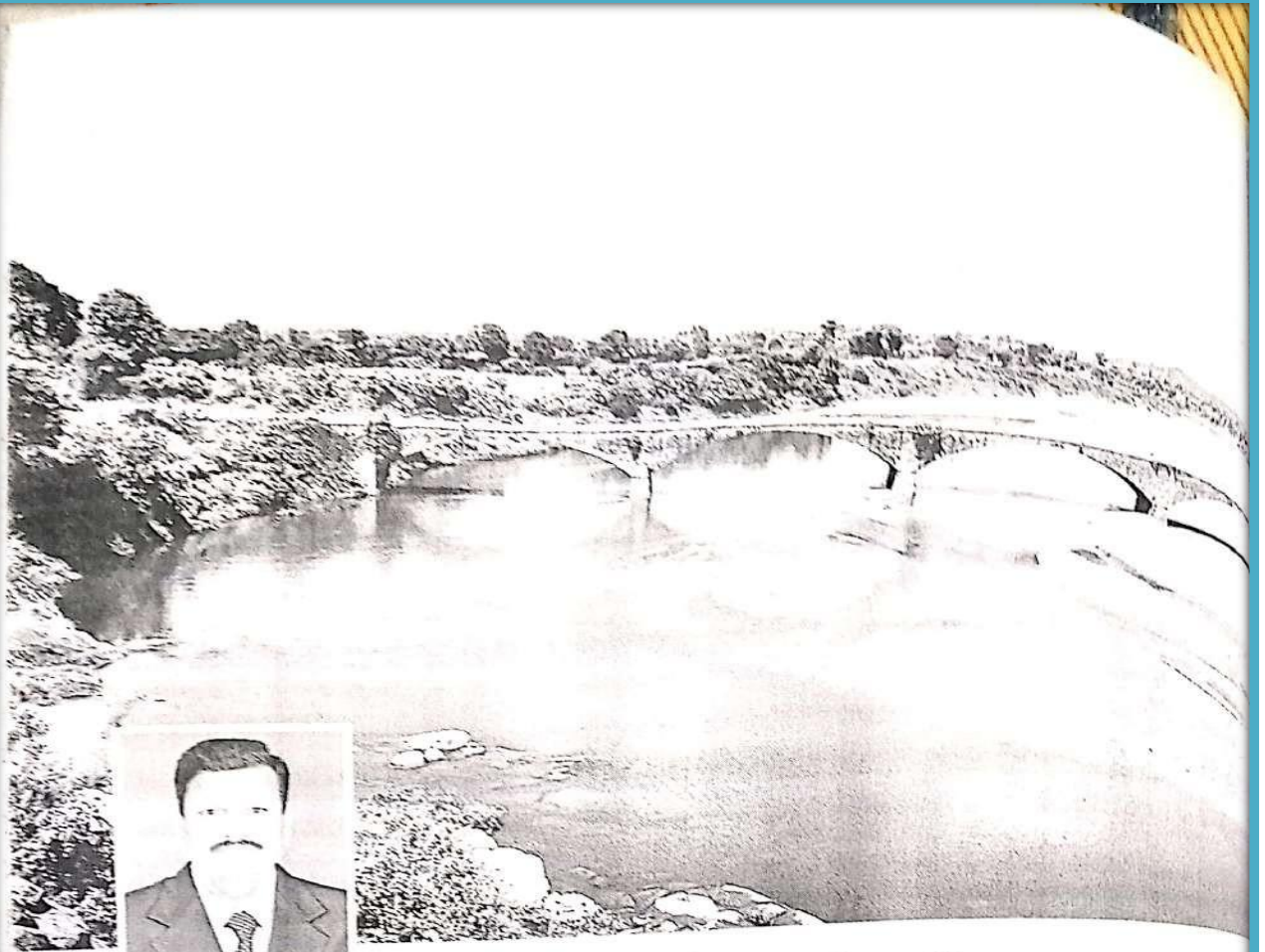
बीजशब्द : वारकरी संप्रदाय, संतमेळा, श्री विठ्ठल एक वीरगळ.


प्रस्तावना :

तेराव्या शतकात महाराष्ट्रात उदयास आलेल्या अनेक सांप्रदायांपैकी वारकरी संप्रदाय एक संप्रदाय आहे. या संप्रदायाचे आराध्य दैवत श्री विठ्ठल हे आहेत. वारकरी संप्रदायाच्या नामाभिधानाविषयी विविधता दिसून येते. वारकरी संप्रदायाला वारकरी, माळकरी, टाळकरी किंवा भागवत संप्रदाय अशा विविध नावाने ओळखले जाते. वारकरी संप्रदायाला अशा विविध नावाने ओळखले जात असले तरी वारकरी संप्रदाय हेच नाव रूढ झालेले दिसते. पंढरीच्या श्री विठ्ठलाची वारी करणारा तो वारकरी, हे नाव आज सर्वत्र प्रचलित झालेले आहे. ही वारी आषाढी, कार्तिकी एकादशीला

(३६)

जून २०२३



 -डॉ. प्रवीण म. घारपुरे, नागपूर
लेखक शिक्षण क्षेत्रात कार्यरत आहेत.

वर्धा नदी ही महाराष्ट्रातील विदर्भ प्रांतातील अनेक नद्यांपैकी एक महत्त्वपूर्ण नदी आहे. या नदीचा उगम मध्यप्रदेशातील बैतुल जिल्ह्यातील जामखेड जवळील सातपुड्याच्या पर्वत रांगेतून झालेला आहे. ही वर्धा नदी साधारणतः १०० किलोमीटरचा प्रवास करीत महाराष्ट्रातील अमरावती जिल्ह्यात वरुड तालुक्यातील निमठाण्याजवळ येऊन पोहोचते. अमरावती आणि नागपूर जिल्ह्याच्या सीमारेषा निश्चित करित ती नागपूर जिल्ह्यात प्रवेश करते. नागपूर जिल्ह्यातील मोवाड, खैरगांव, देवग्राम, मदना आणि जलालखेडा या गावाला स्पर्श करित पुढे दक्षिण दिशेने प्रवाहित होताना होते.

वर्धा नदीच्या परिप्रेक्ष्यातील मानवी जीवन

सारांश

मा नवी जीवनात नदीचे अनन्यसाधारण महत्त्व आहे. नदी ही मानवाला लाभलेली नैसर्गिक देणगी आहे. नदी ही पर्वत, बर्फाची पठारे, छोटे छोटे झरे, नाले यासारख्या अनेक प्रवाहातून उगम पावत असून पाण्याचा स्रोत घेऊन वाहणारा प्रवाह आहे. या प्रवाहाच्या काठाने मानवी जीवनाची वसाहत निर्माण झालेली आहे. अनेक गावे आणि शहरे हे नदीच्या काठी वसलेली आहे. याचे कारण असे की, मानवी जीवन हे पाण्यावाचून राहूच शकत नाही. आपली पाण्याची

'तिफण' : नदी विशेषांक | १६

Status of Health System in Wardha District: Role and Contribution of Aasha Health Workers

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Abstract

"Asha Sevika is a female health worker prepared by the government for health work with minimal training on nominal remuneration" Considering the problem of health workers, nurses and many midwives in the rural areas, the Government of India has given minimum training to Asha and done a total of 78 different types of work related to the health sector from them. In that case, through these Asha Sevaks, they are properly utilized to successfully complete the rural health mission. A review of the work of Asha Sevikas today shows that Asha Sevikas are doing very good work in the field of health. During the corona epidemic, it is these Asha sevika's, who have really saved the health sector in the rural areas. They have played an important role as covid warriors by risking their lives. His contribution in the field of health in rural and urban areas is still important not only during Corona period but also today.

Keywords

Aasha Sevaika and Indian Health System
Role of Asha Sevika in Health System
Rural community and Asha Sevaika
Role of Asha Sevikas in Corona era

Preface

The Asha program is implemented under the National Rural Health Mission. Health is a very important factor and Asha Sevika works as an important social link to create awareness, coordinate and promote health among the health system, charitable organizations, villagers and other elements of the society. Asha Sevika is a village local. Asha Sevika is expected to contribute by understanding the health problems of the village and leading to solve them. India launched the ASHA program on 12 April 2005 as part of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The main objective of this program is to build the capacity of community members to take care of their own health and become partners in health services. The biggest inspiration for designing the Asha program came from the Mitandin initiative of Chhattisgarh. (Mitandin means "a female friend" in Chhattisgarh) which started in May 2002. Mitandien were all women volunteers available for every 50 families and 250 people. Asha is appointed through the Taluka Arogya Adhikari selected by the Gram Sabha. One hope is selected behind the number of 1000 people. After Asha's appointment, 23 days training is given in 5 phases. Asha should be at least 10th pass and age should be 25 to 45 years and married

Poor Community & Poverty in the US: Government Plans, Roles and Priorities

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1.1 Abstract

Many countries in the world have a lot of countries that there will be no poverty or poverty in this country because the world is the richest nation in the world. But the truth is the situation that is in the United States, there are garbage and poverty, and many people's income is less than \$ 2. Many of the poor families that are dip licking for two-time dining are many family members, including the family shed in the US today that the family shell does not even have such a family. Today there are still many families that are speaking in the slum in there. Not only, there are still many families that are night-night sleep in our cars. In such a situation, the government has the main objective of the White House Build Back Bucker Law to reduce the poverty in the United States. Even if all this, the poverty cannot be compared to the parity from other African or Asian countries. Because of this, the level of poverty in the United States is the same as a higher powered from the poverty level of the other many poor countries.

1.2 Keywords

Recommendation of America's Relative Poverty, the Taxi of the Power of America, American Poverty, Commercialization of American Park

1.3 Introduction

Priority of America is not the existence of the people who have been a poverty or poverty in America, without thinking of poverty or poverty. The general possibility of the world's most soldiers cannot be such a possibility that the world is not the possibility of people. It is not actually but there is also poverty or poverty in America, only in this, there is no poverty, such as the other pores of the poor country like the poor country or other Asia countries. The number of individuals of less than 50 percent of a country has been seen from the number of 50 percent, the picture shows clearer. Analyzing poverty in the United States has found that the total poverty rate in the United States has a total poverty or poverty rate in the United States in total land, which is the total of the total developed nations. Besides, U.S. the gap of the poor is the extremely little high from the average income in the. At the same time the United States is the world's richest nation. The exemption of such a rich country is such a contradiction and it is discussed in additional social financial analysis, which has been made to the goods and the adult-of-the-art and children of the elderly. There is no surprising thing that the state of the state of the incompatible in the United States is high-quality level of standard and the upper ends of the level of the fall, the children of life, the level of life, the level of life, the level of life, the other level of

Hindu Economics, Self-reliant India and Vishwa Guru : New Educational Policy, Third Path For Universal Welfare

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Abstract

Ultimately, the concept of self-reliance is derived from the principle of self-sacrifice and the maximization of limited needs. The only solution is self-production for self-sufficiency. It is a concept of economic self-reliance and its goal is seen to be towards self-reliance. Today, it is seen that the whole world is proposing various economic development models for the economic progress of their respective countries. Capitalist countries are creating models of economic development based on the concept of extreme consumption. But the undeveloped countries of the third world are stuck in a dilemma and the economy of such countries is faced with the question of which form of development to adopt. Considering the theoretical principle of imitation from the model of a developed country, as it does not apply to the underdeveloped countries in any case, it seems that the economic exploitation of the economies of many such underdeveloped countries has been started by the big developed countries. Due to this, the developed countries are looting the natural resources of the Asian and African countries. Today, poor underdeveloped countries are in the debt trap of developed countries. Due to this, the natural wealth of such an underdeveloped country is being exploited to a large extent. Poor countries have mortgaged their independence to developed countries due to the increasing interference of developed countries in underdeveloped countries. In such a situation, however, the Indian economy has now largely recovered from the scourge of foreign debt and is making its best progress through its own theoretical design. The key to her success is the country's self-reliant India economic policy. Ultimately, the concept of self-reliance is derived from the principle of self-sacrifice and the maximization of limited needs. The only solution is self-production for self-sufficiency. It is a concept of economic self-reliance and its goal is seen towards self-reliant.

Keywords

Hindu Economics, Third Way of Economic System, Indigenous Economics, Third Option of Capitalistic & Socialistic Economy, Hindu Economics, Indigenous Economics and India, Self-reliant India and Vishwa Guru, Reconstruction of India.

Introduction

There is a lot of discussion around the world today about the third way of universal well-being. Indian culture is attracting the attention of the whole world today. Today, the economies of Western countries are running on overproduction and overconsumption. Due to this, economic recession is seen in the economy of these countries. Due to the problem of low production and

Strengths of Indian Economy and India's Performance on the Global Stage

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Abstract

In the list of international economies, India is coming to the first place, overtaking China. A question has arisen as to why multinational companies are abandoning 'Dragon' today. It includes companies like Foxconn, Tesla, Apple. India has been ranked first in this. Companies like Apple, then Foxconn and now Tesla are also gearing up to come to India. There was a time when China was seen as the factory of the world. But after the corona epidemic, China has suffered a lot of shocks at the economic level. Companies in China have started closing down. The Chinese government's policy regarding Covid started affecting the production of many companies in the world. After this, companies from America and Europe started contacting other countries as an alternative to China. India has been ranked first in this. Apple, then Foxconn and now Tesla is also gearing up to enter India in electric vehicles, mobile phones, chip industries. Most importantly, the manufacturing cost in India is the lowest in the world. In this, India has overtaken China and reached the first position. At the same time, Vietnam is also in the forefront in competing with China. World of Statics has made this information public. A list of 50 countries has been released. This list is compiled from US News and World Report. If we talk about the top ten countries, apart from India and China, there are names of countries like Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Cambodia, Indonesia. India has overtaken China - the way companies around the world are exiting China, they are tired of China's policy and are moving to other countries. From this it is clear that they are getting disillusioned there. Also, the other big thing is that these big companies are also facing increased production costs in China. India has overtaken China in terms of cost of production in this regard. This means that India's cost of production is the lowest in the world. It is for this reason that a big company like Apple has made India its second home. Slowly but surely, this company has started shifting from China to India. These Countries Also in Top Ten - Talking about the top 10 countries in this list, Thailand is 4th, Philippines 5th, Bangladesh 6th, Indonesia 7th, Cambodia 8th, Malaysia 9th, Sri Lanka 10th. These countries also have the lowest cost of production. Also in this list, Ghana, Kenya, Mexico, Uzbekistan, Colombia, South Africa, Kazakhstan, Tunisia, Chile, Algeria, Turkey, Uruguay, Panama, Singapore, Brazil, Egypt, South Korea, Iran, Lithuania, Serbia and Belarus, etc.

Keywords

Indian Economy: Economic Growth, Economic Creation, Economic Reforms, Economic and Political Policy and Global Platform, Economic Cooperation, Global Markets, Foreign Investment, International Trade and India

Preface

We recently crossed the \$4 trillion economy milestone. A 'Vision Documentary' about the Indian economy is going to be presented soon. It will present the current state of the Indian economy. Currently, the Indian economy is growing rapidly. In the 100th year of independence i.e. 2047, this is a vision documentary about how our India will be called a developed country and not a developing

Role of Agriculture Sector in Rural Development of India

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Abstract

Rural development and agribusiness are essential for the development of the rural sector. Today, trained managers are needed for rural development. In the rural areas, there is a lack of this issue. Today, many young people with higher education in agriculture work only in multinational companies. All these highly educated youth need to turn to agriculture and uplift the sector with their ingenious leadership. This new generation should not only have jobs in IT companies but also change their mindset and focus on agriculture and rural areas to realize the dream of inclusive development. Agriculture is the fabric of rural society and is the main economic activity in many countries of the world. Any sudden and profound change in the agricultural sector could have serious consequences for social and political stability in economic and developing countries. Agriculture also plays an important role in the rural development, especially in countries with low economic importance due to land use. The main potential contribution of agriculture to rural development is to support employment, ancillary occupations and environmental services. In suburban areas, it may be necessary to support economic and social infrastructure for agriculture. To ensure sustainable development for rural areas, agricultural contributions should be used to improve agricultural activities, and support services. In the context of agricultural reform, WTO regulations must have sufficient flexibility to allow countries to sustain rural development, especially social and political stability.

Keywords

Agricultural Development in Rural Sector, Agro Society & Employment, Rural Development & Agriculture Activity

Preface

Today, agriculture, and rural development is a given top priority by the Government, and the central government is committed to the development of rural areas. It covers various topics related to agriculture and rural development. The term transformation in rural areas has a multifaceted meaning and has been interpreted from different angles. From an economic point of view, some of these issues seem to be similar from a development point of view. Knowledge, various resources, tools for development and innovation in rural areas are seriously considered to increase production and productivity and returns in rural and agricultural sectors as well as to create new employment opportunities in rural areas. A growth rate of 10 percent in total GDP



Walter W. Rostov's Theory of Economic Development: "Stages of Development with Impacts on the Indian Economy, Developing Countries & Underdeveloped Countries Economy"

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Abstract

One of the leading thinkers in development studies in the 20th century was W. While presenting the theory of economic development, W. Rostov has studied various stages of economic development and has elaborated his theory. Before Rostov, an American economist and government official, the approach to economic development was based on the assumption that "modernization" was characteristic of the Western world. Richer, more powerful countries at the time, which were able to move beyond the initial stages of underdevelopment. Accordingly, each held that other countries should model their economic development after the West, aspiring to a "modern" state of capitalism and liberal democracy. Using new concepts in this theory, Rostov in 1960 presented his ideas on what the best "stages of economic growth" should be in his Economic Thoughts, which presented five stages. From which all countries must pass this test to develop economically. In this he explained his role in 1) Traditional society, 2) Pre-requisites for departure to the take up stage, 3) Take up stage, 4) Maturity stage, and 5) High consumption stage. 6) Ascends from each stage.

In the first stage, traditional society exists. This stage is characterized by a sustainable, agricultural-based economy with intensive labor and low levels of trade, and a population with no scientific view of the world and technology. It requires pre-conditions for take-off. Here a society begins to develop production and a more national/international-regional perspective. Rostov describes this stage as a short period of intensive growth. In which the process of industrialization begins in the country and workers as well as organizations are concentrated around a new industry. This phase of the economy towards maturity takes place over a long period of time, the main reason for this is that the standard of living of the people increases, in fact the use of technology increases. The national economy grows in size and begins to undergo various changes. Rostov believed that Western countries, especially the United States, were at the last "developed" stage today and would remain so for a long time, when a state of extreme mass consumption existed. Here the country's economy is characterized by mass production and consumerism and its transition into a capitalist system leads to economic prosperity. Rostov's model of this economic development is a special model and Rostov's model is stage of growth model. It is one of the most influential economic development theories of the twentieth century. However, it was also grounded in the historical and political context in which



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सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के तहत वरूड और मोर्शी तालुका में किसानों की
आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिति का समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन

अंकुश राजेंद्र बोबडे

शोधकर्ता,

राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज नागपूर विद्यापीठ, नागपुर

डॉ. प्रमोद जी.फटींग,

मार्गदर्शक,

राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज नागपूर विद्यापीठ, नागपुर

शोष सारांश

महाराष्ट्र के विदर्भ क्षेत्र का हिस्सा होने के कारण वैसे तो अमरावती जिले को उपजाऊ मिट्टी जंगलों की प्रचुरता और मुंबई-कोलकाता राजमार्ग के रास्ते पर स्थित होने का लाभ मिलता रहा है। दूसरे शब्दों में इसको इस प्रकार से भी समझा जा सकता है, कि अमरावती जिले में एक संपन्न अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए सभी घटक मौजूद हैं। हालांकि, अमरावती जिले की आर्थिक स्थिति महाराष्ट्र के बाकी क्षेत्रों की तुलना में बहुत खराब है। हालांकि यह तेजी से एक औद्योगिक केंद्र के रूप में विकसित हो रहा है। अमरावती जिले को भारत के २५० पिछड़े जिलों में से सबसे पिछड़े जिलों में से एक घोषित किया गया था और इसे वर्तमान में पिछड़ा क्षेत्र अनुदान निधि कार्यक्रम से धन प्राप्त होता है। अमरावती मुख्य रूप से एक कृषि जिला है जहां ७० प्रतिशत से अधिक आबादी कृषि और इसके सहायक उद्योगों में लगी हुई है। इस जिले में उगाई जाने वाली कुछ मुख्य फसले कपास, मूंगफली, ज्वार और विभिन्न प्रकार की दालें हैं। यह जिला महाराष्ट्र के प्रमुख कपास उत्पादक जिले के रूप में जाना जाता है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में अमरावती जिले की मोर्शी और वरूड तालुका के किसानों की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति का अध्ययन किया गया है। अध्ययन के निष्कर्ष में यह तथ्य सामने आते हैं, कि अमरावती जिले के मोर्शी और वरूड तालुका के किसानों के पास सिंचाई की व्यवस्था न होने से खेती घाटे का सौदा साबित हो रही है। ज्यादातर किसान अपनी जमीन को उद्योगपतियों को बेचकर दूसरा व्यवसाय करने के लिये मजबूर हो रहे हैं या लायायित है।

बीज शब्द— औद्योगिकरण, उद्योगपति, आर्थिक स्थिति, सामाजिक स्थिति, अर्थव्यवस्था आदि।

प्रस्तावना

महाराष्ट्र के विदर्भ क्षेत्र का एक मुख्य जिला अमरावती है। वर्ष १८५३ में, अमरावती जिले का आज का क्षेत्र बरार प्रांत का हिस्सा था और बाद में हैदराबाद के निजाम के साथ एक संधि के अनुसार यह स्थान ब्रिटिश

गोषवारा

भारत-अमेरिका संबंधांची उत्क्रांती हे गेल्या दोन दशकांतील भारताची सुयोग्य रणनीती, बदलते शक्ती संतुलन आणि संरचनात्मक वास्तववादाची पुष्टी यांचा परिणाम आहे. शीतयुद्धाच्या समाप्तीमुळे आणि एकध्रुवीयतेच्या उदयाने अमेरिकेला भारतासोबत संबंध मजबूत करण्याचा भागीदारी करण्याचा मार्ग मोकळा झाला. भारताच्या क्रमाक्रमाने वाढणाऱ्या शक्तीची स्वायत्त भव्य रणनीती आखली गेली. गेल्या दोन दशकांत, आशियातील एक प्रमुख शक्ती म्हणून चीनच्या उदयाने भारत-अमेरिका भागीदारीला चालना मिळाली. भांडवलशाही राष्ट्रवादाच्या वाढीसह आणि भारतातील प्रबळ राजकीय शक्ती, देशांतर्गत राजकारणाचीही या भागीदारीमध्ये महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका आहे. चीनची आशियातील वाढती भागीदारी आणि त्याच्या गरीब राष्ट्रांना घेरण्याच्या भीतीचा मुकाबला करण्यासाठी अमेरिकेला भारताच्या भागीदारीत अधिकच रस निर्माण केला आहे. भारत- अमेरिका संबंध वर्तमान स्थितीत सकारात्मक मार्गाने वाटचाल करित आहे. प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधामध्ये भारत अमेरिका संबंध आणि त्याच्या भविष्यातील रणनीतीचे विश्लेषण करण्यात आलेले आहे.

मुख्य शब्द : आर्थिक प्रगती, विचारधारा, परराष्ट्र धोरण, शास्वत विकास, खाजगी क्षेत्र

प्रस्तावना

गेल्या दोन दशकांमध्ये आशियातील चीनचा उदय आणि त्याच्या वाढत्या विस्तारवादाच्या चिंतेमुळे अमेरिकेला भारताचे अधिकाधिक जवळ येण्यास भाग पाडले. चीन आणि पाकिस्तानकडून संभाव्य कुरापती आणि प्रादेशिक उल्लंघनाचा प्रतिकार करू पाहणाऱ्या उदयोन्मुख भारताला शस्त्रास्त्र खरेदीसाठी रशियावर अवलंबून राहावे लागणे यामुळे अमेरिकेची भारतासोबतची ही भागेदारी मजबूत झाली आहे. अमेरिका बीजिंगसोबतच्या त्याच्या प्रतिबद्धतेपासून दूर गेली आहे आणि पाकिस्तानसोबत चीन

डॉ. मंगेश गोविंदराव आचार्य
राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख,
जीवन विकास महाविद्यालय, देवग्राम

आणि त्याच्या भागीदारांना रोखण्यासाठी भारत, जपान आणि ऑस्ट्रेलियासोबत चतुर्भुज सहकार्याच्या^१ (Dhanaji, 2022) या विकसनशील व्यवस्थेत अमेरिका भारताकडे सर्वात महत्त्वाचा दीर्घकालीन भागीदार म्हणून पाहत आहे. आशियाई धोरणात्मक पार्श्वभूमी संरचनात्मक वास्तववादी सिद्धांताद्वारे उत्तम प्रकारे समजता येते. मोठ्या प्रमाणात अराजक प्रणाली आणि चीनमधील शक्ती संक्रमण, जे अमेरिका आणि त्याचे मित्र आणि भागीदारांना मागे टाकत आहे. अनेक दशकापासून आपले ठाण मांडून होती त्याच शक्तीला आव्हान देण्यासाठी अधिक मजबूत होत असल्याचे दिसते. आशिया गेल्या दोन दशकांच्या एकध्रुवीय तत्त्वापासून आणि बहुध्रुवीयतेकडे वाटचाल करत आहे अशातच अमेरिका-भारत धोरणात्मक भागीदारी सक्रियतेने वाटचाल करताना दिसते.

आशियातील अमेरिकेच्या सापेक्ष शक्तीमध्ये घट झाली असून चीन आणि भारताने शक्ती संपादन करून आपला प्रभाव वाढविला आहे.^२ (BBC MARATHI, 2022) या प्रदेशात एक ध्रुवीयता कायम ठेवण्याचे अमेरिकेचे प्रयत्न आहेत. विशेषतः जेव्हा चीन आणि इतर देश त्यांच्या स्वतःच्या खंडात त्यांचे राष्ट्रीय हित जोपासत असतात तेव्हा अधिकाधिक आव्हाने निर्माण होतात. रशियाचीनशी घनिष्ठ संबंधाकडे वाटचाल करत आहे. अमेरिकेच्या आशियातील पुनर्संतुलनाच्या विरोधात जपान अधिक ठाम सुरक्षा भूमिका स्वीकारत आहे. त्याला वाढत्या बिकट परिस्थितीचा सामना करावा लागत असून चीनकडून आव्हान मिळाल्यामुळे जपान आणि चीनमध्ये संघर्ष निर्माण झाला आहे. अमेरिकेला जपान, ऑस्ट्रेलिया आणि दक्षिण कोरियामधील मित्र राष्ट्रांवर आणि भारतासारख्या भागीदारांवर आशिया खंडातील उपस्थिती आणि प्रभाव निर्माण करण्यासाठी अवलंबून राहणे आवश्यक झाले आहे. चीनसारख्या वाढत्या शक्तीसमोर आशियामध्ये सुव्यवस्था आणि स्थिरता राखण्यासाठी पॉवर बॅलन्सिंग हा प्राथमिक, कार्यक्षम मार्ग असल्याचे दिसते. वाढत्या

**3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher
in the Journals notified on UGC CARE list during the
2022-2023 years**

2022-2023

FEMINISTIC PERSPECTIVE IN ANITA DESAI'S NOVEL *CLEAR LIGHT OF DAY*

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Abstract

Indians are extoled worldwide for their high principles and erudite. The success of Indian writers has reached such an extent that woman authors are also breaking into the field in a major way and making us proud with their wonderful writings. Anita Desai is one them who with her keen blade of writing makes Indian fiction in English gain distinction in discovering the social essence and the emotional spirits of her protagonists. She is a keen observer of the society and tries to retain the position of the women in the contemporary society attracting attention of the masses through her writings. This paper is an important insight of feminine perspective in the novel *Clear Light of Day* by Anita Desai, while exploring feminism in Indian Writings in English. At the same time, efforts have been done how various women characters play different roles and emerge out as new identity to overcome the situation.

Keywords: Feminism, Perspective, Novel, Alienation, Frustration, exploitation etc.

Introduction

It is the Feminism movement that grants the same political, social, and economic rights to women as those enjoyed by men. Since ages, the male dominated society had kept away their socio-legal rights. The phenomenon of changing the identity of a girl into woman depends on various factors. The process of social conditioning influences and moulds her psyche to desire and pursue traditionally accepted and encouraged feminine roles only. In order to get woman a new coinage in male driven society, it becomes necessary to change the identity of woman that she is not just to produce human species. The woman has to wait till the dawn of Twentieth Century to feel and experience the sense and sensibility of her consciousness in terms of desires, sexuality, existence and destiny. This process is called Feminism. It is natural that these women even though raised hoods for their self-identity have to suffer to some extent because male society doesn't easily accept this revolution. It hurts their ego. However, in the course of time the scenario is changing and the mind set of patriarchy has gone revolutionary changes. It has considerably encouraged and shaped the feminists' struggle to empower women and helped them transcend their deprived status. Succeeding writers have elevated women's matters by disagreeing and investigating their secondary predicament in the current society. A noticeable change is seen in feminist literature from the demonstration of women's oppression to that of their fight. No doubt, the feminists and feminist writers have been successful in attaining the permissible civil rights for women; still there is a scope to be done at the social level.

Literature Review

Various writers in the past have made efforts to give justice to women to get her self-identity. Authors like Shashi Deshpande, Kamala Markandaya, and Anita Desai have selected the the issues confronted by the women in today's masculine conquered sphere as the central theme of their writings. In some of the novels of Anita Desai like "Voices in the City" and "Where

STRUGGLE AND CHANGING IDENTITY OF IMMIGRANTS IN JHUMPA LAHIRI'S NOVEL THE NAMESAKE: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

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Abstract

Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Namesake* is the novel that gives the life journey of the USA based Indian Diaspora. Hence an honest effort through this paper has been done to study the how different characters in the novel acts as per the time and show their traits in different situation and emerges as true Indian Diaspora. At the same time, the pangs of alienation and adjustment in foreign culture at the cost of leaving one's own mother land is also systematically analysed. The paper also highlights on how the new generations of Indian Diaspora react to the changing situation and how they adjust themselves as the culture and land change.

Keywords: Indian Diaspora, alienation, culture, identity, forgiveness, hope.

Introduction

The Namesake is an account of two generations of the Gangulis, a family of Indian immigrants to the United States and is inspired by the facts of Lahiri's life. *The Namesake* is a work of fiction. The novel is based on various perspectives. Lahiri proves how each character grows, falls in love, and suffers hardship. She depicts them both as members of families and communities and as individuals, with needs and wants that are particular to them. *The Namesake* talks about people's loving relationships and friendships; the nature of household and loss; and the impact of literature, art, and food on people's lives. It is a novel of personalities- and of the way people shape and change those personalities over time.

The Namesake is an account of the experience of Indian Diaspora. Ashoke initially names his son Gogol, after Nikolai Gogol, a famous Russian. Ashoke has special importance to this character in his life. For years, Gogol finds his name strange and does not understand why his father wishes to name him after Nikolai Gogol. Over time, however, Gogol comes to understand the train-wreck during which his father is reading Gogol's work. This occurs after Gogol has changed his name to Nikhil, and begun introducing himself this way to friends in college. Thus, just as Gogol feels he has escaped his liability of a name, given him by his parents, he begins to understand the importance that that name has for Ashoke and Ashima. The world Lahiri creates both stresses the importance of names and shows that all names, all identities, exist in flux. Gogol becomes Gogol, but by the end of the novel, he finds himself reading Nikolai Gogol in his old home near Boston. When he is a younger man, he wants only to escape the identities he feels are imposed on him by his family. Over the time, he learns the struggles of his parents' generation.

Discussion

The Namesake is centred on five primary periods in the life of the Ganguli family: From India to America; Gogol's Childhood; Nikhil- the American; Ashoke's Death & Gogol's Marriage

REFLECTION OF ETHOS AND PATHOS IN ARAVIND ADIGA'S NOVEL THE WHITE TIGER: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

¹Dr. Yogesh M. Sarode

Abstract

Aravind Adiga's *The White Tiger* is a ground breaking Indian novel. The novel focuses on suppression and exploitation of various sections of Indian society where a young man like Balram proves that the wheel of fortune changes but at the cost of struggle next to death. This paper systematically analyses various phases in Balram's life and puts light on the prevalent existing social, political and economic panorama in the then Indian society that makes worse effect on the lives of the underdog and depicts the mental agony of underprivileged class people, through the protagonist. However, self-determined persons like Balram can only change the scenario after having gone through so many acid tests and ultimately proves his heroic qualities showing realistic and painful image of modern India.

Keywords: Ethos, pathos, underdog, social, political, economic, poverty.

Introduction

Indian English literature is replete with examples where novelists presented their protagonists struggling for identity and existence in this world. Aravind Adiga has three novels to his credit - *The White Tiger* (2008), *Between the Assassinations* (2008) and *Last Man in the Tower* (2011). He assaults on the present day challenges against the financial manipulation, political scarcity, the social demotion and the mystical defeat of the poor that takes place in India behind the curtain of monetary, infrastructural, dogmatic and hi-tech progress. The *White Tiger* is his first novel that gives Booker prize to him portrays the socio cultural and economic disproportions of the Indian society.

Discussion

The *White Tiger* is the story of Balram Halwai's life who acts as a main protagonist in the novel. He is a rickshaw driver's son who adeptly ascends India's social hierarchy to become a chauffeur and later an effective entrepreneur. Balram narrates his life story in a letter to visiting Chinese officer Premier Wen Jiabao, with the aim of enlightening the premier about free enterprise in India. Balram writes from his luxurious office in the city of Bangalore, but the story happens in his rural ancestral village of Laxmangarh.

Despite the difficult life, Balram's academic potential and personal integrity distinguish him from his classmates, bringing him to the attention of a visiting school inspector who nicknames him "the White Tiger," after the most sporadic and smart individual in the jungle. Balram's parents diagnose his talent and wish to educate him. But Kusum, his grandmother was not in the mood to complete his education and hence she withdraws his name from the school to earn the family's bread and butter. On the other hand, Balram is determined to continue his education. Since childhood, Balram's destitute family has been living at the mercy of four harsh, abusive landowners whom are known to as "The Animals": The Raven, The Stork, The Buffalo, and The Wild Boar.

When Balram and his brother Kishan start working in a teashop in Dhanbad, Balram spends his days listening to customers' conversations neglecting his duty. Once he gets the air of high earning and smooth life from one customer that India's private chauffeurs enjoy, and forces his grandmother to join him to driving school on the condition that he will send money

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Importance of Sports in School Life : A Study of Jeevan Vikas Vidyalaya Devgram

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ABSTRACT

Sports teach the value of sacrifice, discipline, elegance, liberality, and solidity, which enables individuals to lead successful lives. These qualities in a human being give him the ability to behave effectively regardless of the situation or work. It helps us to stay healthy, fit, and active. It teaches us the value of teamwork and encourages us to work hard and never give up. It is also a great way for people to socialize and make new friends. Hence an honest effort has been done through this paper to focus on the importance of sports in the life of school students highlighting its importance in all walks of student's life. At the same time, the paper studies how sports affect in the overall development of a student that help him to become a responsible citizen to shoulder responsibility.

Keywords : Sports, School, Student, Education, Career, School Education

I. INTRODUCTION

As the world emphasized the importance of education in a child's journey to become a balanced and mature individual, we have also come to understand the role of maintaining our physical and mental well-being. Sports play the role of a catalyst by complementing a child's ability to focus as well as learning about teamwork and perseverance. While earlier seen as a lesser-known job, sports have flourished into a full-fledged career owing to the varied perks it comes with. Academic institutions support their students to actively participate in more sports activities alongside

their educational quest. The importance of physical education has also emerged with the growth of career opportunities in this sector. Through this blog, let's know more about the importance of sports in a student's life as well as how it can also complement your present lifestyle.

Sports are very essential for every human life which keeps them fit and fine and physical strength. It has great importance in each stage of life. It also improves the personality of people. Sports keep our all-organs alert and our hearts become stronger by regularly playing some kind of sports. sports have always given

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Global Position of Gender Equality in India: A Comparative Study

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Abstract:

It's a matter of regret that rule began by causing social divisions in slave India. Even after independence, gender inequality persisted in Indian society; however, as social consciousness, awareness of governance, and political participation increased, this disparity gradually decreased. Technological advancement played an important role in awakening women. Today, a large number of women are able to address their problems in relevant places. The sense of honour for women in the family has also increased. Education, health, and food are indispensable for a strong society. Society's attitude towards the education of women and girls has become positive. Today, women have set their records in many important places. Women still face many challenges. Health awareness among rural women is a big challenge. Equality between men and women is the biggest social reform campaign implemented in our country. It has been going on endlessly for years, but the expected success does not seem to have been achieved. On the contrary, the issue of equality between men and women keeps coming before society in a new form. An attempt has been made in the present research essay to give an account of India's performance in this regard at the global level.

Keywords: gender sensitization, gender equality, women's dignity, women's safety

INTRODUCTION

GENDER equality in society play important role in the development of the nation. Men and women are the foundation of society. Therefore, the development of the nation can only be built on the foundation of equality between men and women. In India, inequality between men and women has been seen since ancient times. Though there has been some improvement in the present times, there has been no change in the mindset of the society. Therefore, women still face this discrimination at various level. This proves that even today, gender discrimination has deep roots in India. Gender-based inequality can be removed from society by bringing equality between men and women. Gender equality aims to eliminate and discrimination all boundaries and distinctions between men and women [1].

Objectives of the Research

- To know the impact on the reputation of women in higher positions.
- To know the causes of gender disparity in education,
- To study the weak position of women in politics in India.
- To study gender inequality in Asia

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A Political Analytical Evaluation of Religion Influence on Indian Politics

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Abstract: The influence of religion on politics in India can be seen in the British period. The British used partition politics to create a schism between Hindus and Muslims in India. India was partitioned in 1947 due to this policy of the British. In independent India, the principle of secularism was prioritized as a solution to this in the constitution created by the people. Secularism was provided for in 1978 by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment. Although India has embraced secularism, the role of religion in politics has not ended. Although 75 years of India's independence have been completed, politics is still done in the name of religion in India. Political parties choose their candidates, keeping in mind the influence of religion in a particular constituency. People think more about religion and caste while choosing their candidates. Caste riots occur due to the influence of religion-influenced politics. There is a new dispute between the minority and the majority. The Temple-Masjid controversy has become a focal point of Indian politics. Religious hatred in India is causing a huge loss of lives and property and is creating tension among the citizens. All the aspects of Indian politics that have been corrupted by religious fanaticism have been studied in this research paper. This paper mainly explores the causality of the influence of religion on Indian politics.

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Keywords—religion, Indian politics, equality and justice, Muslim society, political parties

Introduction:

Be it the ruling party or the opposition, everywhere one looks in Indian politics, only religion is discussed. The prime minister is being worshipped on TV across the country, and his challengers are trying to portray themselves as bigger saviors. Opposition leader Rahul Gandhi is trying to prove that he is a Hindu by shouting. On the other hand, during the next Lok Sabha elections, Bengal leader Mamata Banerjee has buried the entire existence of the party in the fold of religion by saying that her party TMC means temple and mosque. While the BJP is trying to strengthen its grip on electoral politics through religion, the opposition parties are also beginning to feel that religion is crucial to defeating the BJP and opening the door to power. Looking at the priorities announced by the major political parties in the country, other issues do not seem to be necessary for the public interest of the country. The country is very backward on most criteria of development. More than 20% of the population is still illiterate. The gap between the rich and the poor continues to widen. India has just come out of the wave of the corona virus pandemic. The epidemic had turned the entire country into a huge graveyard. The economy has collapsed two years into the pandemic. For the first time in history, the economy is shrinking instead of growing. In recent decades, millions of people who were able to gradually climb out of poverty have fallen back into poverty. Such inflation was not seen in the last 12 years. The unemployment rate has broken a 45-year record. In such a situation, politicians seem to be concerned about which temple will be built and where and when it will be built. Religion has become the focal point of Indian politics. The recent events in India are definitely alarming. The reasons behind the situation in India, the world's largest democracy, and its analysis have been analyzed in this research article.

INTER-STATE RELATIONS DURING THE GLOBAL PANDEMIC

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Dr. Niteen Tulshiram Katrojiwar, Dr. Mangesh Govindrao Acharya: "INTER-STATE RELATIONS DURING THE GLOBAL PANDEMIC" - Palarchi's Journal Of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology 17(6). ISSN 1567-214x

ABSTRACT

The success of the Indian federal system depends not only on the cordial relations and close partnership between the Center and the states, but also on the interrelationships of the states. In order to prevent the growing infection of the global pandemic COVID-19, it is necessary to have mutual coordination among various states. By envisaging similar circumstances, the framers of the constitution scripted the provisions of inter-state relations with the aim of strengthening mutual coordination between states. In India's federal system, differences between states on various issues are not new.

A recent example of this can be seen in the gambling differences between Kerala and Karnataka due to the circumstances arising from the global pandemic COVID-19. Apart from this, another example of lack of mutual coordination between states can also be seen in the migration of workers from different states to their home districts and villages. This kind of chaos in the last few days shows that there is a lack of mutual coordination and cooperation between states and crisis management in adverse situations.

This research paper will attempt to understand the inter-state relations and their importance in light of the differences between Kerala and Karnataka and the reasons for migration due to lack of mutual coordination between states.

Key-Words: Pandemic COVID-19, Inter-state relations, Fundamental rights, Kerala Epidemic Diseases.

Introduction

To prevent the spread of the recent global pandemic COVID-19, the Government of Karnataka has completely sealed the border with Kerala. The

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डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि भारतीय संविधानातील

मूलभूत अधिकार

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सारांश:

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे भारताचे महान राज्यकर्ते होते ज्यांनी साऊथबरो कमिटीच्या सर्व घटनात्मक चर्चांमध्ये भाग घेतलेला होता. ब्रिटिश काळापासून सुरू झालेल्या भारताच्या संविधानात्मक विकासात त्यांनी केवळ समाजाचे प्रतिनिधीत्वच केले नाही तर घटनात्मक बदलांसाठी आवश्यक असणाऱ्या विविध शिफारशी सुद्धा केल्या. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांना संवैधानिक बाबींचे सखोल ज्ञान असल्यामुळे त्यांनी स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व आणि स्वातंत्र्यानंतर घटनात्मक विकासामध्ये महत्त्वाची भूमिका निभवली. आपल्या संपूर्ण जीवनात समाजातील विषमतेचे चटके भोगणाऱ्या डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी संविधानाच्या निर्मितीचे महत्त्वाचे कार्य करून संविधानाचे शिल्पकार म्हणून आपली स्वतःची अजरामर अशी प्रतिमा निर्माण केली. १९४६ मध्ये त्यांची भारतीय संविधान सभेचे सदस्य म्हणून निवड झाली. १९४७ पासून त्यांनी मसुदा समितीचे अध्यक्ष म्हणून काम पाहिले. भारतीय राज्यघटनेचे शिल्पकार म्हणून डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या भारतीय संविधानातील मूलभूत अधिकारांच्या योगदानाचे अध्ययन या लघुशोध निबंधात करण्यात आले आहे.

महत्त्वाचे शब्द : समतेचा अधिकार, स्वातंत्र्याचा अधिकार, न्याय, कायदेमंडळ, धार्मिक अधिकार, अस्पृश्यता निवारण,

प्रस्तावना:

भारतीय समाज अस्पृश्यातेच्या मानवतेला कलंकीत करणाऱ्या आजाराने ग्रासलेला होता. भारतातील अस्पृश्यता म्हणजे स्पशनि होणारे प्रदूषण अपमान, भेदभाव आणि गंभीर विषमतेचे चित्र सर्वत्र होते. आंबेडकरांना त्यांच्या सुरुवातीच्या जीवनापासूनच सामाजिक विषमतेचे चटके सहन करावे लागले होते. या अमानवी समाजव्यवस्थेपासून अस्पृश्य कुटुंब, हिंदू समाजातील निराश वर्गाची मुक्तता करण्याचा निर्धार त्यांनी केला. आयुष्याच्या शेवटच्या द्वासापर्यंत दुःखाची परवा न करता आंबेडकरांनी समाजाला सामाजिक दर्जाची समानता मिळावी म्हणून लढा दिला. गांधीजी आणि इतरांनी या समस्येकडे धार्मिक- राजकीय

दृष्टिकोन ठेऊन प्रयत्न केलेत. तथाकथित उच्चवर्णीयांमध्ये आवाहन आणि मन वळवून हृदयपरिवर्तन घडवून आणण्याचा त्यांचा प्रयत्न होता. आंबेडकरांना आपल्या समाज बांधवासाठी कायदेशीर संरक्षण हवे होते. अस्पृश्य समाजाला शिक्षण मिळावे त्याच बरोबर वंशपरंपरागत व्यवसाय बदलून त्यांचे जीवनमान उंचावण्याचा त्यांचा हेतू होता. असंख्य सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक अडथळ्यांवर मात करून समाजाला दिशा दाखवणारे आंबेडकर हे पहिले युगपुरुष बनले. अर्थशास्त्र आणि राज्यशास्त्रातील त्यांच्या अभ्यास आणि संशोधनासाठी डॉक्टरेट पदवी मिळवून कोलंबिया विद्यापीठ आणि लंडन स्कूल ऑफ इकॉनॉमिक्समधून आंबेडकरांनी नावलौकिक मिळवला. एक विद्वान वकील म्हणून त्यांनी काही वर्षे कायद्याचा सराव केला. आंबेडकरांच्या मते लोकशाही म्हणजे सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक स्तरावर रक्ताचा एक थेंब न सांडता बदल स्वीकारणे. लोकशाहीच्या यशस्वीतेसाठी त्यांनी काही सूचना दिलेल्या आहेत. ज्यामध्ये विशेष अधिकाराचे उन्मूलन, प्रबळ विरोधी पक्षाचे अस्तित्व, कायद्यासमोर समानता, प्रशासन घटनात्मक नैतिकता आणि सार्वजनिक विवेकाचे पालन. अल्पसंख्याकांना सुरक्षितता असणे आवश्यक आहे, जेणेकरून त्यांना सुरक्षित वाटेल आणि बिनदिकत आणि मुक्तपणे त्यांचे अधिकार वापरण्यास ते सक्षम बनतील आंबेडकरांनी राष्ट्रवादाला आधुनिक इतिहासातील सर्वात गतिमान शक्ती म्हणून मानले होते. त्यांनी केवळ राजकीय स्वातंत्र्याचाच विचार केला नाही तर सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक स्वातंत्र्याचाही विचार केला. डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी तयार केलेली राज्यघटना ही मुक्तीच्या विचारांवर आधारित आहे नैराश्यग्रस्त वर्ग, सामाजिक न्याय आणि संबंधित विषयांची भक्कम बाजू त्यात आहे. योग्य संवैधानिक संरक्षण नसल्याचा कटू अनुभव असलेलेदलित स्वातंत्र्याची फळे खाऊ शकत नाहीत याची त्यांना जाण होती. या जाणिवेची जोड असल्याने ते एक सामाजिक दूरदर्शी आणि घटनातज्ज्ञ बनले. आंबेडकरांनी तयार केलेली राज्यघटना जातीवर आधारित असमानता आणि अस्पृश्यतेचा निषेध करते. भारताला लोकशाही यशस्वी करण्यासाठी

(१५७)



ग्रामीण कथाकार - अशोक कौतिक कोळी

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सारांशः

मराठी साहित्याच्या दालनात ललित साहित्यातील कथा, कविता, कादंबरी, नाटक, प्रवासवर्णने, चरित्र, आत्मचरित्र यासारख्या अनेक वाङ्मयप्रकारात समृद्ध लेखन झालेले आहे. त्यातील फार पुरातन आणि मानवी जीवनाला सहज स्पर्श करणारा कथा हा वाङ्मयप्रकार अधिक जवळच्या वाटतो. कथा वाङ्मयप्रकारात सकस लेखन करणाऱ्या लेखक आणि लेखिकांची मांदियाळी आपणास सहज प्रत्ययास येते. मराठी कथा विश्वात बदलत्या काळानुसार बदल होत गेलेला आहे. त्या बदलत्या जीवनाचे चित्र अनेक कथा लेखकांनी कथा साहित्यात रेखाटलेले दिसून येते. विशेषतः समकालीन कथा साहित्यात बदलत्या सामाजिक प्रवाहाचे स्वरूप लक्षात घेऊन लेखन करणारे जे कथा लेखक आहेत, ते म्हणजे जयंत पवार, जी के ऐनापुरे, आसाराम लोमटे, किरण गुरव, ऋषिकेश गुप्ते, प्रणव सखदेव, गौतमीपुत्र कांबळे, अनिल सपकाळ, मेघना पेठे, प्रज्ञा दया पवार, मोनिका गजेंद्रगडकर, मनस्विनी लता रवींद्र, सदानंद देशमुख, अशोक कौतिक कोळी यासारखे अनेक लेखक कथालेखन करीत आहेत. १९९० नंतर जागतिकरणाचा मानवी जीवनावर झालेला परिणाम आणि त्यामुळे बदललेले मानवी जीवन, त्यातून होरपळून गेलेले कष्टकरी, शेतकरी, कृषीव्यवस्थेची पडझड, गाव खेड्यातील बदलते समाजकारण-राजकारण, दुष्काळ, सरकारी धोरणे, सर्वसामान्य माणसाचे विविध स्तरावर होणारे शोषण, बदलते सामाजिक आर्थिक वातावरण, अशा अनेक पातळीवर ग्रामीण जीवनावर झालेला परिणाम हे सर्व विषय समकालीन ग्रामीण कथा लेखकांनी कथेतून हाताळलेले आहे. या प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून समकालीन ग्रामीण कथाकार अशोक कौतिक कोळी यांच्या 'कूड' या कथासंग्रहातील कथांच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण जीवनातील विविध जीवन जाणिवांचा शोध या शोधनिबंधात घेण्यात आलेला आहे.

बीजशब्द : कृषीकेंद्रित जीवन, शेती, शेतमजूर, दारिद्र्य, भ्रष्टाचार.

(१५६)

प्रस्तावना:

मराठी साहित्यात कथा या वाङ्मयप्रकाराला फार प्राचीन अशी परंपरा लाभलेली आहे. मानवी जीवनाचे चिंतन करणाऱ्या सहज हलकाफुलका हा साहित्यप्रकार मानवी मनोला सहज स्पर्श करणारा आहे, कारण कथेत येणारे सर्व विषय हे आपल्याच जीवन जाणिवेला स्पर्श करणारे असल्याचा प्रत्यय सतत वाचकाला आजपर्यंत आलेला आहे. ग्रामीण जीवनाशी असेच जवळचे ऋणानुबंध असलेले समकालीन ग्रामीण कथाकार अशोक कौतिक कोळी आपणास दिसून येतात. अशोक कोळी हे ग्रामीण जीवनाचे दाहक वास्तव मांडणारे अलीकडच्या काळातील नवोदित असे कथालेखक आहेत. अशोक कोळी हे जळगाव भागातील जामनेरचे असून व्यवसायाने प्राथमिक शिक्षक आहेत. त्यांचे 'कूड' 'आसूड' हे दोन कथासंग्रह, 'कुंधा', 'गावाच्या तावडीतून सुटका', 'पाडा', 'रक्ताळलेल्या तुरी' यासारख्या कादंबऱ्या. 'गावाकडल्या कविता' हा कवितासंग्रह. विशेष म्हणजे 'पाडा' या कादंबरीचे अभिवाचन जळगाव आकाशवाणी केंद्रावरून झालेले आहे. अशा बहुआयामी कथालेखकाच्या 'कूड' या कथासंग्रहातील कथांच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण जीवन वास्तवाचा शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून करण्यात येत आहे.

कथासंग्रह : 'कूड'

ग्रामीण जीवन जाणिवेवर प्रकाश टाकणारा अशोक कौतिक कोळी यांचा हा पहिलाच कथासंग्रह आहे. या कथासंग्रहात एकूण सोळा कथांचा समावेश आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील आजचे जनजीवन कसे बकाल भकास शोषणग्रस्त आणि हीनदीन झालेले आहे याचे प्रत्यंतर घडून देणाऱ्या या कथा आहेत. ग्रामीण जीवन वास्तवाशी समरस होऊन ग्रामीण जनजीवनातील सुखदुःखाचा कलात्मक आलेख रेखाटण्याचा प्रयत्न लेखक अशोक कोळी यांनी केलेला आहे. अशा या समकालीन कथा लेखकाच्या 'कूड' या कथासंग्रहातील सोळाही कथांमधून चित्रित झालेल्या भेदक ग्रामीण जीवन वास्तवाचा शोध पुढील प्रमाणे घेता येईल.

पुर्वणी अंक ७ - डिसेंबर २०११



भारतीय समाजसुधारकांचे सामाजिक कार्य

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सारांश :

एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या प्रारंभी या भारत भूमीमध्ये अशा काही नररत्नांनी जन्म घेतला की त्यांनी येथील रूढी, परंपरा, गुलामगिरी यासारख्या गोष्टींना तिलांजली देऊन सामाजिक शुद्धीकरणाचे कार्य केलेले आहे. या महामानवांचा जेव्हा आपण विचार करतो तेव्हा त्यांचा कार्य कर्तृत्वाचा विशाल पट आपल्याला सहज प्रभावित करून जातो. याचे कारणच असे आहे की त्यांनी केलेले कार्य आज देखील सामाजिक दृष्टिकोनातून किती महत्त्वपूर्ण होते, याचे प्रत्यंतर आपणास आल्याशिवाय राहत नाही. या सर्व महानुभावांमध्ये राजा राम मोहनराय, पंडितईश्वरचंद्र विद्यासागर, गोपाळ हरी देशमुख, महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले, न्यायमूर्ती गोविंदरानडे, गोपाळ गणेश आगरकर, धोंडो केशव कर्वे, गोपाळ कृष्ण गोखले, महात्मा गांधी, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्यासारख्या अनेक समाजसुधारकांनी समाज सुधारण्याचे कार्य केलेले आहे. समाजातील अनिष्ट रूढी परंपरांचे भंजन झाले पाहिजे आणि एक नवजीवनाचा मार्ग सामाजिक पातळीवर निर्माण झाला पाहिजे, अशी अपेक्षा ठेवणारे हे सर्व महामानव होते. या महामानवांचा विचार आजच्या एकविसाव्या शतकात देखील मानवी जीवन जाणिवेला नवी संजीवनी देणारा आहे. या विचारांवर पुन्हा चर्चा व्हावी, त्यांचं पुनरावलोकन व्हावं याकरिता या शोधनिबंधाच्या माध्यमातून भारतीय समाज सुधारकांच्या विचारांचे सिंहावलोकन करण्याचा प्रयत्न येथे करतो आहे. या सर्व समाजसुधारकांचा कार्याचा तपशील जेव्हा आपल्या चक्षुपटलावरून जातो, तेव्हा मनाला काही प्रश्न निर्माण होतात. त्या प्रश्नांची सोडवणूक करण्यासाठी या सर्व महामानवांचे विचार पुढे नेण्याचा प्रयत्न या शोधनिबंधातून केलेला आहे यातील काही निवडक समाजसुधारकांच्या जीवन कार्याचे मौलिक चिंतन या प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून करण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. तेव्हा ज्या समाजसुधारकांनी आपल्या जीवनाची राख रांगोळी करीत आपले समाजस्वास्थ्य अबाधित राखण्यासाठी अहोरात्र कष्ट केले. त्यांच्या कार्याची दखल घेत त्यांच्या विचारांचे

पुनर्चिंतन करण्याचा हा प्रयत्न आहे. जेणेकरून नवसमाज निर्मितीसाठी त्यांचे कार्य आजच्या नवपिढीला प्रेरणादायी ठरेल हाच उद्देश नजरेसमोर ठेवून प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाची बांधणी करण्याचा माझा प्रयत्न या शोधनिबंधात केलेला आहे.

बीजशब्द: भारतीय परंपरा, जातीभेद, विषमता, अनिष्ट रूढी, सामाजिक चळवळी

प्रस्तावना:

भारतीय समाज जीवनाचा एक विशाल पट नजरेसमोरून जात असताना भारतीय समाज जीवनात जे अनेक असे प्रश्न होते की ते प्रश्न मानवी समाजजीवनासाठी अत्यंत घातक आणि समाज जीवनाला अधोगतीकडे नेण्यासाठी कारणीभूत होते विशेषतः ज्या रूढीपरंपरेच्या बंधनात भारतीय समाज अडकून पडलेला होता, ती रूढी परंपरा भारतीय समाजाच्या दृष्टीने फारच विघातक होती. अशावेळी यातून मुक्त करण्याचं काम १९व्या शतकात ज्यांनी हिरीरीने पुढे होऊन केलेत त्यामध्ये राजा राम मोहनराय, पंडित ईश्वरचंद्र विद्यासागर, गोपाळ हरी देशमुख, महर्षी दयानंद, महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले, न्यायमूर्ती गोविंद रानडे, लोकमान्य बाळ गंगाधर टिळक, गोपाळ गणेश आगरकर, धोंडो केशव कर्वे, गोपाळ कृष्ण गोखले, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, महात्मा गांधी यांच्यासारख्या विचारवंतांनी समाजसेवेचे हे व्रत हाती घेऊन जीवनभर निभविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आणि म्हणूनच आज एकविसाव्या शतकात एक नवसमाज आपल्या दृष्टीपथास दिसून येतो. अन्यथा आज देखील आपण राजकीय दृष्ट्या स्वातंत्र्य झालो असतो परंतु सामाजिक रूढी परंपरेच्या विळख्यातून कदाचित बाहेर पडलो नसतो. त्यातून बाहेर पडण्याचं धारिष्ट आणि विशालदृष्टी या समाज धुरीनांनी तुम्हा आम्हास दिली. म्हणूनच आपण आज नवभारताचं स्वप्न बघतो आहे. या भारत भूमीचे नवे स्वरूप आपल्या दृष्टीपथास येते आहे. याकरिता ज्यांचे कार्य या भरत भूमीसाठी प्रेरक ठरले ते हे सर्व महामानव आहेत. अशा या महामानवाचा जीवनकाळ लक्षात घेत त्यांचा



राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० आणि प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षण

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सारांश :

भारत देश स्वातंत्र्याच्या अमृत महोत्सव साजरा करीत असताना वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रात नाविन्यपूर्ण कार्य करीत आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रांमध्ये आत्मनिर्भरतेकडे वाटचाल करताना दिसत आहे. मानवी जीवनातील महत्त्वपूर्ण एक घटक म्हणजे शिक्षण आहे. मानवाला आपल्या संपूर्ण क्षमता वापरता येण्यासाठी, न्याय समाज विकसित करण्यासाठी तसेच राष्ट्रीय विकासाला चालना देण्यासाठी शिक्षण हा महत्त्वाचा पाया आहे. भारताच्या सातत्यपूर्ण प्रगतीसाठी आणि आर्थिक विकास, सामाजिक न्याय आणि समानता, शास्त्रीय प्रगती, राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता आणि संस्कृतीचे जतन या क्षेत्रांमध्ये वैश्विक पातळीवर नेतृत्व करण्यासाठी सर्वांना दर्जेदार शिक्षण उपलब्ध करून देणे आवश्यक आहे. तसेच व्यक्ती, समाज, देश आणि जगाच्या हितासाठी आपल्या देशातील समृद्ध प्रतिभा आणि संसाधनाचा पुरेपूर वापर करण्याकरता उच्च दर्जाचे सार्वभौमिक शिक्षण हा भविष्यासाठी सर्वात चांगला मार्ग आहे. पुढच्या दशकात जगातील सर्वात मोठी युवकांची लोकसंख्या भारतामध्ये असेल आणि त्या सर्वांना चांगल्या गुणवत्तेच्या शिक्षणाच्या संधी पुरवण्याच्या क्षमतेवर आपल्या देशाचे भवितव्य अवलंबून असेल हा उदात्त हेतू दृष्टीसमोर ठेवून नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० तयार करण्यात आलेले आहे. याकरिता आपली भारतीय प्राचीन शिक्षण पद्धतीचा इतिहास समोर ठेवत भारतीय प्राचीन शिक्षण पद्धतीचे प्रारूप लक्षात घेऊन नवसमाजनिर्मिती करण्याचे स्वप्न या नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणामागे आहे. या संदर्भातील अनेक महत्त्वपूर्ण दुव्यांचा शोध या शोधनिबंधात घेण्यात येत आहे.

बीजशब्द: प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षण, आधुनिक शिक्षण पद्धती, नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण

प्रस्तावना:

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण २०२० हे २१ व्या शतकातील पहिले शैक्षणिक धोरण आहे. या धोरणाचे ध्येय आपल्या देशातील वाढत्या विकासात्मक आवश्यकतांवर उपाययोजना करणे हे पुरवणी अंक २ - जून २०२३

आहे. या धोरणांमध्ये चिरंतन विकासाचे ध्येय लक्षात घेत २१ व्या शतकातील शिक्षणाच्या महत्त्वाकांशी उद्दिष्टांशी सुसंगत अशी नवीन प्रणाली तयार करण्यासाठी भारताच्या परंपरा आणि मुल्ये यावर भर देऊन शैक्षणिक रचनेचे नियमन आणि व्यवस्थापन यास या रचनेच्या सर्व पैलूमध्ये बदल आणि सुधारणा प्रस्तावित आहेत. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण विशेषता प्रत्येक व्यक्तीच्या सृजन क्षमतेच्या विकासावर जास्त भर देते. शिक्षणाने केवळ आकलन क्षमता विकसित केल्या पाहिजेत असे नाही, तर साक्षरता आणि संख्याज्ञान या मूलभूत क्षमता आणि उच्च दर्जाच्या तार्किक आणि समस्या निराकरण क्षमतांचे नव्हे तर सामाजिक नैतिक आणि भावनिक क्षमतांचा विकास सुद्धा केला पाहिजे हा उद्देश दिसून येतो. अर्थात या शिक्षण व्यवस्थेचा हेतू तार्किक विचार आणि कृती करण्यासाठी सक्षम असलेल्या आणि करुणा, सहानुभूती, धैर्य आणि चिकाटी, विज्ञानाधिष्ठीत कल व रचनात्मक कल्पनाशक्ती, नैतिक बांधिलकी आणि मुल्ये असलेल्या चांगल्या व्यक्ती विकसित करणे असा याचा उद्देश आपल्या घटनेद्वारे परिकल्पित न्याय, सर्वसमावेशक आणि बहुलतावादी समाजाच्या निर्मितीस सहभाग घेणारे कार्यक्षम आणि चांगल्या प्रकारे योगदान देणारे नागरिक तयार करणे असा दिसून येतो.

नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० आणि प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षण :

प्राचीन आणि सनातन भारतीय ज्ञान आणि विचारांची समृद्ध परंपरा आपल्या भारतीय शिक्षण पद्धतीला लाभलेली आहे. भारतीय विचार आणि तत्त्वज्ञानात ज्ञान, प्रज्ञा आणि सत्याचा शोध ही नेहमीच मानवाची सर्वोच्च उद्दिष्ट राहिलेली दिसून येते. प्राचीन भारतात शिक्षणाचे लक्ष या संसारिक जीवनाची तयारी किंवा शाळेनंतरच्या जीवनाची तयारी म्हणून ज्ञान मिळविणे एवढेच नाही तर संपूर्ण आत्मज्ञान किंवा मोक्ष प्राप्त करणे हे ध्येय होते. प्राचीन भारतातील तक्षशिला, नालंदा, विक्रमशीला, वल्लभी अशा जागतिक दर्जाच्या संस्थांनी बहुविद्याशास्त्रीय शिक्षण आणि संशोधनाची उच्च मानके तयार केली होती. वेगवेगळी

Vostro: India - Russia Trade Facilitation & New Borrowing Options for International Trade

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Abstract

If an Indian buyer transacts with a seller in Germany, the Indian buyer will first have to convert his rupees into US dollars. The seller will receive those dollars, which are then converted into euros. Here both parties involved have to incur conversion costs and bear the risk of foreign exchange rate fluctuations. This facility has been used by the Central Executive to explore how other options can be explored under dollar-dependent debt. This is why the importance of vostro accounts is increasing today. A Vostro account is an integral branch of correspondent banking that includes a variety of services when a bank (or intermediary) acts to facilitate wire transfers, business transactions, acceptance of deposits and collection of documents on behalf of other banks. It helps domestic banks gain wider access to foreign financial markets and serve international customers without having a physical presence abroad. It shows that the function of Special Rupee Vostro Account (SRVA) is very important and the framework includes three important elements. Invoicing requires that all exports and imports be valued and invoiced in INR. Exchange rates between currencies of trading partner countries are market-determined. To conclude the functioning of the debt collection services of these two countries, the final settlement is also seen to be in Indian National Rupee (INR). It involves SRVA accounts being opened by authorized domestic commercial banks (which are authorized to deal in foreign currencies) to the partner trading country's representative banks. Domestic importers are required to make payment (in INR) to the concerned bank's SRVA account against invoices for supply of goods or services from foreign seller/supplier. Similarly, domestic exporters are required to pay the export amount (in INR) from the designated account balance of the respective bank of the partner country. While prioritizing, domestic banks are held responsible for giving top priority to ensure that available funds are used to meet existing payment obligations, i.e. export orders already completed or export payments scheduled. All these procedures must be followed in accordance with FEMA guidelines. It requires all reporting of cross-border transactions to be done in accordance with existing guidelines under the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999. Eligibility criteria for banks are different and for opening SRVA account, banks of partner countries will approach the authorized domestic dealer bank and take further action accordingly. The authorized domestic dealer bank shall also ensure that the concerned bank is not from a country mentioned in the updated Financial Action Task Force (FATF) public statement on high risk and non-cooperative jurisdictions after obtaining approval from the apex banking regulator providing details of the arrangement. Domestic banks are also required to observe financial matters related to the concerned bank. Multiple SRV accounts can

THE GLOBAL LEVEL OF INDIAN ECONOMY & THE GROUP OF DEVELOPED COUNTRIES: ROLES AND STRATEGIES

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Abstract

The Indian economy needs to work on a long-term scenario for any strategy. India is a big market for the world which requires a restrained approach and perfect preparation for the future. The changes that are taking place in India are often not visible. Most of the people seem to be unaware of the significant positive changes taking place in India. Looking to the future, it is a good example that the Indian economy is fully open to competition. A new era of friendship between India and the United States has recently begun in 2014. Since the days of Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and then US President Barack Obama, the two countries have been trying to take their friendship to new heights. In the four years since Donald Trump came to power in the United States after Barack Obama, economic ties between the two countries have largely been strained. Donald Trump's erratic foreign and international trade and economic policy has hit many countries hard. Apart from this, India was often seen sitting. But Sushma Swaraj and Dr. S. Jayshankar The both ministers have been instrumental in improving the diplomatic and economic relations between the two countries, following in the footsteps of Jaishankar's successful foreign policy. The mutual partnership between the United States and India is based on the principles of democracy, democracy, equal treatment of all citizens, human rights and a shared commitment to the rule of law. The US and India have a shared interest in promoting global security, economic stability and economic prosperity through trade, investment and connectivity. The United States has been supporting India's emergence as a leading global power and key partner in ensuring that the Indo-Pacific is a region of peace, stability and growing economic prosperity. This role seems to have gained more momentum recently since 2014. The strong ties with the people in our countries are reflected in the four million strong Indian American Diasporas. This partnership movement is a powerful resource. In December 2019, the United States hosted the second 2 + 2 Ministerial Dialogue in Washington, led by the US Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense and his Indian counterpart, on which both sides reaffirmed India's status as a key defense partner. A new era has begun in these bilateral talks while strengthening cooperation on maritime security. Has appeared. It covered two important areas of interoperability and information sharing. The platform for these 2 + 2 bilateral international discussions serves as a major communication mechanism between the United States and India. There are more than thirty bilateral dialogue and working groups, working in a wide range of areas of human endeavor, from space and health cooperation to the trade in energy and high technology. This includes the US-India Counterterrorism Joint Working Group, which was established in 2000. This working group is seen to be playing a very important role at the international level. A critical evaluation of this working group has shown that its work is of a high standard. It appears to have been included in government dialogues of government departments in the oldest government sector. These include Strategic Energy Partnership, Cyber Dialogue, Civil Space Working Group, Trade Policy Forum, Defense Policy Group and many more such as International Trade Affairs, Import, Export, Force of Trade. Considering the economic relations between the two countries, the United States expects to expand bilateral trade relations with India in areas that are mutually beneficial.

A Metal/Solvent/Additive Free Compliant Route to Ullmann-Type C – N Coupling using Ionic Liquid Entangled Porphyrin Heterogeneous Photocatalyst

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N-Substituted pyrrole derivatives have been attracted as a prime source of biologically active compounds as therapeutic agents including antimicrobial, analgesic, and familiar antiproliferative agents in cancer treatment. Several metal-free reports have been documented for photocatalytic C–C/C–N bond formation to facilitate the synthesis of intermediates in pharmaceutical industries. In this protocol, we develop the scope of such methods, creating a green approach to achieve Ullmann-type C–N coupling. Particularly, we reveal a metal/solvent/additive-free route, for the synthesis of N-substituted pyrroles using novel Brønsted acid-functionalized porphyrin grafted on 1,2,4-triazole-based ionic liquid (BAFPcTzIL) comprising donor-acceptor moiety. This new stable photocatalyst was

confirmed by FT-IR, ¹HNMR, UV-Vis spectra to know Hammett acidity and energy bandgap by DR spectra. The optimized protocol was used significantly for reactions of morpholine, indole, pyrazole, imidazole, and benzimidazole with various inactivated aryl halides with good to excellent yields, under irradiations of 5 W LED in a homemade photocatalytic reactor. Moreover, the BAFPcTzIL could be readily separated by simple filtration and reused for 6 consecutive runs with admirable yield. The leaching test confirmed that porphyrin behaved like a perfect heterogeneous photocatalyst for C–N bond formation and might be attracted toward the synthesis of intermediates/scaffolds in the pharma and fine chemical industry.

Introduction

N-heterocyclic compounds and analog have been attracted by researchers for their varied pharmacological actions, herbicidal, dyes, and building blocks of natural compounds and polymers.^[1] There are several techniques presented for the synthesis of heterocycles and their derivatives.^[2] E. Abele and R. Abele^[3] have reported, NH-arylation of various heteroaromatic compounds by using alkaline CuI with proline ligand and Andogen 464 as an additive. Subsequently, N-arylation of N-heterocycles was achieved by reusable Cu-nanoparticles supported on various solid supports, with good to excellent yield.^[4–6] Joseph et al.^[7] employed a heterogeneous sulfonic acid-based INDION-770 resin with cuprous ion salts, for the preparation of N-phenyl substituted heterocyclic compounds with admirable yields. Other approaches of using Cu (II) anchored SBA-15^[8] and Cu (0)-Quebrachitol^[9] had been studied for the synthesis of N-substituted heterocycles with a high degree of efficiency. Numerous C–N cross-coupling of aryl halides with imidazole by copper nanoparticles have been developed with good to admirable yield.^[10–13] The performance of Cu-nano particles was further tested for Ullmann-type C–N

coupling reactions of aryl halides and indoles/other amines, affording commendable yield of N-substituted compounds.^[14,15,16,17] One more prominent air/moisture resistant heterogeneous Pd-nano particle, reinforced on carbon-nanotubes demonstrated as a very effective catalyst in C–N bond formation of aryl iodides and indoles/imidazoles to afford excellent yield of N-heterocycles.^[18] Recently, the N-substituted heterocycles like indoles, pyrroles, and aliphatic primary amines were reported by a ligand-free Pd nanocatalyst. The protocol tolerated Ar–X comprising both electron-attracting and electron-repelling groups during the C–N coupling even though afforded lower yield with aryl chlorides.^[19] Another prominent achievement was made for the N-arylation of heterocyclic compounds via aryl halides using Cu₂O as a heterogeneous catalyst.^[20–24] Some Cu (I)-catalyzed C–N bond formation of imidazole, secondary amines, and different substituted aryl bromides have been developed, indicating good tolerance of other functional groups.^[25–29] Additionally, a number of copper(I) complexes,^[30,31] and copper(II) complexes^[32–36] have been reported as pioneering contributions to the development of N-aryl bonds using amines/N(H)-heterocycles with admirable yields. Xiao et al.^[37] verified an alternate technique for N-arylation of heterocyclic compounds using MCM-41-immobilized copper(I) complex under slight reaction conditions. Another breakthrough has been achieved by Babu and Karvembu^[38] for CuO-nanoparticles catalyzed N-arylation of benzimidazole reaction with Ar–F Ar–Cl Ar–Br in the presence of K₂CO₃ at modest temperature. The producibility of the heterogeneous catalyst has been investigated for preparing N-arylated benzimidazole affording appreciable yield ranging from 55–92%. The conversion of a variety of secondary amines to N-arylated compounds has been demonstrated by Zahedi

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Sustainable Chemistry

Visible-Light Aided C–H activation: Metal/Base-Free Generation of C–C bonds using Porphyrin Photocatalyst

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Herein, we report the application of a meso-substituted porphyrin dyad entangled with carboxyl functionalized benzimidazolium moieties (CPDCFBM) as a heterogeneous photocatalyst for C–H activation of various electron-donating and withdrawing aromatic compounds with highly inactivated aryl fluoride, chlorides, and other aryl bromides. A simple methodology adopted to synthesize the corresponding product has received an outstanding yield from (69–88%) under 5 W illumination using a homemade photoreactor assembly. CPDCFBM tolerated various functional groups with recyclability

up to five runs without much decline in photocatalytic activity. Photogenerated excitons vitality in the reaction was analyzed using $K_2S_2O_8$ and KI. CPDCFBM was shown a Hammett acidity value of 0.77. The reaction conditions were optimized as; time (18 h), catalyst (15 mg), and light illumination (5 W) from an LED source using ethanol as an eco-friendly solvent. The products obtained were crystalline and therefore need no further purification. The electroanalytical study revealed HOMO and LUMO energy of -5.841 and -4.066 respectively accounting for an energy gap of, 1.7 eV.

Introduction

The C–H activation using transition metal complexes has been widely used for the synthesis of the biaryl compounds.^[1–5] The direct transformation of the aromatic C–H activation has fascinated the researchers owing to the advantages such as one step reaction, good atom economy, and environmentally benign process. The traditional cross-coupling reactions usually produce unwanted side products, involve multi synthetic steps, and have unusual regio-selectivity.^[6,7]

At present, during the direct arylation process, C–H bond activation is achieved by using Ar_2H nucleophile with an aryl halide.^[8] The key structural motif; the biaryl subunit establishes an extensive range of compounds such as ligands, polymers, and natural products for transition metal catalysts.^[9] The catalytic C–H bond cleavages by using the transition and post-transition metal substances have developed a platform for chemical transforma-

tions in organic synthesis.^[8] Various transition and post-transitional metal systems such as Pd,^[10–14] Ru,^[15,16] Fe,^[17,18] Co,^[2] Cu,^[19] Mn,^[3] Rh,^[20,21] Ir,^[22] and Bi^[1,23] based catalytic systems have been shown the potential role in the direct C–C coupling via C–H activation.

At present, significant development has been achieved in cross-coupling reactions with the quest of using metal-free catalytic systems. The economic sense and environmentally benign methods exhibit advantageous prospects for metal-free photocatalytic systems over the metal-catalyzed systems. Metal-free Bronsted-acid catalysts play a significant role in the C–H activation of 2-naphthol to offer the regio- and chemo-selective C–C coupling product.^[24–26]

These methodologies, however, face some limitations such as poor regeneration of catalysts, elevated reaction temperature, and use of toxic solvents. Consequently, the development of a more appropriate, simple, sustainable and environmentally benign protocol is a necessity. The heterogeneous photocatalytic systems are appropriate alternatives with a suitable choice yielding selective and dynamic catalytic reactions. Fundamentally, heterogeneous photocatalytic systems possess salient features such as easy isolation of the catalyst from the reaction medium and its reusability. The photocatalytic reactions are the energy-sensitive and environmental perspective that can be supportable to the C–H activation of a series of aromatic compounds with aryl halides.^[27]

In photocatalytic reactions, the organic dyes having a suitable energy gap have been employed as photocatalysts for organic transformations. Among the range of organic dyes, porphyrin and phthalocyanine are prime contenders due to their potential to get functionalized at their meso and β positions and good stability. The functionalization of donor-acceptor moieties on porphyrin and phthalocyanine scaffolds has been shown to enhance the

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Selective and Greener Route in Synthesis of Industrially Important Alkyl Acrylates by Porphyrin Photocatalyst Comprising 1,2,4-Triazole-based Ionic Liquid

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Abstract

A selective and greener route in the synthesis of various alkyl acrylates was achieved by highly conjugated porphyrin entangled with 1,2,4-triazole-based ionic liquid photocatalyst (CPTILP). The process of acrylic acid (AA) esterification was carried out by exposure to 5 W LED light under ambient conditions in a laboratory-based photocatalytic reactor. The CPTILP photocatalyst was synthesized and characterized by different techniques such as ¹H NMR and FT-IR. Additionally, its acidic nature and bandgap energy was analyzed by Hammett acidity function and Diffuse Reflectance spectra using a UV–Visible spectrophotometer. The screening of CPTILP photocatalyst for esterification specified that the protocol was quite effective to acquire the desired product with an admirable (75%) yield, using 20 mg photocatalyst, 1:1.5 ratio (AA:ROH) under 5 W light in 20 h at room temperature. This is the first photocatalytic methodology avoiding polymerization of acrylic acid without using any solvent and inhibitors at ambient conditions. After completion of the reaction, CPTILP was easily recovered from the reaction mixture by filtration and reused for the next cycle for 6 successive runs with a competitive yield. With the optimum conditions, industrially important alkyl acrylates were obtained with moderate to good yield, compared to existing protocols, using methanol to 1-hexanol. The simple protocol using CPTILP opens a new window to the researchers and industry for the production of alkyl acrylates, without forming any by-product under very mild photocatalytic reaction conditions.

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Visible-light mediated sustainable route for conversion of biomass derived levulinic acid to value added compounds by porphyrin photocatalyst

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ABSTRACT

Photocatalytic esterification of levulinic acid to different levulinates by reaction with ROH (R=CH₃, CH₃CH₂, CH₃CH₂CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-) and to tri-, di, and monoglycerides of levulinic acid, was studied by porphyrin-based photocatalyst. The influence of various reaction conditions including loading of photocatalyst, time of reaction, the intensity of light, and the ratio of the reactants on the model reaction was scrutinized, by exposure to visible light in a homemade photo-catalytic reactor. Using optimization reactions, an admirable yield of the alkyl levulinates (76%) and glycerides (81%) of levulinic acid, were achieved under visible light irradiations. Moreover, ethyl levulinate was further converted to γ -valerolactone under photocatalytic conditions using a 5 W LED light. The porphyrin photocatalyst was further explored for etherification of biomass-derived glycerol with alcohols (methanol/ethanol) (88%) under photocatalytic conditions. Both esterification and etherification reactions carried out under ambient conditions furnished appreciable product formation, illustrating the importance of porphyrin as a highly reactive, steady, and reusable heterogeneous photocatalyst.

1. Introduction

Levulinic acid (LA) is an ample replenishable resource considered as an appropriate platform chemical for the production of industrially important compounds [1,2]. The existence of two CO and COOH groups in LA makes it an significant precursor for the synthesis of a variety of essential intermediates [3]. To meet the growing requirement, new methods have been developed promoting industrial-scale production of LA. Catalytic conversions of LA to such value-added intermediates have been widely described in the literature in current years including continuous and batch reactor flow settings. By noting the key contributions of LA in various fields, a number of value-added compounds such as [4], γ -valerolactone [5–7], 1,4-pentane diol [8] and 5-nonanone [9] have been established. Recently, in order to convert LA into vital compounds such as alkyl levulinates, esterification of LA with various alcohols, in presence of acid catalyst was reported. [10]. The esterification reaction can proceed via liquid-phase esterification like other reported reactions catalyzed by homogeneous as well as heterogeneous solid acid catalysts.

Girisuta et al. [11] proposed hydrolysis of cellulose to LA by acid catalyst (1 M sulfuric acid), at 150 °C. The major drawbacks of this

method are the expensive method of acid recovery and the prevention of reactor from highly acidic medium. Li and his group [12] examined titanium nanorods and zirconium oxide blended with titanium nanocomposites for the esterification of LA with ethanol as the easily recoverable catalyst with excellent yield in 3 h at 105 °C.

Bunrit et al. [13] have established a protocol for the synthesis of alkyl levulinates (AL) and subsequent conversion of AL to γ -valerolactone (GVL) in the presence of titanium oxide loaded with Pt photocatalyst. The same blended catalyst was found effective using mild thermal reaction conditions. Another group [14] has investigated UV-mediated, synthesis of GVL, viable niobic acid photocatalyst. This technique could achieve 44.7% GVL selectivity using ethanol as sacrificial hydrogen donor by longer exposure to UV radiations. During vapor-phase hydrogenation, the performance of the catalyst depends on the adherence of LA and H₂ on the catalyst surface. Zhang and co-workers [15] demonstrated the role of Cu-ZnO interface sites that favor the transformation of LA to GVL under normal conditions.

Xue et al. [16] have reflected a variety of approaches for the production of GVL from the LA, by avoiding expensive metal catalysis. This appraisal emphasizes the effective and careful conversion of LA into different value-added compounds using catalysts comprising easily

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Solvent/metal-free benzimidazolium-based carboxyl-functionalized porphyrin photocatalysts for the room-temperature alkylation of amines under the irradiation of visible light†

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The improvement of novel sustainable catalytic methods for green chemical production is an emergent area in chemical science. Herein, for the first time, a sustainable catalytic process was developed for the direct *N*-alkylation of primary and secondary amines with alcohols using efficient metal-free benzimidazolium-based carboxyl-functionalized porphyrin (MFBBCFPc) heterogeneous photocatalysts in a home-made photocatalytic reactor in the presence of LED light. In this context, the current protocol demonstrated metal-free conditions tolerating extensive substrate scope comprising primary amines, phenylethylamine, and secondary amines such as pyrrole, morpholine, and various alcohols, with water being the only by-product. The metal-free protocol was further supported by the ICP-OES data, indicating the negligible quantity of Pd/Ru in the photocatalyst and the product. The photocatalytic competence was studied under ambient conditions using 5 W LED light with high stability and substantial reusability for six runs without significant loss in the yield of alkylated products. The formation of alkylated amines proceeded via (i) the formation of aldehydes from the oxidation of alcohols on the surface of MFBBCFPc photocatalysts and (ii) the condensation of the amine with the aldehyde on the photocatalyst surface, followed by the hydrogenation of the obtained imine by hydrogen atoms on the surface of MFBBCFPc.

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rsc.li/catalysis

1. Introduction

The synthesis of chemicals or essential materials from the existing feedstock by transition metal catalysis under green conditions is a developing field of catalysis.¹ In particular, the direct construction of C–N bonds or *N*-alkylated amines has attracted increasing interest due to the significant applications of amine functionality in the pharmaceutical industry for the design and synthesis of a range of drugs, agrochemicals, polymers, bioactive compounds, and dyes, and in materials chemistry and chemical industry.^{2–4} Therefore, the design and development of novel selective and highly efficient techniques to afford *N*-alkylated amines have drawn significant attention from both academic and

industrial communities. In this regard, some conventional routes such as nucleophilic substitution, the Ullmann reaction, the Buchwald–Hartwig reaction, and hydrazination or direct alkylation of amines *via* amination of alkyl halides and reductive amination of carbonyl compounds were reported for the synthesis of different *N*-alkylated amines.^{4–6} Moreover, these protocols were not successful in achieving the required amines due to the inadequate yield, by-product salts, and undesired alkylated products.⁴

Emayyasarathan *et al.* reported Cp*Co active species for *N*-alkylation with secondary alcohols.⁷ Tao *et al.* demonstrated ligands with an indole-based di-acid moiety comprising polymer materials coordinated with cobalt for the preparation of benzimidazole using aromatic amines and alcohols over hydrogen and dehydrogenation strategies.⁸ Gour *et al.* have studied samarium iodide-catalyzed *N*-alkylation of aniline with alcohols and achieved good to excellent product yields under microwave irradiation.⁹ The hydrogen borrowing methodology plays a potential role in the *N*-alkylation reaction using various catalysts such as solvent-free Ru catalysis systems under microwave conditions,⁹ Ba₂amino amide

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d2cy00846g>



A STUDY OF BEST PRACTICES IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

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ABSTRACT :

This paper is mainly focused on the various significant innovative best practices to be followed by university libraries. It also examines areas of library on which we can take the best practices. This paper studied on those best practices which has major role in the enhancement of different library services. Therefore, the innovative best practice has major activities an approach or a philosophy supported the need for continuous learning and improvement of the library services. This paper principally studied specially on NAAC recommended the best practices which are mostly used in university libraries for modernization of its library services and also studied their impact users.

Keywords: Best Practices, NAAC Recommended best practices Library Services, University Library

INTRODUCTION:

The ancient times of India there were rich libraries in our country where people from all over the country came to get education. In modern times there has been a drastic change in the library and its work. Education is very important in the development of the country but with the changing times there is a need to change the education process and therefore the Government of India has established the autonomous institution such as UGC. The UGC established one again autonomous institution

which has function to check the quality of educational institution in India called as NAAC. The Libraries plays very important role in the institutional recognition process. The services of libraries are expanding as they contribute significantly to the learning process, especially the e-learning process. Accreditation initiative is gaining momentum in our country as people and educational institutions realize that quality improvement is essential for the institution and the country. Libraries play an important role in the institutional recognition process. The services of libraries are expanding as they contribute significantly to the learning process. Although there is institutional recognition from NAAC, the assessment of libraries, a vital sub unit, is an important step that links itself to overall assessment; the library is the base for the entire range of academic activities in the academic campus. All this raises the need for scientific evaluation of the library so that its role as a focal point for academic development is preserved and enhanced. Library evaluation is an essential component of the accreditation process, where collections, services and their outreach are examined. Library and information services have recorded significant developments in the recent past and libraries are taking on new responsibilities in higher education.

BEST PRACTICES :

Best practices are a set of guidelines, ethics, or ideas that represent the most efficient or



Violence against Women during Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract :

Violence against women, already a global crisis before the pandemic, has intensified since the outbreak of COVID-19. Lockdowns and other mobility restrictions have left many women trapped with their abusers, isolated from social contact and support networks. In short Covid-19 pandemic has led to lengthy lockdowns which has made women more vulnerable to violence. In this connection the objective of the paper is to shed light on the nature of violence against women during the pandemic of Covid19. It is found that women are not safe anywhere, neither in public, nor in private spaces. The pandemic has exacerbated pre-existing social inequalities, disproportionately victimizing women. It has occurred due to various reasons including stress due to physical confinement, economic disruption, possible unemployment, scarcity of basic provisions, and limited social support.

Key words: Domestic Violence, Cyber-crime, Child marriage, Pandemic, Lockdown

Introduction :

The Covid-19 pandemic has thrown everyone life into disarray and caused irreparable damage to every sector all across the globe. Since the outbreak of Covid-19 the whole world has shattered. Each and every sphere of human life is affected and facing new challenges. Violence against women, already a global crisis before the pandemic, has intensified since the outbreak of COVID-19. Lockdowns and other mobility restrictions have left many women trapped with

their abusers, isolated from social contact and support networks. In short Covid-19 pandemic has led to lengthy lockdowns which has made women more vulnerable to violence

An increase in violence against women during the global Covid-19 outbreak has been described by the United Nations as a "Shadow pandemic" Many women, who have been forced to stay at home due to lockdown measures, have been cut off from support services and have suffered at the hands of abusive partners (UN 2020). Multiple studies have found a relationship between natural disasters or any other extreme events with increase in the rates of interpersonal violence. Disasters appear to exacerbate pre-existing social inequalities, disproportionately victimizing women, especially in developing nations. Same trend is observed in India. The pandemic has exposed women leaders to backlash, leading to threats, abuse and harassment both online and offline. In this connection the following objectives are formulated. The paper is descriptive in nature based on secondary sources.

Objective of the Paper :

- To know the nature of violence against women during the pandemic of Covid19.
- To discuss the cause of violence against women during the pandemic of Covid19.

Violence against Women during Pandemic

The following chart shows the complaints by aggrieved women during the year 2019-20 and 2020-21. The cases of violence against women increased during the pandemic.



WEB-BASED LIBRARY SERVICES IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF ACADEMIC LIBRARY: AN OVERVIEW

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Abstract :

The present paper looks at the web-based library services provided by academic libraries in different sections. The purpose of the study was to learn what type of web-based library services were used in academic libraries in different sections and how they were used. Library and information services in 21st century are drastically changed with the recent developments in the technologies like web. The traditional library services are now moving to Web based library services. In the Internet revolution era, Internet, is playing a vital role where every individual accessing their required information on their hands. By applying these Web technologies in libraries provide Web-based Library and information services to their users around the clock on Web.

Key Words: Web Based Library Services, Web Resources, Internet, Web OPAC, website, Library services.

Introduction :

An academic library is a library that is attached to a higher education institution which serves two complementary purposes to support the curriculum and the research of the university faculty and students. An academic library has proved to be an important part of an educational institution, which help students in expanding

their horizon of knowledge. Being a service centre within an educational institution it is necessary to satisfy each and every library user by providing quality services. Quality improvement is a continue process, and library staff needs to evaluate library services regularly in terms of user's satisfaction. The basic objective of an academic library is to satisfy academic community with the resources available at any point of time. Today the information communication technology allows us to know the largest developments in every field, by sitting in our own place. The World Wide Web, which is an information super highway, facilitates us to dig the information in every field of knowledge. The development and application of new technology, especially the Internet and web technologies have significantly changed the traditional methods of offering library and information services in the academic Libraries. The Internet continuously offers news ways and techniques for libraries to offer their services. Today, traditional library and information services have transformed themselves into web-based services using web technologies. In today's libraries, library websites play an important role to present the library to the outside world and serve as a delivery mechanism for a library's Online collection. Web based library services means, library services

**3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher
in the Journals notified on UGC CARE list during the
2021-2022 years**

2021-2022

Transitions to the Indian Economy: Impact, Cycles & Successful Restoration Trails

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Abstract

If we think from a global perspective, our country faces many economic challenges today. These crises are facing not only our country but also the global economy. Due to these various Economic problems, not only the Indian economy but also the global economy has to face. The economies of many developed countries today have their share of health and other basic amenities during the Corona epidemic. Today, a new big question mark seems to have arisen in the face of the existence of economies of such developed countries. Not only the economies of the developed countries but also the emerging or developing economies which are beginning to make a name for themselves are facing some problems. All of these economies are struggling to recover from their declining economic growth during the Corona period. This means that not only the economies of developed countries have been devastated by the Corona epidemic but also the economies of many developed, developing, and underdeveloped or backward economies have been devastated by the global Corona epidemic. Many new question marks have arisen in front of many economies. Many developed countries have health problems. But in many countries, the political system is not democratic, so the voice of the people was suppressed. But considering the Indian political system, the democratic system here has given a chance to many to speak and so for the first time ever the problems of this country have become more expressive in the international arena. If we look at the international arena today, there are many problems. The Corona epidemic has caused these problems in many countries. Our country and our health system were no exception. During the first 72 days of lockdown in our country, many problems in the health system and supply chain were created. Many unorganized laborers in the city had to face many difficulties as they walked thousands of kilometers back to the village. As there was no employment in the village, the laborers who had fled to the city had to return to their village when there was no employment. There was no market for local produce in the village and more than 120 million workers lost their jobs during this period. Many had to struggle to support their families. This is a fact. But we have also seen the meager support of the central government and the state government's attitude towards the returning people in their own state. This is a very emotional picture of rural India, a picture of the country's 75 years of economic progress. It has to be made clear first that this is not just the combined effect of these seven years. If many underdeveloped state governments had made their economic, social, cultural, and business progress in the last 75 years, this would not have been the time for the people of that state to move to another state to find employment. In such a scenario, our Indian economy today is successfully moving towards recovery, coming out of many lights.

International Monetary Fund: Indian and Chinese Economy & Economic Development

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Abstract

In the current financial year 2021-2022, the International Monetary Fund has cut India's economic growth forecast to some extent. Against the backdrop of the second wave of corona outbreaks, India economic growth is expected to be 9.5% by March 31, 2022. The IMF has made some changes to its estimates in its revised report. For the fiscal year 2021-2022, the IMF had projected India GDP growth rate to be 12.5%. The intensity of the second wave was not actually felt at this time. Similarly, in the next financial year 2022-2023, the IMF has now forecast an economic growth rate of 8.5%. In April 2021, it was assumed to be 6.9%. The second wave of corona this summer was very intense. This was the main reason for the setback. From June 2021, the Indian economy is slowly recovering and recovering. The pace of development may be somewhat slow in this arduous journey of recovery. The IMF has made this slight improvement in its latest report. In the fiscal year 2020-2021, which ended just three months ago, the economy had shrunk by 7.3%. This was followed by the second wave of Corona that hit the Indian economy this financial year. Now, India's economy is recovering from this level. Prior to the IMF, the World Bank, various global and domestic institutions have also downgraded India's economic growth forecast for the current financial year. An earlier report by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on the Indian economy had hit the Indian economy hard. As the Indian economy recovers from the first wave, the IMF had projected a 10 per cent decline in the Indian economy's GDP. In addition, the IMF had made it clear in its report that the Indian economy would grow rapidly next year.

Introduction

The Corona Crisis has put the Indian economy in a difficult position and is facing a major financial crisis. In such a scenario, the International Monetary Fund has given good news about the Indian economy. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has forecast that the Indian

The Role of ICT Technology in Higher Education Systems

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Abstract

The traditional Gurukul teaching, learning and evaluation system in India is a very ancient tradition of teaching. Due to many changes in this method over time, this teaching method has also undergone changes over time. In today's country, the quality of education is changing due to the modern education system and the change of educational technology or the use of it. In ancient times, the education of the Gurukul system was based only on hearing and reading. Information technology remains an important tool in the world. At present, there are major changes in access, equality and quality in the context of higher education in India. This overall educational transition is a due to changes in information technology around the globe, and the rapid development of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the world has been a major impact. Due to the great educational revolution in India through ICT technology, it seems to be taking the place throughout the education process. All of these types of changes are particularly related to the issues of access, equity, management, efficiency, teaching and quality. At the same time, one of the most profound challenges is how to make optimal use of the opportunities arising from the spread of ICT in higher education systems. Against this background, the current situation explores the importance of factors, and the challenges posed by the integration of ICT in various aspects of higher education. Efforts have been made to study future education system changes, the impact of technology on humanitarian factors, the impact of educational changes and cultural life value, and the timing of education.

Preface

Today, the changing technology of the Indian education system has a multi-faceted impact on various aspects of society and today, in the last fifty years, changes in higher education system have increased rapidly to meet the needs of all. It is gaining momentum through the revolutionary advances in information and communication technology (ICT). In today's globalized society, the demand for skilled and capable workers is constantly increasing. It is in this backdrop of an environmentally competitive environment that access to the quality of higher education is paramount for all. Not only is this change in the structural form due to economic development, but many factors in the process of economic development is also important factors in the process of economic growth and development. In the field of higher education, it is necessary to increase the contribution of open and distance education facilities, not only to increase universal access to various sections of the society, but also to reach this stream of higher education in the remote areas of the country. In addition, this change in educational technology is complementary to the study of human life. This technology can be acquired at a very affordable price. These include changes in the ICT sector of the world's higher education system over the past twenty years. Yet developing the higher education system is one of the biggest challenges in a country like India. It is also a form of flexible and dynamic change. So that today's modern technology and education can be integrated into the management and delivery of educational programs. The first section of this section briefly presents current information about higher education practices in India. The second section discusses the role of ICT in higher education and the areas in which it can be integrated. The last section explores the challenges of expanding the role of ICT for future development in higher education.

Indian Economy: Economic Growth Rates & New Economic Perspectives

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Abstract

India is the second most emerging economy to be hit the hardest by the corona outbreak. In this context, Oxford Economics believes that the economy most affected by the corona today is the Indian economy, which has suffered significant losses in many industries, sectors and sectors of the economy, including primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. However, there is no dispute whether India ranks first or second among the economies affected by the corona outbreak, but the question is whether it is necessary to find out the reasons behind the deteriorating state of our economy. The brief answer to the question of why the Indian economy was in turmoil during the Corona period may be that the Corona infection first and then the prolonged and severe lockdown imposed, and then the panic shut down many government and private sector enterprises. Is. During this period, the income of the country's unorganized working class and the middle class, which had the highest marginal consumption trend, was completely disrupted and the country's consumption index fell due to the reduction in labor costs. This had a direct effect on the country's GDP. Even before the outbreak of the corona outbreak, the Indian economy was slowing down. For the fiscal year 2019-2020, the gross domestic product (GDP) fell by 4.2%. This was the lowest level in the last 11 years. The country's GDP growth rate was 8.2% in March 2018 but in March 2020 it was 3.1%. Was. For the eighth consecutive quarter, GDP continued to decline. In the financial year 2017-2018, the unemployment rate in the country had reached 6.1%. The country's unemployment rate was also at its highest level in 45 years. Parth Rai, a professor of economics at the Indian Institute of Management in Kolkata, says the Indian economy was in a slump three years before the Corona transition. The economic decision and the new bankruptcy law, along with the GST and long-term recovery prospects, may have caused some initial damage to the economy. In addition, the situation was further exacerbated by poor global economic conditions prior to the Corona infection. This was a shock to both of them. This appeared to have wreaked havoc on the consumption front. In this regard, economists believe that the state of the Indian economy is due to sudden policy changes by the government. Earlier, the government had imposed denomination ban in 2016 and later in 2017,

**महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामपंचायत निवडणुका - २०२१ : एक राजकीय विश्लेषण
(विशेषतः नागपूर जिल्ह्याच्या संदर्भात संदर्भात)**

डॉ. मंगेश गोविंदराव आचार्य

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, जीवन विकास महाविद्यालय, देवग्राम

सारांश:

महाराष्ट्रातील १२७११ ग्रामपंचायतीसाठी दिनांक १५ जानेवारी २०२१ ला राज्यभर मतदान पार पडले. राज्यात १४ हजार २३४ ग्रामपंचायतीच्या निवडणुकांचा कार्यक्रम जाहीर करण्यात आला होता. त्यापैकी १५२३ ग्रामपंचायतीच्या सदस्यांना गावकऱ्यांनी या निवडणुकीत विनविरोध निवडून दिलेले होते. ग्रामपंचायत निवडणुकीसाठी जवळ जवळ ७९ टक्के मतदान झालेले होते. राज्यात गेल्याच वर्षी महाविकास आघाडी सरकार सत्तेत आल्यामुळे ग्रामपंचायत निवडणुकीचे समीक्षणे बऱ्याचअंशी बदलेली होती. सध्या राज्यात शिवसेना, काँग्रेस आणि राष्ट्रवादी काँग्रेस या तीन पक्षांचे सरकार अस्तित्वात आहे. ग्रामपंचायतीच्या निवडणुकीतही अशाच प्रकारची आघाडी निवडणुकीच्या रिंगणात प्रचारासाठी उतरलेली होती. राज्याच्या बदलत्या समीकरणाचे राजकीय पक्षांचे ग्रामपंचायत स्तरावर किती प्रभाव पडला याचे अध्ययन प्रस्तुत संशोधनात करण्यात आलेले आहे.

प्रमुख शब्द: ग्रामपंचायत, सरपंच, महाविकासआघाडी, पक्ष, प्रभाव, निवडणूक आणि अविरोध प्रस्तावना:

नागपूर जिल्ह्याच्या १२७ ग्रामपंचायतीच्या निवडणुका निवडणूक आयोगाकडून जाहीर करण्यात आल्या होत्या. प्रारंभी १३० ग्रामपंचायतीसाठी या निवडणुका होणार होत्या. परंतु कळमेष्टर तालुक्यातील सोनपूर, सावनेर तालुक्यातील जटामखोरा या ग्रामपंचायतीची निवडणूक अविरोध झाली. मतदार यादीतील घोळामुळे राज्य निवडणूक आयोगाने कुही तालुक्यातील देवळी कलाल या गावाची निवडणूक रद्द केली. स्थानिक पातळीवरील हेवेदावे आणि मुद्द्यांवर रंगणाऱ्या या निवडणुकीसाठीचा मतदारांचा उत्साह अखेर पर्यंत कायम होता. ग्रामपंचायत निवडणूक हे ग्रामीण स्तरावर मोठ्या उत्सवासारखी पार पडली जाते. या ग्रामपंचायत निवडणुकीमध्ये सुद्धा मतदानपूर्वी नागपूर जिल्ह्याचे राजकारण चांगलेच रंगले होते. नागपूर जिल्हा विरोधी पक्षनेते देवेंद्र फडणवीस यांचा जिल्हा आहे. राज्याची घुरा असलेल्या महाविकास आघाडीने नागपूर जिल्ह्यात प्रस्थ निर्माण करण्यासाठी मतदारांना विश्वासात घेण्याचा जोरदार प्रयत्न केला. ग्रामीण स्तरावर आपले प्रस्थ कायम ठेवण्यासाठी व काहींचे नव्याने अस्तित्व निर्माण करण्याचे प्रयत्न या निवडणुकीतून दिसून आले. या सर्व प्रभावांमुळे नागपूर जिल्ह्यातील राजकारणाचे समीकरण बदलेले आहे. या संशोधन निबंधातून राजकीय पक्षांच्या ग्रामीण भागावरील प्रभावाचा सुधा अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे.

संशोधनाचे उद्दिष्ट्ये:

- महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामपंचायत निवडणूक -२०२१ : एक राजकीय विश्लेषण (विशेषतः नागपूर जिल्ह्याच्या संदर्भात) या संशोधन निबंधासाठी खालील उद्दिष्ट्ये निश्चित करण्यात आलेली आहे
- ग्रामपंचायत निवडणूक-२०२१ मधील नागपूर जिल्ह्यातील जागांचे विश्लेषण करणे.
- ग्रामपंचायत निवडणुकीतील राष्ट्रीय व प्रादेशिक पक्षांची भूमिका जाणून घेणे.
- महाविकास आघाडीचा ग्रामपंचायत निवडणुकीवरील प्रभावाचे अध्ययन करणे
- स्थानिक आघाड्यांची ग्रामपंचायत निवडणुकीतील भूमिका जाणून घेणे

गुहीतक:

"महाराष्ट्रातील नागपूर जिल्ह्याच्या ग्रामपंचायत निवडणुकीवर स्थानिक आघाड्यांच्या तुलनेत राष्ट्रीय व प्रादेशिक पक्षांचा अधिक प्रभाव असून महाविकास आघाडीमुळे ग्रामपंचायत निवडणुकीचे समीकरण बदलेले आहे."

महाराष्ट्रातील एकूण ग्रामपंचायत निवडणुका:

महाराष्ट्र राज्यामध्ये खालील प्रमाणे जिल्हावार ग्रामपंचायतीच्या निवडणुका पार पडलेल्या आहेत

ठाणे- १४३, पालघर- ३, रायगड- ७८, रत्नागिरी- ३६०, सिंधुदुर्ग- ६६, नाशिक- ५६५, धुळे- १८२, जळगाव- ६८७ नंजुबार- ६४, अहमदनगर- ७०५, पुणे- ६४९, सोलापूर- ५९३, सातारा- ६५२, सांगली- १४२, कोल्हापूर- ३८६, औरंगाबाद- ५७९, बीड- १११, नांदेड- १०१३, परभणी- ४९८, उस्मानाबाद- ३८२, जालना- ४४६, लातूर- ३८३, हिंगोली- ४२१, अमरावती- ५३७, अकोला- २१०. यवतमाळ- १२५, वाशीम- १५२, बुलडाणा- ४९८, नागपूर- १२७, वर्धा- ५०, चंद्रपूर- ६०४, भंडारा- १४५, गोंदिया- १८१ ऊड्डव गडचिरोली- १७०. अशाप्रकारे राज्यात एकूण १२ हजार ७११ ग्रामपंचायतीसाठी मतदान पार पडले.

नागपूर जिल्ह्यातील ग्रामपंचायत निवडणुका

निवडणूक आयोगाने जाहीर केलेल्या महाराष्ट्रातील एकूण १४,२३४ ग्रामपंचायत निवडणुकांपैकी १३० ग्रामपंचायतीच्या निवडणुका नागपूर जिल्ह्यातील होत्या. ज्यापैकी १२७ ग्रामपंचायतीच्या जागेसाठी १५ जानेवारी २०२१ ला मतदान पार पडले. विल्ह्यातील

पाकिस्तान व दहशतवादी संघटनांचे संबंध आणि भारतातील दहशतवाद

डॉ. मंगेश आचार्य राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, जीवन विकास महाविद्यालय देवग्राम

सारांश

पाकिस्तान आणि अतिरेकी गटांचे साटेलोटे जगापासून लपून राहिलेले नाही. तालिबान संदर्भात पाकिस्तानने घेतलेल्या भूमिकेने ते अधिकच उघड झालेले आहे. पाकिस्तानचे पंतप्रधान इम्रान खान यांनी अलीकडेच तुर्कीच्या टीआरटी न्यूजला सांगितले की, पाकिस्तान प्रतिबंधित अतिरेकी संघटना तेहरिक-ए-तालिबान पाकिस्तान (टीटीपी) च्या विविध गटांशी चर्चा करत आहे. पाकिस्तानी लष्करी अधिकाऱ्यांनीही या संभाषणाला दुजोरा दिला आहे. अफगाणिस्तानमध्ये अफगाण तालिबानची त्यांनी नुकतीच भेट घेतली. संयुक्त राष्ट्राने गेल्या वर्षी जुलैमध्ये जारी केलेल्या सुरक्षा अहवालानुसार, सध्या अफगाणिस्तानमध्ये 6,000 ते 6,500 टीटीपी अतिरेकी आहेत

मुख्य शब्द: दहशतवाद, पाकिस्तान, अतिरेकी संघटना

प्रस्तावना:

पाकिस्तान सरकार, लष्कर आणि तालिबान यांच्यातील कराराची किंवा बोलणी होण्याची ही पहिली वेळ नाही. पाकिस्तानने आजवर अनेक अतिरेकी संघटनांशी औपचारिक लिखित आणि कधीकधी अलिखित करार केले आहेत. स्वात आणि दक्षिण वजीरिस्तानमध्ये तीन मोठे करार झाले आहेत. या सर्व करारांचे दोन महत्त्वाचे संदर्भ आहेत. एक म्हणजे हे करार किंवा वाटाघाटीच्या वेळी या भागातील राज्याचा प्रभाव पूर्णपणे नष्ट झाला होता, लष्कराचे प्रचंड नुकसान होत होते, त्यामुळे सरकारची स्थिती अत्यंत कमकुवत होती आणि अतिरेकी संघटनांचे पारडे जड होते. दुसरे म्हणजे, जवळजवळ सर्व करार अयशस्वी झाले आणि परिणामी, अतिरेकी संघटनांना या भागांमध्ये केवळ पाय रोवले गेले नाहीत, तर ते इतर भागातही पसरू लागले होते.

पाकिस्तानविरोधी अतिरेकी आणि सरकार यांच्यातील पहिला करार

एप्रिल 2004 मध्ये शाकाई शांतता करार झाला होता. हा पाकिस्तानविरोधी अतिरेकी आणि सरकार यांच्यातील अशा प्रकारचा पहिला करार होता. दक्षिण वजीरिस्तानमध्ये नेक मुहम्मद आणि सरकार यांच्यात हा अस्थिर करार झाला. पाकिस्तानी लष्कराच्या वतीने, जीओसी मेजर जनरल सफदर हुसेन यांनी 27 वर्षीय नेक मुहम्मद यांची भेट घेतली. करारापूर्वी पाकिस्तानच्या लष्कराने अमेरिकेच्या सांगण्यावरून तेथे ऑपरेशन सुरू केले होते. अल-कायदाशी संबंधित विदेशी लढाऊ अफगाणिस्तानातून बाहेर पडले तेव्हा ही कारवाई सुरू झाली. या कारवाईत पाकिस्तानी लष्कराचे मोठे नुकसान झाले असले तरी त्यानंतर चर्चा करण्याचा निर्णय घेण्यात आला. मुहम्मदवर अफगाणिस्तान आणि पाकिस्तानमध्ये

समकालीन मराठी कथेचे स्वरूप

डॉ. प्रवीण धारपुरे

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सारांश :

मराठीतील साहित्य प्रवाहाला प्राचीन काळापासून ही एक समृद्ध परंपरा लाभलेली आहे. कालप्रवाहात मराठी साहित्यातील प्रवाहाचे आशयाच्या दृष्टीने बदलते स्वरूप आपणास बघायला मिळते. या साहित्यप्रवाहामध्ये 'प्राचीन', 'अर्वाचीन' किंवा 'आधुनिक' आणि 'समकालीन साहित्य' हे साहित्य प्रवाह दिसून येतात. विशेषता समकालीन साहित्याच्या दृष्टीने विचार करायचा म्हणजे समकालीन हा शब्द मुळात काळाच्या निर्देश करणारा असल्यामुळे त्या काळातील साहित्यकृतीतून आविष्कृत होणाऱ्या जीवन जाणिवेचा शोध लेखक घेत असतो. त्या त्या विशिष्ट काळातील सामाजिक राजकीय आर्थिक आणि अन्य प्रकारच्या समस्या, त्यातील ताण अंतर्विरोध त्या काळातील विचार यांचे प्रतिबिंब साहित्यात उमटताना दिसत आहे. त्यामुळेच मराठी साहित्यात 'प्राचीन', 'अर्वाचीन' आणि 'समकालीन' अशा परंपरा साहित्यात आपणास मानल्या गेलेल्या दिसतात. १९४५ नंतरच्या साहित्याला समकालीन साहित्य असे नाव देण्यात आलेले आहे. या समकालीन साहित्याचे १९४५ ते १९६० आणि १९६० ते १९८५ असे दोन कालखंड मानले गेले आहेत. याच कालप्रवाहाचा विचार करता समकालीन कथेचे स्वरूप जाणून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न या शोधनिबंधातून करण्यात येत आहे.

बीजशब्द : समकालीनमराठी कथेतील कालखंड, स्थित्यंतरे, स्वरूप

प्रस्तावना :

मराठी साहित्यातील विविध साहित्यप्रवाहामध्ये प्रामुख्याने कविता, कथा, नाटक आणि कादंबरी या प्रमुख साहित्यप्रवाहाचा विचार करावा लागतो. यामध्ये विशेषतः कथा हा या वाङ्मयप्रकाराला फार प्राचीन परंपरा लाभलेली आहे. अगदी प्राचीन साहित्यातील महानुभाव पंथातील छोट्या गोष्टींपासून तरपौराणिक स्वरूपाच्या गोष्टी सांगणे हा जणू एक प्रकारचा छंद होता. या छंदातूनच जी कथा सांगितली जायची, त्यामध्ये एका पिढीकडून दुसऱ्या पिढीला उपदेश करण्याचे, मनोरंजन करण्याचे किंवा काही मार्मिक उपदेश करण्याचे कार्य पार पाडल्या जात होते. परंतु कालांतराने याच कथेचे विविध स्थित्यंतरे आपणास बघायला मिळतात. कथात्मक साहित्यात लेखक कल्पित वास्तवाची निर्मिती करित असतो. या कल्पित वास्तवात स्थलकालबद्ध वातावरणात पात्रे, घटना घडवीत असतात. या कल्पित वास्तवाचा प्रत्यक्ष जीवनाशी संबंध असेलच असे मात्र नाही. लेखकाची जीवनदृष्टी, त्यांचा अनुभव यातून कल्पित वास्तव निर्माण होते. याच घटना-प्रसंगातून कथेचे कथानक आकार घेत असते. म्हणूनच मुधा जोशी म्हणतात, "अनुभवार्थ आशयसूत्र, कथानक, पात्र, वातावरण, निवेदन व भाषा अशी घटक एकत्र येऊन कथा साहित्याची निर्मिती होत असते. या कथेचा कालखंड जसा जसा पुढे गेला, तसे तसे कथेचे आशयविश्व



वैदर्भीय कथाकार: सदानंद देशमुख
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सारांश:

मराठीतील कथा साहित्याला प्राचीन काळापासून एक समृद्ध परंपरा लाभलेली आहे. मराठी साहित्यातील हा कथाप्रवाह आशयाच्या दृष्टीने काळानुरूप बदलतही केलेला दिसून येतो. या साहित्य प्रवाहाचे कालखंडानुरूप आशयाचे बदलते स्वरूप आपणास सहजपणे आकलन होते. त्यामुळेच मराठी कथेचे प्राचीन, अर्वाचीन आणि समकालीन कथा साहित्यिकांचा कालखंड दिसून येतो. तसेच कथेच्या रचना कौशल्यावर देखील कालखंडानुरूप परिणाम झालेला आहे. १९९० नंतरच्या समकालीन साहित्याचा विचार केला तर असे दिसून येते की, यापूर्वीचे ज्येष्ठ लेखक ज्या प्रमाणे कथालेखन करीत आहेत, त्याचप्रमाणे काही नवोदित कथालेखकही कथालेखन करीत आहे. त्यामध्ये जयंत पवार, आसाराम लोमटे, किरण गुरव, जी के ऐनापुरे, मिलिंद बोकील, समर खडस, प्रजा दया पवार, नीरजा, प्रतिमा जोशी, किरण येले, मोनिका गजेंद्रगडकर, सदानंद देशमुख, बालाजी सुतार, शिल्पा कांबळे, प्रणव सखदेव, ऋषिकेश गुले, मनस्विनी लता रवींद्र यासारख्या अनेक कथालेखकांनी कथालेखन केले. या प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून वैदर्भीय कथाकार सदानंद देशमुख यांच्या 'महालूट' या कथासंग्रहातील कथांच्या माध्यमातून त्यांनी वर्तमान ग्रामीण समाजाचे जे भेदक चित्रण केले आहे, त्याचा शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे.

बीजशब्द: शेती, शेतमजूर, शेती समस्या, कौटुंबिकव्यथा.

प्रस्तावना:

मराठी साहित्यातील विविध साहित्यप्रवाहांमध्ये प्रामुख्याने कविता, कथा, नाटक आणि कादंबरी या प्रमुख साहित्यप्रवाहांचा विचार करावा लागतो. यामध्ये विशेषता कथा या वाङ्मयप्रकाराला फार प्राचीन परंपरा लाभलेली आहे. अगदी प्राचीन साहित्यातील महानुभाव पंथातील छोट्या गोष्टींपासून तर पौराणिक स्वरूपाच्या गोष्टी सांगणे हा जणू एक प्रकारचा छंद होता. या छंदातून जी कथा सांगितली जायची, त्यामध्ये एका पिढीकडून दुसऱ्या पिढीला उपदेश करण्याचे, मनोरंजन करण्याचे किंवा काही मार्मिक उपदेश करण्याचे कार्य पार पाडल्या जात होते. परंतु कालांतराने याच कथेचे विविध स्थित्यंतरे आपणास बघायला मिळतात. कथात्मक साहित्यात लेखक कल्पित वास्तवाची निर्मिती करीत असतो. या कल्पित वास्तवात स्थलकालबद्ध वातावरणात पात्रे, घटना घडवीत असतात. या कल्पित वास्तवाचा प्रत्यक्ष जीवनाशी संबंध असेलच असे नाही. लेखकाची जीवनदृष्टी त्याचा अनुभव व त्यातून कल्पित वास्तव निर्माण होते. याच घटनाप्रसंगातून कथेचे कथानक आकार घेत असते म्हणूनच सुधा जोशी म्हणतात, "अनुभवार्थ आशयसूत्र, कथानक, पात्र, वातावरण, निवेदन व भाषा अशी घटक एकत्र येऊन कथा साहित्याची निर्मिती होत असते. या कथेचे कालखंडानुरूप आशयविविध बदललेले दिसते. त्यातूनच नवकथेचा किंवा समकालीन कथेचा एक वेगळा आविष्कार झालेला दिसतो. अशा या समकालीन कथाकारांमध्ये सदानंद देशमुख हे कथालेखक प्रथितयश वैदर्भीय कथाकार आहेत. वैदर्भीय मातीचा गुण असलेला आणि वर्तमान ग्रामीण जीवनाचा अगदी सूक्ष्म निरीक्षणातून वेध घेत तो अनुभव लेखणीतून सकसपणे उतरविणारा हा लेखक आहे. सदानंद देशमुख यांनी सर्वत्र साहित्यप्रकारात लेखन केले. कविता, कथा, कादंबरी, ललित लेखसंग्रह असे चौफेर लेखन करणाऱ्या सदानंद देशमुख यांच्या 'बारोमास' या कादंबरीला २००४ चा साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार प्राप्त झाला आहे. तसेच 'अंधारवन', 'लचांड', 'उठावण', 'महालूट', 'रगडा', 'खुंदळघास' आणि 'गाभूळगास' हे ग्रामीण भावविश्व रेखाटणारे कथासंग्रह, 'गावकळा' हा कवितासंग्रह, 'तहान', 'बारोमास' या कादंबऱ्या आणि 'मेळवण' हा ललितलेखसंग्रह प्रसिद्ध आहे. सदानंद देशमुख यांची ग्रामीण कथा महाराष्ट्रातील शेती समस्या, शेतकऱ्यांचे जीवन, कष्टकरी, शेतमजूर आणि कौटुंबिक जीवनातील समस्या यांचा जाणीवपूर्वक शोध घेणारी आहे, तेव्हा सदानंद देशमुख यांच्या 'महालूट' या कथासंग्रहातून अविष्कृत होणाऱ्या वरील सर्व जीवन जाणिवांचा शोध प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न आहे.

डॉ. प्रवीण चारपुरे
सहयोगी प्राध्यापक व मराठी विभाग प्रमुख
जीवन विकास महाविद्यालय, देवग्राम
ता. नरखेड, जि. नागपूर

सारांश :

मराठीतील कथा साहित्याला प्राचीन काळापासून एक समृद्ध परंपरा लाभलेली आहे. मराठी साहित्यातील हा कथाप्रवाह आशयाच्या दृष्टीने काळानुरूप बदलतही गेलेला दिसून येतो. या साहित्य प्रवाहाचे कालखंडानुरूप आशयाचे बदलते स्वरूप आपणास सहजपणे आकलन होते. त्यामुळेच मराठी कथेचा प्राचीन, अर्वाचीन आणि समकालीन कथा साहित्यिकांचा कालखंड दिसून येतो. तसेच कथेच्या रचना कौशल्यावरदेखील कालखंडानुरूप परिणाम झालेला आहे. १९९० नंतरच्या समकालीन नवोदित कथालेखकही कथालेखन करीत आहे. त्यामध्ये जयंत पवार, आसाराम लोमटे, किरण गुरव, जी. के. ऐनापुरे, मिलिंद बोकूल, समर खडस, प्रज्ञा दया पवार, नीरजा, प्रतिमा जोशी, किरण येले, मोनिका गर्जेद्रगडकर, सदानंद देशमुख, बालाजी सुतार, शिल्पा कांबळे, प्रणव सखदेव, ऋषिकेश गुप्ते, मनस्विनी लता रवींद्र यासारख्या अनेक कथालेखकांनी कथालेखन केले. या प्रस्तुत ग्रामीण समाजाचे जे भेदक चित्रण केले आहे, त्याचा शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. या कथासंग्रहातील कथांच्या माध्यमातून त्यांनी वर्तमान बीजशब्द: कृषिकेंद्रित जीवन, शेती, शेतमजूर, शेती समस्या, शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील भ्रष्टाचार.

प्रस्तावना :

मराठी साहित्यातील विविध साहित्यप्रवाहांमध्ये प्रामुख्याने कविता, कथा, नाटक आणि कादंबरी या प्रमुख साहित्यप्रवाहांचा विचार करावा लागतो. यामध्ये विशेषता कथा या वाङ्मयप्रकाराला फार प्राचीन परंपरा लाभलेली आहे. अगदी प्राचीन साहित्यातील महानुभाव पंथातील छोट्या गोष्टींपासून तर पौराणिक स्वरूपाच्या गोष्टी सांगणे हा जणू एक प्रकारचा छंद होता. या छंदातून जी कथा सांगितली जायची, त्यामध्ये एका पिढीकडून दुसऱ्या पिढीला उपदेश करण्याचे, मनोरंजन करण्याचे किंवा काही मार्मिक उपदेश करण्याचे कार्य पार पाडल्या जात होते. परंतु कालांतराने याच कथेचे विविध स्थित्यंतरे आपणास व्हायला मिळतात. कथात्मक साहित्यात लेखक कल्पित वास्तवाची निर्मिती करीत असतो. या कल्पित वास्तवात स्थलकालबद्ध वातावरणात पात्रे, घटना घडवीत असतात. या कल्पित वास्तवाचा प्रत्यक्ष जीवनाशी संबंध असेलच असे नाही. लेखकाची जीवनदृष्टी त्याचा अनुभव व त्यातून कल्पित वास्तव निर्माण होते. याच घटनाप्रसंगातून कथेचे कथानक आकार घेत असते म्हणूनच सुधा जोशी म्हणतात, “अनुभवार्थ आशयसूत्र, कथानक, पात्र, वातावरण, निवेदन व भाषा अशी घटक एकत्र येऊन कथा साहित्याची निर्मिती होत असते. या कथेचे कालखंडानुरूप आशयविश्व बदललेले दिसते. त्यातूनच नवकथेचा किंवा समकालीन कथेचा एक वेगळा आविष्कार झालेला दिसतो. अशा या समकालीन कथाकारांमध्ये सदानंद देशमुख हे कथालेखक प्रथितयश वैदर्भीय कथाकार आहेत. वैदर्भीय मातीचा गुण असलेला आणि वर्तमान ग्रामीण जीवनाचा अगदी सूक्ष्म निरीक्षणातून वेध घेत तो अनुभव लेखणीतून सकसपणे उतरविणारा हा लेखक आहे. सदानंद देशमुख यांनी सर्वच साहित्यप्रकारात लेखन केले. कविता, कथा, कादंबरी, ललित लेखसंग्रह असे चौफेर लेखन करणाऱ्या सदानंद देशमुख यांच्या 'बारोमास' या कादंबरीला २००४ चा साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार प्राप्त झाला आहे. तसेच 'अंधारवन', 'लचांड', 'उठावण', 'महालूट', 'रगडा', 'खुंदळघास' आणि 'गाभूळगाभा' हे ग्रामीण भावविश्व रेखाटणारे कथासंग्रह, 'गावकळा' हा कवितासंग्रह, 'तहान', 'बारोमास' या कादंबऱ्या आणि 'मेळवण' हा ललितलेखसंग्रह प्रसिद्ध आहे. सदानंद देशमुख यांची ग्रामीण कथा महाराष्ट्रातील शेती समस्या, शेतकऱ्यांचे जीवन, कष्टकरी, शेतमजूर आणि शिक्षण व्यवस्थेतील भ्रष्टाचार यांचा जाणीवपूर्वक शोध घेणारी आहे, तेव्हा सदानंद देशमुख यांच्या 'लचांड' या कथासंग्रहातून अविष्कृत होणाऱ्या वरील सर्व जीवन जाणिव्यांचा शोध प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न आहे.



Women Characters in Kamala Markandaya's *Nectar in a Sieve*

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Abstract

In this paper, an honest effort has been made through the novel *Nectar in a Sieve* to analyse the Markandaya from the female point of view if they can be united to emerge as a new creative force for the humanity. novel of Kamala

Key words: economic, religious, psychological, hunger, socio

Owing to prodigious talent Kamala Markandaya's place in Indo-Anglian Literature is unique in many respects. She is an outstanding realist and one of the leading women novelists of Post-independence Era. She has nine novels to her credit. Her sense of involvement in the social life of India, her keen observations and her feminine sensibility bring her international fame. Numerous articles have appeared which highlight the varied aspects of Kamala Markandaya's writings and yet, it cannot be said that she has really received the kind of attention that she really deserves. As such there is still some scope to explore the varied aspects of her complex works. Search for identity is one of the common themes in Indo-Anglian literature. Kamala Markandaya's search is narrowed down to two levels: one is the sophisticated level where the tradition clashes with progress and the other is sociological level which deals with poverty, exploitation and political struggles. She feels alienated from her society and suffers from cultural schizophrenia. It is assumed that Kamala Markandaya's literature is a literature of concern. Marrying an English-man and permanently settling down in London, still her concern is for millions of

poor people in her mother country. Many Indian English women novelists have analysed the socio-cultural modes and values that have given Indian women their image and the role towards them and the society. In Post-independence era, Kamala Markandaya marches on fore front for women and gives them a new coinage from possession to person. Of the nine novels of Kamala Markandaya, in this article, I have focused only on *Nectar in a Sieve* (1954) to give justice in this limited article.

In Kamala Markandaya's novel *Nectar in a Sieve*, we find Rukmani, Nathan, Irawaddy, Kennington, Kunthi, Ammu, Arjun, Birla, Biswas, Carter, Das, Das's wife, Durgan, Foreman, Hanuman, Janaki, Kali, Kannan, Kuti, Murugan, Old Granny, Old man, Overseer, Padmini, Perumal, Puli, Raja, Rukmani's eldest brother, Rukmani's eldest brother, Rukmani's mother, Rukmani's son-in-law, Sacrabani, Shanta, Sivaji, Selvam, Tannery official, Thambi, Thangam, Woman in the grocery store etc as male and female; major and minor characters, out of which thirteen women play role as per their turn overcoming the odds.

Gramgeeta: Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj's Unlimited, Unexplored Reservoir of Knowledge With reference to the Faculty of Humanities

Dr. Yogesh M. Saroi

Abstract

The Faculty of Humanities encompasses a whole universe of liberal education and intellectual domains that are at the centre of the growth, fostering and development of a civilized human being. We find different sources of knowledge in the faculty of humanities. In this paper, an honest effort has been done to focus on the work and literature in the form of epic Gramgeeta of Rashtrasant Tukadoji that works as the basis of human development through guidance on various life situations. It also aims to show that Gramgeeta is one of such unlimited, unexplored sources of knowledge in the faculty of humanities created by the great Indian saint that can be used as a handbook for pragmatic approach in life crisis to make our life sublime.

Key-words: Humanities, Saint, Gramgeeta, Village, Prayer, Ashram, Village Reconstruction, Ramdhun.

Introduction

Humanities are theoretical castigations that study characteristics of social civilisation and principles. It practise approaches that are mainly critical, or theoretical, with important past component. The humanities assist us realize others through their languages, pasts and principles. They foster social justice and equality and reveal how people have tried to make moral, spiritual and intellectual sense of the world. The arts are generally regarded as fragment of the humanities. It is observed that perception, memory, consciousness, and reason are the basic sources of knowledge in the faculty of humanities. Apart from these, Nature itself is the greatest source of knowledge. The relationship of human-being with others in the society, their action and behaviour act as the source of knowledge. Human being learns a lot when put to realistic situation. He gets an experience and experience is the great source of knowledge. Learning new things in our day-to-day life adds to our knowledge. Research gives him pragmatic approach and confirms our faith. Saints live to symbolize the crucial role which God and religion should play in our lives. These great persons fix the right ideals to work as guiding principles to the masses. The work of saints asserts that human being has a specific role in this cosmos to advance spiritually in our voyage through service, through contemplation. These saints and seers are the real descendants of the earth. They are the cream of society. People on this earth may or may not remember their dead emperors, poets, scientists and war heroes but they remember their ideals. Saints are ideals and live life only for the betterment of human being. These saints not only preach religion, but persuade and help people to live in tune with the Infinite and in peace with their neighbours by pointing out that the Supreme Soul is same all over. These saints through penance raise themselves to the level of sainthood and share wisdom to society. They struggle and rise; serve and love and hence we remember them and follow in their footsteps.

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BY

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Nature, says Bacon cannot be commanded except by being obeyed. By learning the laws of nature, we can become her masters. He has written this indicating that his work would bring him into every field. The very greatness of his purpose gives a sound grandeur to his style and brings him at times to the height of English prose and earns the title of the Father of Modern English Prose. Bacon's essays, viewed in their entirety, may be said to group themselves around three principles- Man in his relation to the world and society; Man in his relation to himself and Man in his relation to his Maker. These divisions cannot be said to be altogether mutually exclusive. Some of the essays therefore may be ranked under more than one of the headings. But this basis of division enables us to attempt some sort of classification. In accordance with which the essays may be methodically studied in closely allied groups. All his essays give us practical advice and teach worldly wisdom. Hence through this paper, an honest effort has been done to focus on his essays whether they can help us lead a blissful life overcoming our weaknesses.

Key words: Worldly, Wisdom, Essay, Truth, Study, Friendship, Ambition, Revenge etc.

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Introduction

Sir Francis Bacon, the product of Renaissance is born on January 22, 1561 and dies on April 9, 1626. He is born and brought up in London and takes his last breathe in London. During his career, he earns the reputation as the Father of Modern English Prose writing varied essays on most of the mundane topics that are relevant in the present time also. The Renaissance is the whole process whereby Europe passes from a medieval to a modern civilization. The Renaissance represents the fructifying of the human mind through contact with the classical world of Greece and Rome. It is the "revival of learning", and especially of the study of Greek, which first weakens the rigid conventions of the Middle Ages. The invention of printing in 1440 and the fall of Constantinople in 1453 have each been chosen as the decisive event marking the transition. The movement thus starts in Italy finds its clearest echo in France. The influence of the Renaissance spirit on Bacon is obvious in his philosophy. Science by itself is not enough, according to Bacon. What science needs is philosophy. All the medieval theories, theorems, and disputations must be casted out and forgotten. The first step in this direction is the expurgation of the intellect or the destruction of the "idols" of the mind. He suggests the use of the inductive method in investigations of all kinds. In this way Bacon opens new vistas to the

Transformation of Human Vision through Life Education With Reference To Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj's Gramgeeta

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Abstract

Children are the flowers in the abode of God. They are flawless and must be flawless throughout their life. They should not be in the waves of winds of sects and parties or in the ism of the rich and the poor. They should not be covered by nets of immortality. If such states of affairs prevail, there will definitely be the rule of Lord Almighty. The future of the country will be brightened with this flawless atmosphere. Hence an honest effort has been made through this paper to focus on higher education; care of child wealth and work of child development; responsibility of teacher and students towards education through Gramgeeta to find out one of such paths that may change human vision to make this place worth living.

Key Words: Saint, Rashtrasant, Gramgeeta, Higher Education, Life Education, Child Wealth, Community, Human being etc.

Introduction

Saint Tukadoji Maharaj, also known as Rashtrasant, was a spiritual saint from Maharashtra. In his childhood, Tukadoji Maharaj performed rigorous *Tapasya* (penance) and spiritual exercises in self-realisation. His writing is pervasive and in many fields converging on Dharma, education, society and nation. His ninety books are so far published and still there is a vast literature that has not come in the form of books. He has composed about five thousand *bhajans*, four thousand *abhangas* and six thousand *ovis*. He has written more than six hundred articles on formal and informal education and addressed not less than a lakh meetings and gatherings. He strongly opposes the inhuman despotic measures adopted by the British. After India's Independence, he works towards the rural reconstruction and establishes *All India Shri Gurudev Seva Mandal*. Impressed by his activities, the then President of India Dr Rajendra Prasad bestows him a title of *Rashtrasant*. On the basis of his life experience, Tukadoji Maharaj composes *Gramgeeta* where he exposes the present realities and provides inspiration for village development. In the Indian saints, Rashtrasant is a self-illuminating star; in the social reformer, he is a man of action and in the spiritual field, he is a Yogi. He is a great soul of vision, a great religious revolutionary, a social reformer and a path setter for the followers of humanity. His *Gramgeeta* is the master piece that gives the message of service and humanity to mankind. It contains eight parts covering forty-one chapters. There are five chapters in each part

Women Perception in Kamala Markandaya's Fiction
A Handful of Rice: A Critical Study

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Women Perception in Kamala Markandaya's Fiction
A Handful of Rice: A Critical Study

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Abstract

Owing to remarkable talent Kamala Markandaya's niche in Indo-Anglian Literature is distinctive in many respects. So far, there are nine novels to her credit. She is an exceptional realist and the head among the women novelists of the Post-Independence era. Her sense of association in the social life of India, her keen remarks combined with critical insight and her feminine but lively sensibility bring her international fame. William Walsh calls her "the most gifted" of women novelists and she is the most distinguished writer on the literary scene today. Many articles have been published on her works which highlight the varied aspects of Kamala Markandaya's writings. And yet, it cannot be said that she has really received the kind of attention that she really deserves. Hence this paper aims at focusing on women characters in her novel *A Handful of Rice* to study how they act in various shades of life to prove that they are far ahead of their counterpart and analyze if they can be united to emerge as a new creative force for the humanity touching traditional and modern image of women.

Key Words: Women, Perception, Traditional, Modern, Image, Colour, Reformation etc.

Introduction

Kamala Markandaya has presented varied tensions in her novels viz. East-West confrontation, religious and racial tensions, tensions caused on account of maladjustments or marital disharmony, tensions arising out of poverty, hunger, natural as well as man-made calamities. There is a considerable ambiguity about the nature and status of woman in Indian society. Some sacred texts give them an exalted status by saying, 'where women are worshipped, Gods reside there'. But there is another profile of woman. She is regarded as the root of all evils. These two images are contradictory. This male dominated society never tries to go into the depth to collect the pearls of virtues but satisfies in picking the straws of vices that float on the surface.

TERRORISM: PAST AND PRESENT

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Abstract

Terrorism is that monster chasing the humanity at a large on this globe and is utmost important issue for the whole humanity. The form, nature and its scope is changing day-by-day. In the 21st Century, it is showing its worse effect for the whole world. Hence an honest effort through this paper has been done to focus on the nature and its scope in the past and in present.

Keywords: Terrorism, Organisation, Human Society, Weapons, Country.

Introduction

The concept of terrorism is not new in this world. Terrorism exists through the formation of the society and states. The only difference is that its nature and possibility is changing as per time. The coverage of terrorism in the 21st Century is vast and has reached in all corners of the world. The modernization has added fuel in it and its activities. Today more than 200 terrorists' organizations exist on this globe. It seems that the unrest in the society is the bone of contention in all. Whether that unrest is rational or irrational but the reasons of unrest have remained without any solution till the date. No human society on this globe could cut much ice in this regard because every country by some or other reasons is hampered by one of the issues. Political issues among them are greed of power, rejection of rights, to hurt others for self- motives and so on. Social issues such as religion bias, discrimination of religion, different caste and creeds and classification among religion and caste also play a vital role in this regard. As far as cultural issues are concerned, the people of different communities having varying cultures are unable to stay and reside under one political roof from judiciary point of view.

Discussion

Whatever may be the reasons, the unstable society in the beginning tries to express its unrest by the way of non-violence and then panic violence. The political leaders or rulers to some extent try to abolish them by suppression and this unrest then erupts like volcano engulfing the whole humankind in the country. Many a times other countries support this terrorism directly or indirectly as per their intension. This scenario is discernible everywhere in the present time. If we take a glimpse towards West, we find countries like Ireland, Japan, West Asia, Central Asia, South and East-South Asia, West/ Central and East-North Africa, South America; terrorism in these countries is deeply rooted. The rich and powerful country like America while talking about emancipation of terrorism is nurturing few terrorist organizations for their political gimmicks. On one hand they talk about emancipation of terrorism and other hand they support terrorist organizations. This attitude of playing double role is a proof of the thing that these countries give preference to attain supremacy at the cost of terrorism without bothering others.

Earlier the terrorist organizations tried to loot people making use of whatever weapons they had with them; to run camp in the dense forest and hills. During 70's, weapons and narcotic drugs added fuel to the fire and intensified the terrorist activities. Earlier the uneducated society used to be the pillar of terrorism but now it seems that the educated society is involved in it. In order to get financial back-up, terrorist organizations now days rob banks at lower extent because they get ample financial resources from foreign countries; in fact they get it from the public investment. Now they are using the advance means of communication and transportation. Earlier men were directly associated with terrorist activities, now women seem as a major part of this organization. There is a possibility now days that these terrorist organizations may use atomic, biological and chemical weapons to deform the face of this globe. One such examples of this are LTTE in Shri Lanka attacked on the military aerodrome of Colombo. It shows that these terrorist organizations can go to any extent in order to achieve their motto without bothering the

ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (API) SYSTEM AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF COLLEGE LIBRARIANS: A SURVEY OF AMRAVATI DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT

The present research paper measures the impact of API (academic performance indicator) on the career development of college librarians' in Amravati district. The API system and PBAS (Performance based appraisal system) has been applied in higher educational institutes in India since 2010. Academic performance indicator is quantitative approach to measure the quality of teaching and working of teachers and librarians, i.e. their proficiency level. It is an attempt to check the job status, security and satisfaction of college librarians. The impact of API system on procurement, organization of library resources, delivery of knowledge/information and on organizational changes is studied in this research paper.

KEYWORDS

Academic Performance, Career Development, API (Academic Performance Indicator), Appraisal System, higher educational institutes, PBAS (Performance based appraisal system) etc.

1. INTRODUCTION

Librarians the world over are faced with the constant challenge of remaining abreast of developments in their field. Rapid changes in technology and workplace roles threaten to make their skills obsolete unless they undertake constant career development. This international collection presents a comprehensive overview of current continuing career development practices for those who manage and work in library and information services.

Use of Mobile Technology for Library and Information Services by the College Librarian in Amravati District: A Survey

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Abstract

This paper focuses on the use of mobile technology by the college librarian in Amravati district, Maharashtra. It is an attempt to find out the frequency of using mobile technology for library services. The college librarian plays an important role in delivering information services through mobile technology. Findings shows that, majority of the college librarian were used mobile technology for delivering library and information services to their users in Amravati district. The research paper highlights the current state of mobile technology and problems faced by college librarians in using this technology.

Keywords

Web Resources; Mobile Technology; Moblogging; Information Services; College Librarians; Amravati; Maharashtra; etc.

1. Introduction

Mobile technology is technology that goes where the user goes. It consists of portable two-way communications devices, computing devices and the networking technology that connects them. Currently, mobile technology is typified by internet-enabled devices like smartphones, tablets and watches. Mobile devices can help to start bringing the physical and virtual worlds together. They can bring electronic resources into our physical spaces or bringing physical items to like within the electronic world. Different technologies that can help the library to increase the visibility of its resources are Quick Response codes (QR codes), Near Field Communications (NFC) and Augmented Reality (AR) (Walsh, 2012).

Applications of internet and mobile technology have changed the overall functions of college library. The operation of libraries changed and provides large number of information services tousesers through mobile. The world of mobile technology has changed a great deal after mobile technology revolution. Increasing number of mobile devices is emerging day by day which are capable of accessing the internet and combining the capabilities of telephone

Effective Communication for Reference Service Delivery in Academic Libraries

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Abstract

The paper evaluates the role of communication in effective reference services. The main objective of the paper is to examine the effect of communication on reference services. The paper also enlightens on duties of reference librarians, impact of interpersonal communication on reference services and barriers to the effective communication. It is observed that some of the hurdles to the effective communication in reference services are poor education, inferiority complex, etiquette and decorum, suffering due to poor working conditions, stereotypes etc. The paper concludes that for ensuring the continuous use of reference library and for meeting the information needs of library patrons, the reference librarians should build the strong capacity in the field of communication.

Key-words: Effective Communication, Reference Service Delivery, Librarians' Responsibility, Role of Librarian in Academic Library, Barriers in Communication.

Introduction

Libraries are established to achieve set goals and objectives. It is certain that realizing the goals and objectives of the organization depends on proper implementation of organizational policies and procedures. For this, the effective and adequate communication of policies and procedures is required. The role of effective communication in any organization cannot be over emphasized especially in academic libraries and information centers. Communication involves the symbolic manipulation of ideals in order to bridge the understanding between one person and other(s). It can help to handle the situation in every academic library and information center. Communication as a tool facilitates the sharing of information, experience and knowledge, transmission of ideas, decisions, information, coordination and interpretations of activities. In another way, it provides all categories of employees with unity of direction, a sense of shared expectations, feelings and attitudes that are crucial for sustaining the group efforts thereby realizing organizational goals and objectives.

It has been seen that for every human success, effective communication is the key that contributes in sharing of ideas, feelings, thoughts, and many other things. Ojomo (2004) defines communication as the process of sharing ideas, feelings, thoughts and messages with others. Rothwell (2001) perceives communication as a transactional process of sharing meaning with others. Kemoni (2004) described communication as the process of giving and receiving of information, signals or messages by talk, gestures and writing. Communication is one of the core competencies which all the information professionals should get acquainted with. Interpersonal communication involves sending and receiving messages between two or more people. DeFleur and Dennis (2005) abstracted interpersonal

TERRORISM – BIOWEAPONS: A CHALLENGE

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Abstract

Biological weapons have the destructive capability to generate panic and terror in people. Intentional use of micro-organism, toxins generally of microbial plant, animal origin to produce disease and death in human. Bioweapons used as infective agents due to genetic engineering and information are increasingly open to misuse. The Expression of biological weapons by state or non-state actors is broadly seen as a growing threat. Pathogens of all kinds as well as viruses can be used as biological agents cause illness or death among humans, animals or plants. If crops, animals and community destroyed indirectly affect the economic, political, social and psychological growth of affected country.

Keywords: Anthrax, Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), plague, Disease Control and Prevention (CDS), Ricin.

Introduction

The intentional use of microbes, plant or animal origin to produce disease and death in biotic factors is biological warfare. Low production costs of biological weapons makes attraction for bioweapons in war. Disease producing biological agents are non-detectable by most of routine security systems and they are easy to transport from one location to another. Bioterrorism rise becomes a priority subject on the agendas of international concerns and nowadays it is reflected in establishment of verification procedures to guard against contravention of Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. The peaceful use of biotechnology and convention on biological weapons are main focus topics of International workshops and seminars. Bioterrorism contaminates environment with the disruption of agriculture and to made food insecurity through intentional food poisoning and food infection. Recently, the possible outbreak of gastrointestinal anthrax in Badakhshan, Afganistan and areas near boundary of Tajikistan, following first reports of symptoms which are also common to cholera, gastrointestinal anthrax, plague, tularaemia and listeriosis. Horrible mass destruction is common property of chemical, nuclear and biological weapons. To cause economical rupturing illness, social disruption and the attack done against the people. There are two types of agents 1) Spread from persons to persons. e.g ebola. 2) Agents that may cause adverse effect (toxin). Bioterrorism are complex topic mainly due to the many agents that can be used as weapons for the however *Bacillus anthracis* and *Yersinia pestis* could leave hundreds of thousands dead or incapacitated. Such misuse increases invasiveness and pathogenicity of commensals. Spread of communicable diseases like anthrax and plague on an endemic or epidemic scale occurs if antibiotic resistant strains use with bioweapons.

Aims & Objectives

The risk poised by various micro-organisms as biological weapons needs to be evaluated, and analyse use of biological agents due to rapid increasing threat of bioterrorism. Biological warfare more potent and hazardous than conventional & chemical weapons.

- To explain concept of biological warfare.
- To know the causes behind to create bioweapons.

TERRORISM – BIOWEAPONS: A CHALLENGE

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Abstract

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SOCIAL MEDIA & TERRORISM

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Abstract

Media is the very powerful tool in the communication of information. Mainly Print & Electronic media are generally used for dissemination of information. Today is considered to be the age of electronic media. With the increasing use of electronic media, the world is slowly beginning to feel the effects. Electronic media is becoming more of a curse than a boon due to the growing ill effects. Terrorists have been seen using social media to the maximum in the last 15 years at the time of the terrorist attack, it was seen that the terrorists spread confusion on social media and created a climate of maximum fear among the citizens. This research paper sheds light on how terrorists have used social media and what can be done about it in the future. Terrorism is a headache for India. Terrorism in India is Pakistan-sponsored terrorism, which roots in neighboring countries.

Keywords: Electronic Media, information communication, terrorism, Social Media, Electronic age, Country sponsored terrorism.

Introduction:

In Electronic era social media plays a very vital role in the life and not only an individual but also in the functioning of a government. Statistics show that the current world population is more than 7.8 billion whereas internet users are not less than a billions in world. Day to day social media platform increases as the internet users enhances. The power of social networking is such that the number of worldwide users is expected to reach 3.02 billion monthly active social media users by 2021. In this research paper the impact of social media on the society and peoples in terrorist activity has been discussed. This century can barely be anticipated without the indication of social media in it. It would not be overstating to say that social media occupies various fields like education, health care, business, disaster management, politics, tourism industry, and of course, the use of media sharing and entertainment needs no mention. Apart from all such conveniences provided by the social media, it does have a darker side to cast. Misuse of social media which is the other side of the coin, also needs to be accounted for. On one hand, this may seem to abridge the communication gap and faster news delivery among people; on the other hand, it is being heavily misused by many; misuse on a level of genocide, murders, bombing etc. The current review discusses the foundations of terrorism as well as the nature and geography of terrorist groups. It is essential to understand that terrorism has a long history, it is not new. Terrorism has been found in multiple forms and emerges from diverse sources. Terrorists usually aim civilians or non-participants and are mostly sub-national or hidden groups. Terrorism has many types like the connectivity between international terrorist groups. In modern time problem of terrorism is not for one country but it is global issues. Every country try to eliminate to this issues but it arrives in new forms. The nature of war also changes in modern time. It is totally based on technology.

Objective of Study

1. To identify the factors affected on terrorist activity.
2. To know the various domains of terrorism.
3. To analyzed impact of terrorism on the society
4. To know the various platforms of social media.
5. To analyzed the role of social media in the enhancement of terror activities

Aid Terrorism Factors

There are many factors have been seen which directly involved in terrorism activity. Some of the factors are given below.

CYBERCRIME AND TERRORISM

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Abstract

According to the UN Special Reporter, women are being given maximum attention. Online violence has serious consequences. The effects of cyber violence in all aspects of human life are mental, physical, sexual or Economic loss of women. The onset of guilty feelings about having the affair, in the first place, further zaps whatever energy the partner having the affair might still have left. The increasing use of the internet has led to an increase in online fraud. In addition to being Interaction communication interface, sometimes it also serves as a platform for criminals. The components and ultimately the boundless security become centres of concern or working from home has now become an opportunity for cybercriminals to exploit people E-mail scams, password hacking, phishing, ransom attacks, online sexual harassment are all rampant.

Keywords: Social violence, Cyber war, cybercrime, online violence in Covid -19.

Introduction

The whole world is going through the problem of corona today and India has not escaped from it. The virus, which has so far killed millions of people, appears to be on the rise. Cybercrime is a new born type. The purpose of the paper is to analyse that rising crime. Violations of cybercrime, the urgency of more robust and comprehensive cyber security measures, among others. During the Covid-19 period, it has also increased dramatically 86% in India. During this period of lockdown, people accepted subscriptions to web channels such as Netflix, Amazon, Hotstar, Zee, watching movies and series, in addition to accessing social media websites like Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, etc., and engaging in online games by installing various applications. . All of these activities are supported by the Internet. People provide and / or allow their personal information, which is readily available on their phones, laptops and / or social media accounts, to use the services provided by the applications. Often, financial information is also shared by users to purchase apps or access online services.

Terrorist Anonymity -

Going dark? The growth and sophistication of state surveillance operations combined with the strengthening of anti-terror laws (notably those intended to intercept terrorist communications) have led terror organisations to use secure anonymous forms of communication. The encryption of vital tactical communications, apart from facilitating the implementation of cyber- attacks is also critical in hiding the sources of funding, and distributing and storing sensitive information. The use of a variety of encryption software tools has become readily achievable through anonymity networks, notably The Onion Router (Tor) project. 31 Onion browsers In order to access the Darknet³², individuals require special software designed to protect the transport of data, such as Tor, Free net or I2P. These types of software bounce "your communications around a distributed network of relays run by volunteers all around the world" thereby creating "a series of virtual tunnels rather than making a direct connection" An individual or groups needs a "protocol-specific support software," such as Tor Browser (for browsing the Darknet) in order to protect their information given the ability of these types of software to anonymise online activity, it is unsurprising that terror organisations have turned to the Darknet to conduct their activities. The Darknet and onion browsers also provide other key benefits for terrorists. These include protecting sensitive procurement patterns, open source intelligence gathering and online surveillance without leaving IP addresses in web logs (Weimann, 2016). Virtual private networks (VPNs) and proxy servers A VPN extends an individual private network across public networks, such as the Internet. It provides terror groups a level of protection against law enforcement and intelligence agencies from

Tokyo Olympics: Reasons and Remedies for Indian Success

(Special Reference Comparative Study of Indo-China Sports Sector)

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Abstract::

Mirabai Chanu got off to a good start by winning a silver medal in Weightlifting at the recent 2020 Olympics in Tokyo. Marta has since beaten Indian athletes in a number of sports, from the finals to the semi-finals, but has not been able to convert them into bronze, silver or gold medals. However, the reasons behind the failure of the Indian players in the past and the first sight to see that the Indian players are now becoming physically strong, but they need proper counselling and sports psychology. The mental state of the sports psychiatrist can be strengthened and he can give the country a gold medal by determining the final victory. This can bring many honours to the country. There is no doubt that some questions can be answered by considering our neighbouring country in this regard. India and China are neighbours, both large in area and population. In many areas, both are moving fast. But in the case of the Olympics, the comparison with China can be embarrassing for Indians. The trend of the recently concluded Olympics in Tokyo is almost the same as in previous Olympics. While China is in the top five in terms of medals, India is in the bottom five. Who will answer for India's disappointing performance? And why is China ahead? It is necessary to check this today.

Introduction

TOKYO: India's overall performance in the 2020 Olympics has been much higher than in previous Olympics. In the javelin throw event, India's Neeraj Chopra, an individual Gold Medallist in athletics, won the gold medal in the first throw with a throw of more than 87.90 meters. India's only gold medal has lifted the country's mind. In this regard, why other athletes could not bring gold medals like Neeraj

मानव्यविद्याशाखा अंतर्गत ज्ञान प्राप्तीचे स्त्रोत—एक अध्ययन
डॉ. दिपक जी. अराजपुरे

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सारांश

ज्ञान म्हणजे एखाद्या गोष्टीचे तथ्य, विधान किंवा कौशल्य, जे शिक्षण आणि अनुभवाद्वारे मिळवले जाते, शोध किंवा शिकण्याद्वारे जागरूकता आणि समज हे एखाद्या विषयाची सैद्धांतिक आणि व्यावहारिक समज दोन्ही दर्शवते. ज्ञान आपल्या कृतीशी जुळते. ज्ञान आपल्याला जीवनातील निश्चित ध्येयासाठी मार्गदर्शन करते. ज्ञानाच्या वाढीबरोबर माणूस प्रगती करतो. मनुष्य मन आणि हृदय दोन्हीवर राज्य करतो आणि ज्ञान हा मनाचा एक भाग आहे. ज्ञानाशिवाय मनुष्य प्राण्यांसारखा असेल. आपण मानव म्हणून सामर्थ्यवान आहोत कारण आपण ज्ञानाच्या शक्तीचा वापर इतर सजीवांना आणि निसर्गाला आपल्या फायद्यासाठी सक्षम करण्यासाठी करतो. ज्ञानाचा उपयोग सकारात्मक तसेच नकारात्मक हेतूसाठी केला जाऊ शकतो. ज्ञान आपल्याला एकाच वेळी बनवू आणि नष्ट करू शकते. स्व-प्रगतीसाठी तसेच समाजाच्या, शहराच्या, राज्याच्या आणि राष्ट्राच्या प्रगतीसाठी ज्ञानाचा वापर करतात. प्रस्तुत शोधपत्रात मानव्यविद्या शाखा अंतर्गत ज्ञान प्राप्त करण्याचे स्त्रोत कोणकोणते आहेत यावर चिंतन करण्यात आलेले आहे.

विजयशब्द— ज्ञान, कौशल्य, स्त्रोत, प्रगती

उद्देश्य

- ज्ञान हि संकल्पना स्पष्ट करणे
- ज्ञान प्राप्तीचे स्त्रोत अभ्यासणे
- ज्ञानाचे प्रकार अभ्यासणे
- ज्ञान प्राप्तीचे महत्त्व विषद करणे

प्रस्तावना

ज्ञान ही एक शक्ती आहे, परंतु ज्ञान शक्तीतून येत नाही. ज्ञान म्हणजे "अनुभव किंवा अभ्यासातून निर्माण झालेली जागरूकता किंवा समजण्याची अवस्था. ज्ञान म्हणजे एखाद्या गोष्टीबद्दल विशिष्ट माहिती शिकणे. ज्ञान हे लोकांसाठी शक्तीचे साधन आहे. जर मनुष्याला ज्ञान असेल तर त्या ज्ञानाच्या सामर्थ्याने माणूस सहजपणे त्याच्या आयुष्यातील अनेक अडचणींना सामोरे जाऊ शकतो आणि आपण असे म्हणू शकतो की ज्ञान आणि शक्ती दोन्ही एकमेकांवर अवलंबून आहेत. ज्ञान माणसाला शक्ती देते आणि शक्ती माणसाला ज्ञान देते. फ्रान्सिस बेकन म्हणतात "ज्ञान हे शक्तीचे एक रूप आहे". ज्ञान ही शक्ती आहे, याचा अर्थ असा आहे की अधिक ज्ञानी व्यक्ती जीवनातील प्रत्येक परिस्थितीत हुशारीने नियंत्रित करण्यास सक्षम आहे. "ज्ञान ही शक्ती आहे" याचा आणखी एक अर्थ असा आहे की जर एखाद्या माणसाला पूर्ण ज्ञान असेल तर तो जगातील सर्वात शक्तिशाली माणूस देखील होऊ शकतो. मानवाची तुलना शारीरिक शक्तीमध्ये प्राण्यांशी कधीच होऊ शकत नाही, परंतु ज्ञानाच्या सामर्थ्यामुळे मानवी जीवनाला पृथ्वीवरील सर्वात शक्तिशाली प्राणी मानले जाते. या जगात ज्ञानावर कोणीही मात करू शकत नाही. लोकांची समज ज्ञानावर अवलंबून असते, परंतु केवळ ज्ञानच लोकांना समाजात राहण्याची शक्ती देते. मानवाची मनात आलेली नवीन चेतना आणि कल्पना बघून स्वतःच विकसित होण्यास सुरुवात झाली, अशाप्रकारे तो त्याच्या वैचारिक क्षमतेच्या म्हणजेच ज्ञानाच्या आधारावर आपले नवीन कार्य करू शकतो आणि शिकू शकतो, कोणतेही काम सोप्या मार्गाने करे करावे आणि ते करे करावे, आपण याला विचार करण्याची क्षमता किंवा शक्ती म्हणतो, ज्याच्या आधारावर आपण सर्व प्रकारची कामे करतो आणि सतत पुढे जातो, म्हणजेच प्रगती, ही प्रगती म्हणजे पुढे जाण्याची शक्ती आहे, व्यक्तीला अधिक आणि चांगले पुढे नेण्याची हे कार्य करण्यास प्रेरणा देते, जेणेकरून तो नेहमी चांगले काम करतो आणि सतत योग्य काम करतो आणि पुढे जात राहतो, अशा प्रकारे, साधे आणि व्यवस्थित जीवन चालवण्याची प्रक्रिया आपल्याला ज्ञानाची जाणीव करून देते. एखाद्या व्यक्तीची जागरूकता आणि दिलेल्या व्यक्तीशी किंवा कोणत्याही वेळी संपर्कात येणाऱ्या कोणत्याही गोष्टीची वाटणी, जी जीवन चालवण्यासाठी वापरली जाते, त्याला ज्ञान म्हणतात. ज्ञान प्राप्त करण्याचे स्त्रोत अनेक आहेत. इथे मानवविद्या शाखे अंतर्गत जे विषय येतात त्यामध्ये ज्ञान प्राप्तीचे स्त्रोत याचे विवेचन केलेले आहेत.

मानव्यविद्या शाखा संकल्पना

बर्बाद लोकांना असे वाटते की विज्ञानाने मानवी समाजासमोरील समस्यांचे निराकरण केले पाहिजे. जे शैक्षणिक विषय किंवा अभ्यासाचे क्षेत्र विद्यार्थ्यांना संकल्पनांचे ज्ञान देतात आणि व्यावसायिकांऐवजी बौद्धिक असतात त्यांना मानव्यविद्या शाखा अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत केले जाते. संस्कृतीचा अभ्यास हा या विशाल अभ्यासाच्या क्षेत्राचा एक महत्त्वाचा भाग आहे ज्यात भाषा, साहित्य, धर्म, तत्त्वज्ञान, दृश्य आणि ललित कला इत्यादींचा समावेश आहे. मानव्यविद्याशाखा अंतर्गत एकत्र केलेले विषय नक्कीच विज्ञान नाहीत. तथापि, या विषयांचे उद्दीष्ट विज्ञानाच्या मानवी किंवा सामाजिक पैलूवर लक्ष केंद्रित करणे आहे. हे विषय वर्णनात्मक आहेत आणि विश्लेषण आणि काही अनुमानांद्वारे पुढे जातात.



कोविड-19 मे स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधन हेतु योग शास्त्र की भूमिका

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सारांश

कोरोना वायरस संक्रमण इस वैश्विक महामारी का लोगों के मानसिक और शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव हुआ है। यह संकट खत्म होने के बाद भी शारीरिक और मानसिक समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ेगा ऐसी विशेषज्ञों ने चेतावनी दी है। आज का जीवन इतना तेज और तनावपूर्ण हो गया है कि हम अपने शारीरिक और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य से वंचित हैं। पुरानी परंपराओं के खत्म होने के कारण, शारीरिक परिश्रम कम हो गया है, इसलिए शारीरिक शिकायतें शुरू हो गई हैं, शारीरिक और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर भी इसका प्रभाव दिखने लगा है। साथ ही, वर्तमान समय की विभिन्न बीमारियों और महामारियों ने मानव जीवन को पूरी तरह से बाधित कर दिया है। अच्छे शारीरिक और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को बनाए रखने के लिए योग का अभ्यास करना बहुत उपयोगी है। आज के इस वैश्विक महामारी तनाव भरे जीवन में योग अभ्यास के शारीरिक और मानसिक प्रभाव और आधुनिक काल में योगशास्त्र का महत्व इसपर इस शोध पत्र में विचार प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं।

सूचक शब्द – कोविड-19, महामारी, योगशास्त्र, स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधन

प्रस्तावना

कोविड -19 संक्रामक रोग ने प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कई लोगों के जीवन को प्रभावित किया है। इस संक्रामक रोग ने भारत में लोगों के जीवन में हाहाकार मचा दिया है और हजारों लोगों के जीवन को कई तरह से प्रभावित किया है। ऐसे में योगशास्त्र ही जीवन का आधार साबित हुआ। योग का हजारों वर्षों का गौरवशाली इतिहास रहा है। योग की ऐतिहासिक परंपरा में वेद, उपनिषद, पुराण, भगवद गीता, पतंजलि योग सूत्र, हठ प्रदीपिका, घेरण्डसमूह, शिवसंहिता, योगवशिष्ट, गोरक्षपीठ, हठरत्नवली, योगतरावली आदि का बहुत बड़ा योगदान रहा है। योग सबके लिए है। धर्म, पंथ, जाति, विश्वास, परंपरा, मानदंड, रीति-रिवाज, देश, धन, शक्ति, दर्शन, गरीबी, धन, इनमें से कोई भी चीज योग में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करती है। यह अभ्यास अनायास, स्वेच्छा से किया जाना है और योग का अभ्यास कहता है कि केवल आसन, सूर्य नमस्कार, प्राणायाम हमारी आंखों के सामने आते हैं, लेकिन योग अभ्यास का दायरा बहुत बड़ा है। इनमें प्रार्थना, पूरक व्यायाम, आसन, प्राणायाम, मुद्रा, बंध, शुद्धि, धारण, योग आहार आदि शामिल हैं। शरीर की सफाई योग अभ्यास की पहली आवश्यकता है। योग को एक विशिष्ट क्रम में सीखना चाहिए ताकि इसे आसानी से और प्रभावी ढंग से अवशोषित किया जा सके। विशेषज्ञ मार्गदर्शन के साथ सीखना सबसे अच्छा है। कुंभक के साथ 84 प्रकार के आसन, 25 मुद्राएँ, 5 बंध, 8 प्रकार के प्राणायाम, 8 प्रकार की शुद्धि गतिविधियाँ जैसे धोती, नेति आदि हैं। आसन, प्राणायाम योग का तीसरा और चौथा चरण है। योग का अभ्यास यम-नियम के पालन से शुरू होता है। यदि आप इससे अपेक्षित परिणाम प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, तो आपको नियमों का पालन करना होगा।

योग कि परिभाषा

योग जीवन को लय प्रदान करने वाला है। योग आपके भीतर के विभिन्न पहलुओं को समझने और उन्हें सामंजस्य बनाने के बारे में है। ये लाभकारी जीवन कौशल किसी व्यक्ति के जीवन के स्तर और उसके आसपास के वातावरण को बढ़ाते हैं। यह हमारी आंतरिक शक्तियों और हमारी बाहरी भावनाओं को सुधारने में हमारी मदद करता है। योग साधक के व्यक्तित्व में पूर्ण संतुलन लाता है। आपके बाहरी व्यवहार और प्रवृत्ति में सुधार होने लगता है। आज के व्यवहार के अनुसार, वह सब जो संतुष्ट होने के लिए है, योग के माध्यम से आना निश्चित है। जो लोग परम सत्य की आशा करते हैं, जिसमें अव्यक्त चेतना योग के मार्ग से पूरी तरह से जागृत होती है। योग के माध्यम से उस अनंत सिद्धांत के साथ एकता के उच्चतम लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना। महर्षि पतंजलि ने इस बारे में एक सुंदर सूत्र उद्धृत किया है, प्रयातना-शीलित्य-अनन्त-समापतिभ्यम् जब कोई योग के माध्यम से प्रयास छोड़ने की कला सीखता है, तो व्यक्ति अनंतता के साथ पूर्णता का अनुभव करना शुरू कर देता है।

दहशतवाद व जगापुढील आव्हाने – एक दृष्टीक्षेप

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सारांश:

दहशतवादाने आपल्या देशाला आणि समाजाला अशाप्रकारे वेठीस धरले आहे की लाखो प्रयत्न करूनही तो मुळापासून वेगळा होत नाही. आधुनिक जगासाठी दहशतवाद हा सर्वात मोठा धोका आहे, त्यामुळे जगात भीतीचे आणि अशांततेचे वातावरण निर्माण झाले आहे. सध्या सर्वच देशांसमोर आपला देश दहशतवादापासून दूर ठेवणे हे आव्हान आहे. दहशतवाद हा एक गंभीर आजार आहे जो जगाच्या प्रत्येक भागात पसरलेला आहे. दहशतवाद हा मानवजातीसाठी सर्वात मोठा धोका आहे. दहशतवादाचा जन्म अहिंसा आणि क्रांतीतून होतो. आधुनिक युगात पसरलेल्या अशांतता आणि असुरक्षिततेचे सर्वात मोठे कारण म्हणजे दहशतवाद. दहशतवाद्यांचा मुख्य उद्देश जगात भीतीचे वातावरण पसरवणे हा आहे, दहशतवादाला ना कुठली विचारधारा असते ना धर्म, पण ते धर्म आणि विचारसरणीच्या नावाखाली दहशतवाद पसरवण्याचे काम करतात. तसे पाहिले तर पाकिस्तान हा जगातील सर्वात मोठा देश आहे जिथे दहशतवाद्यांना आश्रय दिला जातो आणि त्यांना सुरक्षा दिली जाते. त्यामुळे पाकिस्तान हा दहशतवादाचा बालेकिल्ला आहे असे म्हटल्यास वावगे ठरणार नाही. प्रस्तुत शोधपत्रात जागतिक दहशतवाद यावर चर्चा करण्यात आलेली आहे.

सूचक शब्द: दहशतवाद, संघटना, आंतरराष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा, राजकीय, संस्कृती

उद्देश्य:

- दहशतवाद हि संकल्पना स्पष्ट करणे.
- आंतरराष्ट्रीय दहशतवाद अभ्यासणे.
- दहशतवादाचे प्रकार अभ्यासणे.
- दहशतवाद आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा यावर चर्चा करणे.

प्रस्तावना:

मानवी इतिहास आपल्याला सांगतो की या पृथ्वीवर युद्ध कधीच थांबलेले नाही. जागतिक शांततेची आपण जितकी इच्छा करतो, तितकेच आपण युद्धात अडकतो. ही युद्धे शेजारील देशांमधील सीमांवर

**3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher
in the Journals notified on UGC CARE list during the
2020-2021 years**

2020-2021

APPLICATION OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES TO IMPROVE LIBRARY SERVICES IN DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT: AN OVERVIEW IN THE INDIAN CONTEXT

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KEYWORDS:

Information, Information Technology (IT), Information Communication Technology (ICT), Skills, Academic Library, Academic Librarians etc.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Information is considered as fifth need of human after ranking air, water food and shelter. It is the key factor in any kind of research and development. Information is very essential as a resource for national development, and also very essential for the success of libraries and information centers in India. The acquisition and application of ICT facilitates access to a wide range of information resources and databases irrespective of their geographical locations, distance impedance and time. Application of ICT in libraries has helped librarians and information specialists, and researchers to improve their information products and services through enhanced search outcomes in terms of specificities of documents retrieval, provision/dissemination and use of requisite information retrieved or generated. ICT has become an important field for all information professionals; this is because of perceived relevance, and practical applications to tasks in libraries and information centre's (Aina, 2004).

ATTITUDE TOWARDS INFORMATION LITERACY: A SURVEY OF POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS OF SANT GADGE BABA AMRAVATI UNIVERSITY, MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT:

The research study discusses attitude of post-graduate students and research scholars towards information literacy. Attitude usually plays an important role in students' skill in a learned area. Hence, the steer in information literacy could be persisted on the attitude of students to be versed in their information literacy skills. The important instrument used for data collection was structured questionnaire. The university has 23 government aided and 5 self-financing departments. Cluster sampling technique has been used for data selection. This questionnaire was circulated amongst all the teaching departments. Out of the 320 questionnaires distributed 241 were received so the response rate is 75.31%. It is recommended that, post-graduate students and research scholars' and should be encouraged to have a positive attitude toward information literacy and interact with their peers in group discussions as it will increase their knowledge in studies.

KEYWORDS:

Attitude, Information Literacy, business literacy, computer literacy, health literacy, media literacy, numerical literacy, textual, Literacy Sources, Literacy Skills, LIS-Professional, etc.

1. INTRODUCTION

Information literacy is a very basic element to students' success in the digital age, particularly in higher education. It has therefore become a significant issue in many academic communities. Coming on the heels of rapidly emerging information and communications technologies (ICTs) and increasing quantities of information, but broader than fluency in the use of ICTs, it has been recognised globally by institutions of higher learning as a *sine qua non* for the information society, thereby making it imperative for students to accurately

SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GLOBALIZATION

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ABSTRACT - While these encouraging developments are occurring today in the wake of globalization, many more changes can be made. Today's comprehensive globalization has made it necessary to deliver benefits for all the people of these states. Today, the Arab governments of the oil exporting countries of the Gulf countries are making a sincere effort to provide social services to all their people. It can help create a very conducive environment for various businesses in this country. Whether local or foreign, some may work more efficiently to finance development projects for some of these, such as the World Bank. Global banks can operate donor trust funds with the help of member countries, or promote the development of private or backward country services through IFC. Today, these countries are helping to provide basic social services and support for the development of good governance and the private sector in the Palestinian Territory. Countries that have adopted the path of peace, if they choose the path of peace, can provide these countries with financial support for economic rehabilitation.

Finally, the World Bank Group has some specialized tools for financial and development business, but according to that, it is very difficult for those countries to operate in the future. The transfer of knowledge from the developed country to such backward countries has to take place, without which the development of those countries will not happen. This is a unique and unique opportunity to learn about the knowledge and diversity of the developing countries. This organization collects the most valuable information and supplies it. This institution is not only a university of knowledge, but instead it is a "brain trust" with a sea of extensive experiences. A trust that helps you keep an eye on eleven aspects of strategic matters. Such special abilities need special recognition and proper discharge. Nevertheless, such underdeveloped and developing countries must continue to challenge future financial crises by proving themselves ready for future challenges.

To succeed against this united globalization call, the World Bank group will also face its internal challenges. This requires using capital more effectively and focusing more on client service. Relationships with civic organizations and NGOs should be strengthened so that they can learn from them. To reflect the new direction for help, national support programs, infectious diseases, infrastructural sector, NGOs and funding will focus on projects such as private businesses interested in development challenges, and the need to work more effectively to support better business developments employees Encephala and organization Garish must improve. We need strong human resources policies to support our field staff as we encourage greater decentralization. And we need more voice and representation on our board and diversity in our workforce. A recent report by an experienced committee led by former. Federal, Reserve Board Paul Walker has the important task of strengthening the overriding government, and its approach in tackling corruption. Under this, the panel must implement a wide set of recommendations, to streamline the work of investigators and ensure that their products are utilized optimally. For this, the immediate pursuit must be made by welcoming the views of others, discussing ideas with this board and moving towards reform in the proceedings. In the context of globalization, the experience so far is the World Bank is expected to identify further the seriousness of the agenda of governance and bribery.

विद्यार्थ्यांच्या नेतृत्व गुणांच्या विकासात राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेचे योगदान: एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

डॉ. मंगेश गोविंदराव आचार्य डॉ. नितान तुळशीराम कन्नोजवार

राज्यशास विभाग प्रमुख, जीवन विकास महाविद्यालय, देवग्राम, जिल्हा नागपूर
राज्यशास विभाग प्रमुख, राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाविद्यालय, चिमूर, जिल्हा चंद्रपूर

सारांश

राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेच्या माध्यमातून देशाच्या युवकांमध्ये समता, श्रद्धा, न्याय, व्यक्ती प्रतिष्ठा व सामाजिक बांधिलकीचे मूल्य रुजवता जाते. विद्यार्थ्यांत निःस्वार्थ सेवा भाव निर्माण करते. दुसऱ्याला समजून घेण्याचा दृष्टीकोन निर्माण करते. स्वतःच्या विकासाबरोबर इतरांच्या विकासात हातभार लावण्यास शिकवते. 'माझ्यासाठी नव्हे तर तुमच्यासाठी' या संस्थेच्या बोधवाक्यातूनच आदर्श नागरिकाचे सर्वच गुण प्रतीत होतात. गतीचे प्रतिक असलेले राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेचे चक्रही ओडिशाच्या कोणार्क मंदिराच्या रथाच्या चक्रातून घेण्यात आलेली आहे. आठही प्रहर सतत प्रयत्न व मेहनत करण्याची प्रेरणा हे बोधचिन्ह स्वयंसेवकांना देत, राहते राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेच्या स्वयंसेवकांनी आजवर राष्ट्राच्या प्रत्येक संकटात सक्रिय सहभाग द्याविला आहे. त्यातून येथे घडलेला भूकंप, भूज येथील भूकंप, केरळ मधील महापुरु, बिहार मधील महापूर यासारख्या आपत्तीमध्ये राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेच्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी विशेष योगदान दिलेले आहे. ग्राम उभारणी करणे, आवश्यक असणारे साहित्य गोळा करणे, साहित्य वितरित करणे व श्रमदानाच्या माध्यमातून सहकार्य करणे यासारखे उपक्रम संस्थेच्या माध्यमातून हाती घेतली जातात. संस्थेच्या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये निर्माण झालेला आत्मविश्वास, ग्रामांगिकपणा, बक्तृत्व, निर्णयक्षमता तसेच महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांच्या नेतृत्वगुणांचे गुणात्मक अध्ययन हे संशोधन करण्यात आलेले आहे.

प्रस्तावना:

उच्च शिक्षण प्राप्त करीत असतानाच विद्यार्थ्यांचा राष्ट्र उभारणीत सहभाग असणे राष्ट्रासाठी महत्त्वाचे असते. राष्ट्राच्या मजबूत उभारणी करण्याकरिता सक्षम व शक्तिशाली हातांगी आवश्यकता असते. हे मजबूत हात देशाच्या भावी पिढीचे म्हणजे तरुणांचे हात असतात. आजचे युवक उच्च शिक्षणाच्या प्रक्रियेत सहभागी आहेत. युवकांचा राष्ट्र उभारणीत किती महत्त्वाचा वाटा असतो? हे भारताचे पहिले पंतप्रधान पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांच्याही लक्षात आलेला होता. भारतासारख्या प्रगतीत देशांमध्ये मानवी संसाधनाचा वापर करण्यासाठी त्यांनी अनेक उपाययोजना केल्या होत्या. विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी सुध्दा अशा प्रकारची योजना आखावी म्हणून डॉ. सी. डी. देशमुख यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली एका समितीचे गठन त्यांनी केले होते. या समितीने देशातील विद्यार्थ्यांचे उच्च शिक्षण घेत असताना देशाच्या संस्थेसाठी त्यांचे सहकार्य मिळावे, विद्यार्थ्यांत सामाजिकसेवेचे मूल्य रुजवावे म्हणून एका योजनेची निर्मिती करावी हा त्यांमधील मुख्य हेतू होता. यासाठी बरेच अध्ययन समितीने केले. इतर देशांच्या प्रगतीत तरुणांचे सहकार्य कसे आहे? त्याच धर्तीवर ही योजना आखण्यात यावी असे या समितीने भारत सरकारला सुचवले होते.

1964 मध्ये कोठारी आयोगाने सुद्धा राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेच्या निर्मितीची शिफारस सरकारकडे केली होती. त्यात त्यांनी स्पष्ट केले होते की, एनसीसीच्या धर्तीवर राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना सुरू करण्यात यावी. 1967 च्या सप्टेंबर महिन्यात भरलेल्या कुलगुरूंच्या परिषदेत या राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेचे जोरदार स्वागत करण्यात आले होते. शिक्षणाबरोबरच समाजसेवेला सुद्धा महत्त्वाचे स्थान असावे, शिक्षण हे समाजसेवेचे माध्यम असावे असे निश्चित करण्यात आले. यासाठी एका समितीची स्थापना करण्यात आली. या समितीने शासनला राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेच्या संदर्भात अनेक शिफारसी केल्या होत्या. त्यानुसार चौथ्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेमध्ये यासाठी पाच कोटीचे अनुदान शासनाने मंजूर केलेले होते.

राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेचा प्रकल्प निवडक महाविद्यालयांमध्ये प्रायोगिक तत्वावर सुरू करण्यात आला. 1969 हे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी यांचे जन्मशताब्दी वर्ष संपूर्ण जगाला समाजसेवेचा मूलभूत देणाऱ्या महात्मा गांधी यांच्या जन्मशताब्दी वर्षापासून राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेला देशात प्रारंभ झाला. 24 सप्टेंबर 1969 रोजी सुरू झालेल्या राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेला 2019 मध्ये 50 वर्षे पूर्ण झालेले आहे. 37 विद्यापीठे व 40,000 विद्यार्थ्यांनी सुरू झालेल्या राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेमध्ये पन्नास वर्षांत 402 विद्यापीठे 16333

भारत-चीन संबंधातील कॅम्पाड व नाटोची भूमिका

भारत-चीन-संबंधातील कॅम्पाड व नाटोची भूमिका

डॉ. मंगेश गोविंदराव आचार्य

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भारत चीन संबंध सातत्याने तणावपूर्ण आणि गुंतागुंतीची राहिलेले आहे. त्यातील काय बदल होऊ शकतात हे या लेखातून स्पष्टीकरण वाढत आहे. हिंदीयद्वारा भारत चीनचा कुरापतही नोंदविलेले आहे. त्यामुळे सध्याची स्थिती स्पष्ट होऊ शकते आहे. चीनचा वाढत्या गतीने (भारत) अर्थीक क्षेत्रात घेणे आणि त्यातून भारताला नुकान होऊ शकते हे स्पष्ट आहे. या लेखातून स्पष्टीकरण देण्यात येते. भारत-चीन संबंधातील कॅम्पाड व नाटोची भूमिका स्पष्टीकरण देण्यात येते. भारत-चीन संबंधातील कॅम्पाड व नाटोची भूमिका स्पष्टीकरण देण्यात येते. भारत-चीन संबंधातील कॅम्पाड व नाटोची भूमिका स्पष्टीकरण देण्यात येते.

महत्त्व: भारत-चीन संबंधातील कॅम्पाड व नाटोची भूमिका स्पष्टीकरण देण्यात येते. भारत-चीन संबंधातील कॅम्पाड व नाटोची भूमिका स्पष्टीकरण देण्यात येते. भारत-चीन संबंधातील कॅम्पाड व नाटोची भूमिका स्पष्टीकरण देण्यात येते. भारत-चीन संबंधातील कॅम्पाड व नाटोची भूमिका स्पष्टीकरण देण्यात येते. भारत-चीन संबंधातील कॅम्पाड व नाटोची भूमिका स्पष्टीकरण देण्यात येते.

Human aspects in Indian English Writing With Reference to D. Surya Rao's Novel

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Abstract

The ultimate aim of D. Surya Rao is to reveal truth. Through truthful exhibition of people and places, sights and situations, he has recorded his vision of a human being and a world citizen in his work. Hence, through this paper, an effort has been made to focus on human aspects in his novels that mend the human behavior.

Keywords: human aspects, traditional, materialistic, spiritual, sensibility

Although Indo-Anglian literature is rich in every branch, it is the Indo-Anglian fiction which has put India on the literary map of the world. Indo-Anglian fiction has indeed opened a vistas for foreigners through which they can see India as Indians themselves would like to see her. The first Indian writer to write and publish a novel in English was Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. His *Rajmohan's Wife* appeared in 1854. It was followed by the works of Romesh Chunder Dutt, another Bengali, who himself translated his own novels into English: *The Lake of Palms: A Story of Indian Domestic Life* (1902) and *The Slave Girl of Agra: An Indian Historical Romance* (1909). Rabindranath Tagore also translated some of his novels into English. The pioneering efforts of these Bengali writers paved the way for the development of the Indo-Anglian novel. And since then many Indian writers have been producing world literature of great repute for the betterment of humanity. The literature of these writers, no doubt gives pleasure to the society but most of them have immense effect on human life in enhancing human values and human aspects. The crux of writing of most of the Indian English writers has been centered to humanity and to act everyone as ideal human being. The subject and form of these writers according to geographical varieties and locale may vary from person to person, but their efforts have been always to show humanity at the apex. These Indian writers of English not only demonstrate a new consciousness of their art, but they also express Indian sensibilities. The contemporary Indian writers of English are more self-confident than ever before and they reveal an intensely felt Indian sensibility. One noteworthy literary stalwart among them is Damraju Surya Rao. He has to-date three novels to his credit: *The Two*

Visions (1961), *The Pilgrim* (2005) and *Raghavendra In Search of Reality* (2008) and the fourth *Auto-reflection* is on the verge of publication.

His first book *The Two Visions* (1962) is a novel of hopes and aspirations. The story deals with the modern middle class family where it takes more than a generation to build up the lost fortunes of a family. In spite of all frustrations, the author has clear eyes for the young mates. The youth of India still believe in the stroke of luck and the change of heart; they are not convinced that the gods are against them. The author has managed a design that takes in a considerable amount of reality and fuses it with vision; a complex design with depth as well as breadth, for it shows the past changing into the present, and something of what has to be carried into the future.

His second book *The Pilgrim* (2005) conveys message to the readers by means of informal discussions and conversations between friends who often assemble in the house of Dr. Chalam, the principal character. Discussion centers on a comparative study of urban life and rural life. The reader finds that the simple and honest lives of the villagers as depicted by William Wordsworth in his poetry are far better than the luxurious and sophisticated lives of the town-people. The characters of Annapurna and Anasuya are brought out with skill and sympathy. Although they differ in certain traits of character, they play a very noble part in the story. In fact, they dominate the male characters by their service and sacrifice in upholding the dignity of their families. Their loyalty to their husbands and affection for their children are at once admirable and pathetic. The matrimonial combinations - Somaraju - Annapurna and Gopal - Saralamma are befitting subjects for sociological study. They are studies in contrast. Incidentally, the author throws light on the superstitions and child marriages, blind belief in astrology, tradition-bound social habits, status consciousness, the pride of the landed aristocracy and extravagant weddings. Leading spend-thrift lives, men like Trimurthy are reduced to pauperism and their children like Jaggu become vagabonds and criminals. Families, which are once at the zenith of wealth, power and rank in society, are reduced to penury not so much by indulgence



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CLOTHES - FASHIONS; PATH OF CHANGE OF HUMAN VISION
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RASHTRASANT TUKADOJI
MAHARAJ'S GRAMGEETA

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ABSTRACT

The heart of Indian culture is the non-duality and since ages unity in diversity, the same is to be preserved with the spirit of brotherhood and message of universal peace with strong coordination of different religions and sects. Rashtrasant Tukadoji's Gramgeeta predicts the practical approach with practical means of rebuilding of villages. Indigenous power, policy, programmes and participation are advocated to construct strong and progressive India that sets an ideal example for the whole world. Hence an honest effort has been made through this paper to focus on Gramgeeta to find out one of such paths that may change human vision to make this planet, a paradise.

Key Words: Clothes, Fashions, Path, Human Vision, Cash, Village, Income etc.

Introduction

India is a land of glaring and almost stupefying contradictions. Still there is unity in diversity and no much appreciable disturbances in her daily life. The reason is that there is a divine thought of brotherhood inlaid deeply in the blood of Indians and that thought is the effect of the teachings of great saints and sages of this holy land. Saints since the Vedic Age endeavored to maintain the spirit of harmony and constantly upheld the morality, through the media of action, devotion and knowledge. Rashtrasant Tukadoji is the modern version of these age old traditions with a definite foresight for the better India and her millions sons and daughters. He has devotedly worked for the masses especially rural people. His temple is village, Idol is human and worship is service. His family is the Universe and his aim is to chain the brotherhood and to maintain the peace in the Universe. Here the word *village* should be interpreted as the human society. He is the great yogi of the current time. He has devoted his whole life for physical and metaphysical upliftment of the common men in the society. His life teaches us the lessons of service, spirit of devotion and duty of Dharma (humanity).

Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj was born in a remote village – Yawali in Amravati district of Maharashtra on 30th April 1909. His ancestors were the devotees of Lord Vitthal. During childhood, he is blessed and graced by great saints; one of them is Samartha Adkoji Maharaj. His inner spirit and will are well manured by these great saints. He has a musical instrument called *Khanjedi*, on its tones he used to sing devotional songs, firstly *Abhangas* composed by great saints and later on his own compositions. Tukadoji is a man of masses and he is the saint who advises the classes to invest their property and energy for the betterment of the

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BHAGVAD SAPTAH: RELEVANCE AND SCOPE IN DIGITAL AGE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CULTURAL HERITAGE

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Abstract:

Bhagvad Saptah, in general is considered and practiced as religious activity in Indian culture. This religious activity has now reached almost in all corners of the world. Most of the countries under the globe have realized its relevance in the life of human-being. In this paper, an honest effort has been done to focus on the nature and form of its organization rather than discussing its content. The objective is to prove how religious activity acts as an effective medium of community development and brings changes in the lives of common man discussing few important aspects: Personality development, social and national integrity, ways of exercise; expression of joy and enthusiasm; Gopalkala and Mahaprasad and society oriented activities.

Keywords: Bhagavad Saptah, Haripath, Mahaprasad, Kirtan, Shramadan Saptah, Ramdhun, Personality Development etc.

Introduction:

Indian culture is proud of organizing different types of Bhagavad Saptah in the past such as Shiva Puran, Bhagavat Puran, Ganesh Puran, Shrimad Bhagavad, Bhagavad Katha and few others. These are as old as the history of Indian culture. Shrimad Bhagwat Katha is the utmost holy book for the Hindus that gives a great insight and a completely new outlook to the person who hears it. On hearing, a person is never the same. It is said that Shrimad Bhagavad provides that light which enables Jeeva (human being) to experience the wonderful freedom of liberation. Shrimad Bhagavad Katha expresses this philosophy through the narration of the life stories of 24 incarnations of Lord Vishnu. Amongst these, the tenth volume of the Shrimad Bhagavad narrates in infinite detail, the story of Lord Krishna. It is extremely important scripture for the Vaishnavas because it contains all 24 incarnations of Lord Vishnu. Till the date Bhagvad Saptah has been organized at various places in India and overseas in today's Modern Age, focusing on its relevance in religious and spiritual matters but no substantial work on how it assists in the development of community has been found in spite of its worldwide importance. Hence this topic has been selected and honest efforts have been done to highlight those aspects of Bhagvad Saptah that are yet unexplored.

Discussion:

What is Bhagavad Saptah?

'Bhagavata' (or 'Bhagavatam' or 'Bhagavat') means 'follower or worshipper of Vishnu.' 'Bhagavan' means 'Blessed One', 'God', or 'Lord'. 'Saptah' means week. Bhagavad Saptah literary means celebration in the name of Lord Vishnu for a week.

GODS AND TEMPLES: SEARCHING OF HUMAN VALUES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RASHTRASANT TUKADOJI MAHARAJ'S GRAMGEETA

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Abstract

India is a country of many countries in which people of different religions, castes and creeds live together. They have different languages, apparels, food, taste and preferences. In spite of these every Indian consider our country as motherland. 'Unity in diversity' is discerned through each and every activity of Indians. The human values are nurtured in Indian people with the spirit of brotherhood and message of universal peace by the great saints and sages now and then. Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj prophesies the applied method of rebuilding of villages. The worship systems of different sects, their oppositions, quarrels and reactions hamper the progress of village. The Indian have strong sentiments about God and easily put blind faith on religious institutions. The priests in the religious institutions have major role to perform in moral stability of any society. But it seems that these priests have different concepts according to their sects and therefore play different roles in the name of unification of Gods; hence their nature and actions vary. Temples are centers of imbining moral values. If these religious institutions are mended properly, human society would definitely prosper. Hence an honest effort has been made through this paper to focus on human values through the spectacle of Gramgeeta as to how humans can correct and enhance the living by mending principles of life to make this planet a better place.

Keywords: Gramgeeta, village, temple, God, priest, worship, caste, human values etc.

Introduction

Saints since the Vedic Age have endeavored to maintain the spirit of harmony and constantly upheld the morality, through the media of action, devotion and knowledge. Indian saint Rashtrasant Tukadoji is the modern version of these age old traditions with a definite foresight for the better India and human society. He has devotedly worked for the masses especially rural people. His temple is village, Idol is human and worship is service. His family is the Universe and his aim is to chain the brotherhood and to maintain the peace in the Universe. Here the word *village* has a cosmopolitan approach of Tukadoji Maharaj and refers to the whole human society and not merely the human society in rural area. He has devoted his whole life for physical and metaphysical upliftment of the common men in the society.

This great national saint was born in a remote village – Yawali in Amravati district of Maharashtra on 30th April 1909. During childhood, he is blessed and graced by great saints; one of them is Samartha Adkoji Maharaj. He fights against the priest-craft, ill-actions and worst traditions and customs. He advises to uproot the spirit of blind faith and channelizes the thousands in the direction of righteous paths and righteous actions. His writing is also widespread and in many fields. His ninety books are so far published and still there is a vast literature that has not come in the form of books. He has composed about five thousand *bhajans*, four thousand *abhangas* and six thousand *ovis*. He has written more than six hundred articles on



Biodiesel production via esterification of oleic acid catalyzed by Brønsted acid-functionalized porphyrin grafted with benzimidazolium-based ionic liquid as an efficient photocatalyst

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Abstract

The production of ethyl oleate was explored using novel metal-free Brønsted acid-functionalized porphyrin, grafted with benzimidazolium-based ionic liquid (BAPBIL) as a recyclable photocatalyst. The synthesized photocatalyst was characterized by FT-NMR and FT-IR spectroscopy techniques. The esterification reaction was carried out under a homemade photoreactor equipped with a 5 W LED as a visible light source. In this work, BAPBIL displayed as an efficient photocatalyst for esterification of oleic acid and levulinic acid using different alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, and octanol at ambient conditions. The mechanism of the photocatalyst was studied to confirm the role of the catalyst. Moreover, a scavenger study showed the effect of the scavenger on the rate of esterification of oleic acid. The heterogeneous recyclable photocatalyst (BAPBIL) presented recyclability up to five successive runs without losing its activity. The maximum conversion of the esterification product was achieved at 96% at optimized reaction conditions.

Keywords BAPBIL · Ethyl oleate · Porphyrin · Photocatalyst · Esterification

Highlights

- Brønsted acid-functionalized porphyrin grafted with benzimidazolium-based ionic liquid (BAPBIL) synthesized.
- BAPBIL photocatalyst explored for biodiesel production using homemade photoreactor under visible light.
- Scavenger study confirmed the formation of holes and electrons during photocatalytic esterification of oleic acid.
- BAPBIL showed good recyclability up to five successive runs.
- Photocatalytic protocol applied for esterification of levulinic acid with different alcohols.

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1 Introduction

The availability of fossil fuel feedstock is gradually decreasing with increasing fuel demand due to an upsurge in the population. The energy deficiency and environmental threats produced by the emission of greenhouse gases have supported the demand for clean and renewable energy. Biodiesel is an effective and green alternative to fossil fuel due to its greater environmental value, low cost, cleaner engine emission, superior lubricant properties, biodegradable, and renewability [1–4]. Biodiesel is an alkyl ester derived from triglycerides (TGs) by transesterification reaction or free fatty acid with lighter alcohol (ethanol, methanol) in the presence of strong acid or alkali catalyst [5–8]. It is usually carried out in the presence of strong mineral acid catalysts such as H₂SO₄. The liquid catalyst caused many problems such as product separation, corrosion of the equipment, and environmental pollution. Certain homogeneous catalyst also reported excellent activity for esterification of oleic acid such as heteropoly acid anion ionic liquid (HPA-IL) [9], H₃PW₁₂O₄₀ heteropoly acid, SnCl₂ [10], and tris(2,4,6-trimethoxyphenyl)-phosphonium ILs [11].

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Sulphonic acid functionalized porphyrin anchored with a *meso*-substituted triazolium ionic liquid moiety: a heterogeneous photo-catalyst for metal/base free C–C cross-coupling and C–N/C–H activation using aryl chloride under visible light irradiation†

Karan Bhansali,‡ Subodh Raut,‡ Shital Barange‡ and Pundlik Bhagat *

We report an easy process to synthesize sulphonic acid functionalized porphyrin, anchored with a *meso*-substituted triazolium ionic liquid moiety (SAFPTILM) for metal/base free C–C cross-coupling and C–N/C–H activation using aryl chloride under visible light irradiation. The acid strength has been measured based on the Hammett indicator. The SAFPTILM photocatalyst comprising 18 π -conjugated electronic systems with the chromophore substituents in the *meso*-position can provide rapid electronic conducting channels during photocatalysis under the irradiation of visible light. It was found that SAFPTILM is an efficient photocatalyst for the Heck, Sonogashira, Buchwald, Ullmann/Fittig coupling and C–H activation of phenols with different aryl chlorides in the absence of a base/noble metal, using 5 W LED (yellow) light under ambient conditions. The photocatalyst with low band gap (1.55 eV) comprising conjugation, favors coupling reaction of unactivated aryl chlorides, by easy excitation of electrons and transfer to the conjugated benzimidazolium based phenylenediamine support delaying the recombination of photoinduced electron–hole pairs.

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1. Introduction

Photosynthesis is the only important solar energy harnessing process, promoting animal and plant life on the Earth. It is the source of all of our food and most of the energy resources acquired by absorbing light energy by chlorophyll. Chlorophyll is one of the key biological molecules of all phototrophic organisms which contains tetra-pyrrolic porphyrin units with a magnesium atom at its center,¹ motivated by natural photosynthesis, various technologies have emerged making use of synthetic chlorins or porphyrins to imitate photosynthesis artificially, needing molecules with good absorption in the visible range and other photophysical and redox characteristics.^{2,3} Besides, with the rapid development of different photocatalytic processes over the past few decades, bio-inspired photosensitizers containing porphyrin/phthalocyanine^{4,5} have also attracted tremendous interest aiming to continuously

refine their performance in the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS), especially singlet oxygen,⁶ photodynamic cancer therapy, artificial light harvesting, optoelectronic devices, various sensor technologies⁷ and light energy conversion.⁸ Hasobe *et al.* have reported porphyrin-based nanoarchitectures applicable for light energy conversion.⁹ Moreover, they have reported CTAB-assisted TiO₂ doped zinc *meso*-tetra(4-pyridyl)-porphyrin hexagonal nanocylinders which are effective under visible light for the generation of hydrogen.¹⁰ McHale and co-workers have described that self-assembled structures of porphyrin have a prospective role in solar cells and light harvesting devices.¹¹ Additionally, surfactant aided nanospheres and nanorods of zinc *meso*-tetra(4-pyridyl)porphyrins have also been testified recently for photocatalytic applications.¹² Accordingly, porphyrins, porphyrinoids and their metal complexes have been widely used in the process of photocatalysis and environmental remediation, playing the key role of tentacles for light-sensing probes. The spectacular performance is due to their slight singlet–triplet splitting, the high quantum yield for the intersystem channel, and the extensive triplet-state life span. Consequently, they are magnificent chemical stabilizers and photosensitizers under visible light irradiation.¹³ Porphyrin molecules are identified to form aggregates even in homogeneous solutions.¹⁴

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‡ Karan Bhansali and Subodh Raut contributed equally, Shital Barange contributed for C–N activation.



India-Pak Partition Of 1947: An Overview Through The Lens Of Literature

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Abstract

Partition of India in August 1947 is result of the political and social process, which begins in 1857 when first war of Independence breaks out against British colonial rule. It is the rise of communal and sectional organizations which transforms the course of events to such a degree that instead of India attaining true freedom from British colonialism, it becomes the victim of machinations of colonial power, as well as that of the communal organizations. These unwanted and unexpected events divide Indian people on the sectarian and religious grounds. Hence through this paper, an effort has been done to focus on various aspects of human life during partition. At the same time, it throws light on the causes and effects of partition that affects the Indian life and makes them Muhajir living faithless life.

Keywords: Partition, Tragedy, Ethos, Pathos, Utopia, Independence.

Introduction

The long fight for India's independence from the British Raj, which commences with the Indian Mutiny of 1857, gains momentum after World War II. However, India's desire for self-governance is coupled with severe inter-communal disharmony. The Indian National Congress and the Muslim League cannot reconcile their views, which further add to the chaos ensuing escalation of sectarian violence. So in the year 1947, when the British finally leaves India, the country is divided into two independent nation-states — India and Pakistan. Following this decision, millions of people are forced to leave their homes and move to the other state, laboring through corpse-littered landscapes and not knowing what their future would be like. They could never have anticipated how this political move, which is far removed from their individual wellbeing, would turn out to be one of the worst man-made calamities of the 20th century. Houses are demolished and looted. A deluge of bloated and disfigured bodies impedes water flow in canals. Thousands of people lose their lives to ethnic violence. Even if they make it to the other side, peace is hard to come by. Makeshift refugee camps become the breeding grounds for numerous diseases. The bloodshed that followed in the aftermath of Partition irrevocably mars the history of India.

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भारतीय व पाश्चिमात्य क्रीडा प्रकारातील भारतीय खेळाळूंचे योगदान

डॉ. दीपक गुलाबराम अरजपुरे (शारीरिक शिक्षण संचालक)
जीवन विकास महाविद्यालय, देवघाम तह - नरखेड जि. नागपूर

मोषवारा

आजघडीला क्रीडा तत्व हे खूप महत्वाचे आहे कारण विद्यार्थी वर्गाला त्याची बलस्थाने व कमजोरी त्यांचे कौतुक आहे हे माहित असणे आवश्यक आहे आजचा युवा वर्ग ॲथलेटिक्समध्ये सामील होण्यापेक्षा समाज, बूस्टर क्लब आणि कमिशनर / ट्रेझरसाठी हे कौतुक दर्शविण्यासारखे आणखी कोणताही मार्ग नाही हे पूर्ण करण्यासाठी, ही गुंतवणूक घेणार आहे आणि सर्वात मूल्यवान गुंतवणूक म्हणजे पैसा आणि वेळ. जितकी जास्त गुंतवणूक केली जाईल तितके चांगले निकाल. आमच्या तरुण विद्यार्थी ॲथलेटिक्सच्या भविष्यापेक्षा जास्त गुंतवणूक कोठेही नाही हे आपण प्रमाणित करू शकतो. याचे सर्वात महत्वाचे कारण म्हणजे खेळ होय. खेळ हे मुलांच्या मानसिक आणि शारीरिक वाढीचे मार्ग आहेत. क्रीडा चरित्र निर्मितीत मदत करतात आणि त्यांना ऊर्जा आणि सामर्थ्य प्रदान करतात. निरोगी आहार आणि सक्रिय जीवनशैली मुलांच्या जीवनशैली, मन आणि शरीराला चांगले परिणाम आणेल. मनोरंजक क्रियाकलापांमुळे मुलांच्या आरोग्यासाठी वाईट सवयी दूर होतात ज्यामुळे त्यांना मधुमेह, उच्च कोलेस्ट्रॉल, उच्च रक्तदाब, हृदय रोग, सांधेदुखी, स्ट्रोक आणि इतर गंभीर आजार होऊ शकतात.

जेव्हा विद्यार्थी शारीरिकदृष्ट्या तंदुरुस्त असतात तेव्हा ते शैक्षणिकदृष्ट्या अधिक प्राप्त करतात. खेळात मुलांमध्ये मैत्रीची भावना निर्माण होते आणि त्यांची कार्यसंघ भावना विकसित होते. हे मुलांना मानसिक आणि शारीरिक खंबीरपणा विकसित करण्यास मदत करते. खेळ त्यांच्या शरीराला आकार देतात आणि ते मजबूत आणि सक्रिय बनवतात. मुलांनी थकवा व सुस्तपणा टाळण्यासाठी खेळात सक्रियपणे भाग घ्यावा. हे असे आहे कारण खेळ त्यांचे रक्त परिसंचरण आणि त्यांचे शारीरिक कल्याण सुधारतात. शेवटचे परंतु सर्वात कमी नाही, खेळामुळे मुलांचे मानसिक थकवा देखील दूर होते. क्रीडाशिवाय शिक्षण अपूर्ण आहे. आजकाल खेळ हा शिक्षणाचा अविभाज्य भाग आहे. शाळांमध्ये मुलांना आयुष्यातील त्यांचे मूल्य टिकवण्यासाठी अगदी सुरुवातीच्या काळात काही प्रकारचे खेळ शिकवले जातात. महाविद्यालयीन खेळ हादेखील शैक्षणिक अभ्यासक्रमाचा एक भाग आहे. संशोधनात असे दिसून आले आहे की एका सार्वजनिक शाळेच्या वर्गात निम्न्या विद्यार्थ्यांचे वजन जास्त

3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC CARE list during the 2019-2020 years

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Training and Development Need Ranking of a Hotel Manager using Fuzzy Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution

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Abstract

Regular training and development programs are necessary to learn or improve skills and knowledge of the employees, as it has long term positive effect on the prosperity or success of the organization. For this, organization searches out the employees to whom training may be given as per their need. As every organization has different needs, various criteria and alternatives are determined by the group of decision makers. In this paper, multi-criteria group decision making model is considered, where various training and development needs of a hotel manager have been identified by group of decision makers and ranked with simplified fuzzy technique for order preference by similarity to ideal solution (Fuzzy TOPSIS) method. Results are reported with application on the basis of closeness coefficient using triangular and trapezoidal fuzzy number. Results showed that the ranking by Fuzzy TOPSIS is same, by using triangular and trapezoidal fuzzy number and can be successfully used to rank the appropriate training and development need required by the manager of hotel.

Keywords: Training and development need; Ranking; Fuzzy TOPSIS; Manager; Hotel

MSC: 90B50, 90C29

१२. संत चोखामेळाची अभंगवाणी

प्रा. प्रवीण धारपुरे

जीवन विकास महाविद्यालय, देवग्राम, ता. नरखेड, जि. नागपूर.

महाराष्ट्र ही संतांची भूमी आहे. अशा या पावन भूमीवर अनेक संत पुरुषांनी जन्म घेतला. तेराव्या शतकातील वारकरी संप्रदायाच्या संत प्रभावळीत ज्ञानदेव- नामदेव यांच्या काळात गोरोबा कुंभार, सावता माळी, नरहरी सोनार, चोखामेळा यांच्यासारखे महान संत निर्माण झाले आणि पुढे ते महाराष्ट्रांचे भषण ठरले. या संतांच्या प्रभावळीतील सर्वच संत हे अठरापगड जातीतील होते. त्यांचा एकमेकांशी घनिष्ट संबंध होता. ते सर्व संत विठ्ठलभक्तीने प्रेरित होते. पंढरीच्या पांडुरंगाचे नित्य नेमाने दर्शन घेणारे वारकरी होते. या सर्व संतांची पंढरपूरच्या पांडुरंगावर गाढ श्रद्धा होती, भक्ती होती. ज्ञानेश्वर, नामदेव यांच्या काळात जन्माला आलेले चोखोबा हे पूर्वास्पृश्य महार समाजात जन्माला आले होते.

ज्ञानेश्वर नामदेवादी संतांचे संस्कार संत चोखोबांवर झाल्यामुळे ज्ञानेश्वरादी इतर संतांप्रमाणे चोखोबांनी देखील आपल्या भाव भावना अभंगवाणीच्या माध्यमातून अभिव्यक्त केल्या. त्यातून संत चोखोबांची 349 अभंगाची मालिका प्रा. डॉ. र. रा. गोसावी यांनी संपादित केलेल्या सकलसंतगाथेत दिसून येते.

संत चोखोबांच्या अभंगाचे वर्गीकरण संपा. स. भा. कदम यांनी श्री चोखामेळा 'चरित्र आणि अभंग' या पुस्तकात केले आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे डॉ. रमेश मोदी यांनी देखील संत चोखोबांचे अभंग 'समीक्षा आणि संहिता' या पुस्तकात केलेल्या वर्गीकरणात थोडेसे तपशिलाने केलेले फेर वर्गीकरण पुढीलप्रमाणे मांडता येईल.

(1) विठ्ठल त्याची भक्तवत्सलता, विठ्ठल भेट - विठ्ठल वियोग व शेवटी विठ्ठलाचा निरोप (2) पंढरपूर विषयक अभंग (3) आत्मपर (4) काला-बालक्रीडा (5) नाममहिमा (6) संतमहिमा (7) भक्तिभावविषयक अभंग (8) अस्पृश्यता विषयक अभंग (9) नामदेव स्तुती, ज्ञानेश्वर स्तुती (10) प्रापंचिकास उपदेश (11) संकीर्ण (12) जोहार या डॉ. रमेश मोदी यांनी केलेल्या चोखोबांच्या अभंगाच्या वर्गीकरणानुसार आपल्याला संत चोखोबांच्या अभंगवाणीतील अंतरंगाचा वेध पुढीलप्रमाणे घेता येईल.

(1) विठ्ठल

संत चोखोबांनी देखील विठ्ठल - भक्तवत्सलता, विठ्ठलभेट, विठ्ठलाचा वियोग आणि निरोप यानुसार अभंगरचना केलेली आहे. विठ्ठलाच्या सुंदर विलोभनीय रूपाचे वर्णन करताना संत चोखोबा म्हणतात, 'सुंदर मुखकमळ कस्तुरी मळवटी। उभा देखिला तटी भिवरेच्या।। (अभंग क्र. 10) अशा तऱ्हेचे विठोबा माऊलीचे सुंदर विलोभनीय रूपवर्णन संत चोखोबांनी केले आहे. ज्या विठुमाऊलीच्या सहवासात संत चोखोबांनी आपले आयुष्य घालविले त्याच विठुमाऊलीविषयी वियोग व्यक्त करताना चोखोबा दुःखी होतात. पंढरपूरवरून परत मंगळवेढ्याला येताना चोखोबांची अवस्था 'नेत्री अश्रुधारा उभा भीमातीरी। लक्ष चरणावरी ठेवोनिया।।' अशी होते. कदाचित पुढे आपल्या जीवनसमाप्तीची कल्पनाही त्यांना झाली असेल. गावकूस बांधण्यासाठी असंख्य गाव कामगारासह

२५. वारकरी संप्रदाय आणि वैदर्भीय संत

डॉ. प्रवीण धारपुरे

जीवन विकास महाविद्यालय, देवग्राम ता. नरखेड, जि. नागपूर.

महाराष्ट्र ही संताची आणि वीरांची भूमी म्हणून ओळखली जाते. संत साहित्य महाराष्ट्राचे संचित असून अमूल्य असा सांस्कृतिक ठेवा आहे. तसेच भारतीय अद्वैत परंपरेचा आणि मराठी संस्कृतीचा गाभा आहे. संतत्व आणि कवित्व हा महाराष्ट्राचा वारसा असून त्याचा अपूर्व असा संगम संतकवींच्या साहित्यात घडून आलेला दिसून येतो. यामुळेच महाराष्ट्राच्या सांस्कृतिक इतिहासात संताचे कार्य फार मोलाचे ठरले आहे. वारकरी संप्रदायातील संतांनी महाराष्ट्रात भक्तीचळवळ निर्माण करून सर्वधर्मसहिष्णुतेची शिकवण मानवी मनात रूजविली. संतानी जाती, धर्म, पंथ, भाषा आणि राज्याच्या सीमा ओलांडून वैश्विक ऐक्याचे, शांततेचे तत्त्वज्ञान दिले. समकालीन समाजाला योग्य दिशा देण्यासाठी संतांनी आपल्या अभंगवाणीची ज्योत प्रज्वलीत करून तत्कालीन समाजाला ज्ञानरूपी प्रकाशाचा मार्ग दाखविला, तत्कालीन समाजातल्या अनिष्ट चालीरीती, विकृत प्रथा-परंपरा, जातीभेद, धर्मभेद, हिंसा यावर कठोरपणे प्रहार करून मानवतावादाची खरी शिकवण दिली. म्हणूनच आज आठशे वर्षांनंतरही त्यांच्या ग्रंथाची लोकप्रियता तिळमात्र कमी झालेली नाही. संतांच्या साहित्यातून त्यांच्या आत्मशक्तीचा आविष्कार झालेला असून साधना उपासनेने त्यांची काव्यरूपे रंगलेली आहेत.

महाराष्ट्रात जे अनेक भक्तिसंप्रदाय होते. त्यामध्ये प्रमुख संप्रदाय म्हणजे वारकरी संप्रदाय होय. वारकरी संप्रदायात संत ज्ञानेश्वर, संत नामदेव, संत नामदेव, संत एकनाथ आणि संत तुकाराम या संतकवींनी आणि त्यांनी केलेल्या कार्याला अनन्यसाधारण असे विशेष महत्त्व प्राप्त झालेले आहे. तेराव्या शतकापासून तर विसाव्या शतकापर्यंतच्या काळात या संतांच्या काव्यमय अमृतवाणीने संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्र गजबजून गेलेला होता. संत ज्ञानेश्वरांपासून संत तुकाराम, संत रामदासापर्यंत पाचशे वर्षांच्या या कालखंडात विविध संप्रदाय पंथ निर्माण झालेत. त्या त्या संप्रदायातील संतकवींनी पंडित कविलेखकांनी समाज प्रबोधनाचे, जनजागृतीचे व्रत स्वीकारून भक्तीच्या अंगाने तत्कालीन समाजाला मोक्षाचा मार्ग दाखविला. वर्णविषमता आणि कर्मकांड इत्यादींमुळे विकास खुंटलेल्या समाजाला मानवतेची शिकवण देणे आवश्यक होते. त्यासाठी संत ज्ञानेश्वर ते संत तुकाराम या कालखंडातील संतकवींनी आपले तत्त्वज्ञान मांडून समाजास निष्काम कर्मयोग शिकविला. नाममंत्राचा सहज सोपा मार्ग त्यांनी सांगितला. विड्याला त्यांनी आपले आराध्य दैवत बनविले. भौतिक जीवनापेक्षा आध्यात्मिक जीवनाची आणि आत्मसाक्षात्काराची अनुभूती त्यांच्या काव्यातून प्रकट झाली. संत ज्ञानेश्वर, संत नामदेव, संत एकनाथ, संत तुकारामादी दिगंत कीर्तीचे श्रेष्ठ महानुभाव यांनी निर्मिलेले वाङ्मयही जागतिक पातळीवर भूषणावह ठरले आहे. हे वाङ्मय केवळ महाराष्ट्राचे अमूल्य धन आहे, असे नव्हे तर अखिल जगताचा अनमोल





संत गाडगेबाबांचा शैक्षणिक दृष्टिकोन

डॉ.प्रवीण घारपुरे

मराठी विभागप्रमुख जीवन विकास महाविद्यालय, देवग्राम ता. नरखेड, जि.नागपूर

प्रस्तावना

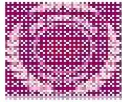
महाराष्ट्र ही संतांची भूमी म्हणून सर्वश्रुत आहे. त्याचबरोबर विदर्भाला देखील संतांचा वारसा लाभला आहे. वैदर्भीय संतपरंपरेमध्ये अनेक नावलौकिक प्राप्त संत होऊन गेले. त्यामध्ये राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज, प्रज्ञासचक्षु गुलाब बाबा, संत आडकोजी महाराज, संत लहानुजी महाराज, संत भाकरे महाराज, संत अमृत महाराज, आणि संत गाडगेमहाराज यांच्यासारखे अनेक संत विदर्भाला लाभले. या संतांच्या वैचारिक चिंतनातून आणि समाजकार्यातून सर्वच समाज न्हाऊन निघालेला आपणास दिसतो. ही संत मंडळी खऱ्या अर्थाने लोकशिक्षकाची भूमिका बजावत समाजाला शिक्षित, सुशिक्षित, जाणकार बनविण्याचा प्रयत्न करित होती. त्यांनी केलेले कार्य हे काही सोपे काम नव्हते तर अतिशय अवघड असे समाजपरिवर्तनाचे, मनपरिवर्तनाचे, विचारपरिवर्तनाचे काम करित होते. त्यामध्ये विसाव्या शतकात या संतमांदियाळीमध्ये सहजपणे लिलया संचार करणारे विदर्भातील अमरावती जिल्ह्यातील शेणगावच्या कुशीत, जाणोरकर कुटुंबात जन्मास आलेले संत गाडगेबाबा एक अद्वितीय संत होऊन गेले.

संत गाडगेबाबांनी समाजाचे सुक्ष्म अवलोकन करित समाजातील समस्यांवर प्रकाश टाकला. त्यांनी आपले संपूर्ण आयुष्य निरोगी व स्वच्छ समाजासाठी खर्ची घातले. खरं म्हणजे माणूस आणि मानवतावाद, माणुसकी हा तर त्यांच्या समाजकार्याचा केंद्रबिंदू होता. अगदी तळागाळातील मानसाचा विकास व्हायला पाहिजे असे त्यांना मनोमन वाटायचे. मंदिरातील चार भिंतीच्या आत देवळात देव नसून तो थकल्या, भागल्या, उपेक्षितांच्या रूपात तुमच्यापुढे उभा आहे म्हणून देवळातील दगडधोंड्याची पूजा करू नका, देवाच्या नावाखाली मुक्या प्राण्यांचा बळी देऊन हिंसा करू नका, मनुष्य मेल्यावर तेरावे करून त्याच्या नावाने गोडधोड खाऊ नका, तर त्या सर्व पैशाचा उपयोग शिक्षणावर करा अशी प्रखर जाणीव त्यांनी समाजाला करून दिली. याचे कारण शिक्षणाशिवाय समाजाचा उध्दार होऊ शकत नाही हे त्यांना कळून चुकले होते. समाजातील जातीभेद, अंधश्रद्धा, अनिष्ट चालीरिती, रूढी, परंपरा यातून मुक्त करण्यासाठी समाजाला शिक्षण हाच एक मार्ग आहे. म्हणून त्यांनी शिक्षणाची गंगा तळागाळातील लोकांपर्यंत पोहचविण्यासाठी त्यांनी वस्तीगृहाची स्थापना केली. ज्यामध्ये शेकडो गोरगरीबांच्या मुलांकरिता शिक्षणाची सोय होऊ शकली.

संत गाडगेबाबांनी गावोगावी जाऊन स्वच्छतेचा मूलमंत्र दिला. हे करत असताना त्यांनी लोकांना केवळ उपदेशच केला नाही तर 'आधी केले मग सांगितले' या उक्तीप्रमाणे कार्य केले. या कार्यात त्यांनी ग्रामस्वच्छतेसोबतच सायंकाळी आपल्या वैचारिक चिंतनातून, अनुभवातून अगदी लोकांना समजेल, रुचेल, पटेल अशा साध्या सोप्या भाषेत लोकांची मने, विचार स्वच्छ करण्याचे अभूतपूर्व कार्य केले. स्वतः त्यांनी कोणतेही शिक्षण घेतले नसले तरी त्यांच्या ठिकाणी समाजपरीक्षणाची जी दृष्टी होती ती कमालीची होती. म्हणूनच त्यांनी समाजातील प्रत्येक माणूस शिक्षणाकडे वळला पाहिजे. शिक्षण त्याने घेतलेच पाहिजे यासाठी ते आग्रही असायचे. हे लोकशिक्षणाचे कार्य अविरत करणारे संत गाडगेबाबा खरे लोकशिक्षक होते. बाबांनी निरोगी समाज व्यवस्था निर्माण करण्यासाठी शिक्षण, आरोग्य, नैतिकता या मुल्यांवर भर दिला. संत गाडगेबाबांच्या विज्ञानवादी दृष्टिची शैक्षणिक आणि तर्कशुद्ध विचारांची तसेच आचारांची समाजाला आजही गरज आहे.

संत गाडगेबाबा गावोगावी ग्रामस्वच्छता करून कीर्तन करायचे. त्यांचे कीर्तन म्हणजे लोकशिक्षणाचे विद्यापीठच होते. हे विद्यापीठ सर्वांग ज्ञानाने परिपूर्ण असे होते. जनमानसातील विषय अभ्यासण्याची त्यांची





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Organized by: JEEVAN VIKAS MAHAVIDYALAYA, DEVGRAM,
Tah. Narkhed, Distt. Nagpur - 441301 (MS)



Challenges, Responsibilities And Creditability Of 21st Century Teacher In Higher Education

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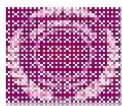
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Abstract

Teachers are the carriers in creating social consistency, national amalgamation and a learning society. They not only propagate knowledge but also create and generate new knowledge. They are accountable for performing the role of education. It is universally approved that education is an effective means for social rebuilding and to a great extent it offers solutions to the problems a society is faced with. These problems may be economic, social, cultural, political, moral, ecological and educational. Since the teachers play a key role in education, their education becomes a matter of vital concern. At the same time, they must know their role, responsibilities and creditability with credibility. Education of teachers needs to reinforce and pressure upon the main traits of a profession such as the regular theory, rough training over a specified duration, expert, community recognition, ethical code and culture, generating knowledge through research and specialisation. Formal professional training on continuous basis is necessary for becoming a good teacher as it supplies to the development of one's personality and refining of communication skills and promise to a code of conduct. Through this paper an honest efforts has been made to focus on Challenges to Teachers in 21st Century; Preparation of Teachers for 21st Century; Ethics of Teaching Profession; their Role and Commitment; Ways to enhance Teacher Competency; Competency in Teaching Profession; Challenges of Teaching Profession in the 21st Century.

Key-words

Challenges, Responsibilities, Creditability, Competency, Ethics, Higher education, etc.



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Abstract

Teachers are the carriers in creating social consistency, national amalgamation and a learning society. They not only propagate knowledge but also create and generate new knowledge. They are accountable for performing the role of education. It is universally approved that education is an effective means for social rebuilding and to a great extent it offers solutions to the problems a society is faced with. These problems may be economic, social, cultural, political, moral, ecological and educational. Since the teachers play a key role in education, their education becomes a matter of vital concern. At the same time, they must know their role, responsibilities and creditability with credibility. Education of teachers needs to reinforce and pressure upon the main traits of a profession such as the regular theory, rough training over a specified duration, expert, community recognition, ethical code and culture, generating knowledge through research and specialisation. Formal professional training on continuous basis is necessary for becoming a good teacher as it supplies to the development of one's personality and refining of communication skills and promise to a code of conduct. Through this paper an honest efforts has been made to focus on Challenges to Teachers in 21st Century; Preparation of Teachers for 21st Century; Ethics of Teaching Profession; their Role and Commitment; Ways to enhance Teacher Competency; Competency in Teaching Profession; Challenges of Teaching Profession in the 21st Century.

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शिक्षणामध्ये आयसीटीची आवश्यकता आणि महत्त्व

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गोषवारा

आयसीटी ही माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची विस्तारित परिसिमा आहे. जी योग्य उपयोगकर्त्यास योग्य वेळी योग्य ठिकाणी योग्य माहिती उपलब्ध करून देण्यासाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण तांत्रिक स्रोत आहे. यापूर्वी जगभरातील माहिती मिळविण्यासाठी वर्तमानपत्रांची प्रतीक्षा करावी लागत होती. आता हुशार तंत्रज्ञानाद्वारे स्मार्टफोन आणि गॅझेट्स वापरून कोठूनही माहिती मिळू शकते. आज माहिती व दळणवळण तंत्रज्ञानाच्या मदतीने हे सर्व शक्य झाले आहे. शिक्षण तंत्रज्ञान, आरोग्य सेवा आणि व्यवसायाच्या क्षेत्रात अलिकडच्या वर्षात माहिती तंत्रज्ञान आपल्या जीवनावर परिणाम करीत आहे. जास्तीत जास्त मैलांचा विचार केला तर शाळांमधील माहिती व दळणवळणाच्या तंत्रज्ञानावर मोठा परिणाम झाला.

नवनवीन माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची साधने- शाळांमधील माहिती आणि दळणवळण तंत्रज्ञानाचा उपयोग विद्यार्थ्यांचे शिक्षण आणि उत्कृष्ट शिक्षण तंत्र सुधारण्यासाठी शालेय संप्रेषण साधन म्हणून केला जाऊ शकतो. शिक्षणात तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रगतीमुळे, शाळा माहिती संप्रेषित करण्यासाठी, संग्रहित करण्यासाठी, सामायिक करण्यासाठी किंवा देवाणघेवाण करण्यासाठी शाळा संप्रेषण सॉफ्टवेअर वापरते. या तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात शिक्षणाच्या आयसीटीने बऱ्याच शाळांना स्मार्ट तंत्रज्ञानाची सवय करायला भाग पाडले आहे. हे शाळा संप्रेषण सॉफ्टवेअर संप्रेषणाचे माध्यम म्हणून संगणक, इंटरनेट आणि मल्टीमीडिया वापरते.

प्रस्तावणा - आज आपल्या देशात मोठ्या प्रमाणात माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रचार व प्रसार घडून आल्यामुळे शिक्षणाच्या क्षेत्रात प्रचंड प्रमाणात बदल घडून आलेले आहेत. आजच्या या बदलांमुळे गाव खेड्यातील जिल्हा परिषदेच्या शाळांपासून खाजगी शाळा, कॉन्व्हेंट, माध्यमिक शाळा व तेथील वर्ग खोल्यासुद्धा स्मार्ट झालेल्या दिसतात. नविन शैक्षणिक धोरणाच्या अंमलबजावणीमुळेच आज प्रगत तंत्रज्ञान सर्वांना वापरता येणे शक्य झालेले आहे. हे तंत्रज्ञान स्वस्त असल्यामुळेच सर्वसमावेशी विकास घडवून जागतिकीकरणेच लाभ प्राप्त करता येतात. स्मार्ट टेक्नॉलॉजी ही परिचित संज्ञा आहे जी प्रत्येकाच्या जीवनात व्यापकपणे वापरली जात आहे. स्मार्टफोन, टॅब्लेट, गॅझेट्स, स्मार्ट टेलिव्हिजन इत्यादी स्मार्ट तंत्रज्ञानाची उत्पादने आहेत. ज्यांनी मानवी जीवन अधिक स्मार्ट, सुलभ आणि सुकर केलेले आहे. स्मार्ट तंत्रज्ञानाने केवळ राहणीमान वाढविला नाही तर प्रत्येकाच्या जीवनाचा एक अविभाज्य भाग बनला आहे. माहिती आणि संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञान अचूक असेल तर ती आर्थिक विकासासाठी प्रेरक शक्ती आणि विकासात्मक साधन बनली आहे. आयसीटी ही माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची विस्तारित परिसिमा आहे. जी योग्य उपयोगकर्त्यास योग्य वेळी योग्य ठिकाणी योग्य माहिती उपलब्ध करून देण्यासाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण तांत्रिक स्रोत आहे. यापूर्वी जगभरातील माहिती मिळविण्यासाठी वर्तमानपत्रांची प्रतीक्षा करावी लागत होती. आता हुशार तंत्रज्ञानाद्वारे स्मार्टफोन आणि गॅझेट्स वापरून कोठूनही माहिती मिळू शकते. आज माहिती व दळणवळण तंत्रज्ञानाच्या मदतीने हे सर्व शक्य झाले आहे. शिक्षण तंत्रज्ञान, आरोग्य सेवा आणि व्यवसायाच्या क्षेत्रात अलिकडच्या वर्षात माहिती तंत्रज्ञान आपल्या जीवनावर परिणाम करीत आहे. जास्तीत जास्त मैलांचा विचार केला तर शाळांमधील माहिती व दळणवळणाच्या तंत्रज्ञानावर मोठा परिणाम झाला. नवनवीन माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची साधने- शाळांमधील माहिती आणि दळणवळण तंत्रज्ञानाचा उपयोग विद्यार्थ्यांचे शिक्षण आणि उत्कृष्ट शिक्षण तंत्र सुधारण्यासाठी शालेय संप्रेषण साधन म्हणून केला जाऊ शकतो. शिक्षणात तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रगतीमुळे, शाळा माहिती संप्रेषित करण्यासाठी, संग्रहित करण्यासाठी, सामायिक करण्यासाठी किंवा देवाणघेवाण करण्यासाठी शाळा संप्रेषण सॉफ्टवेअर वापरते. या तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात शिक्षणाच्या आयसीटीने बऱ्याच शाळांना स्मार्ट तंत्रज्ञानाची सवय करायला भाग

Our Heritage

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तह. नरखेड जि. नागपुर

प्रस्तावनाः

भारत हा विविधतेने नटलेला देश आहे. यामध्ये अनेक भाशा बोलणारे, वंशाचे, जातीचे व धर्माचे लोक राहतात. हे सर्व विविधतेत एकात्मतेच्या धाग्याने जोडले जातात. सर्व भारतीयांच्या मनात राश्ट्रीयतेची भावना रूजवणे हे उच्च शिक्षणाचे आय उद्दिष्ट असायला हवे. भारतीयांमध्ये एकोपा असल्याशिवाय भारताची सामाजिक प्रगती व लोकांचा वैयक्तिक विकास होणे शक्य नाही. एकात्मतेची भावना नसेल तर, आपआपसातील भंाडणे विकोपाला जावून देश दुर्बल होण्याची भिती असते. राश्ट्रीयतेचा अर्थ माझाच देश खरा असा होत नाही. कुठल्याही देशाचे राश्ट्रीयत्व आंतरराश्ट्रीयत्वाच्या विरुद्ध असू शकत नाही. जगात पांतता नांदली तर, आणि जागतीक स्तरावर परस्पर सहकार्यची भावना असेल तर संपुर्ण विष्वाचीच प्रगती होवू शकते. सर्वसामान्य व्यक्ति सुध्दा श्रेष्ठ जीवनाची प्राप्ती करू शकेल. त्यासाठी 'वसुधैव कुटुंबम्' या मुल्याची जोपासना होणे आवश्यक आहे.

उच्च शिक्षणाची उपयोगीता व वास्तविकता:

राश्ट्रीय एकात्मता म्हणजे राश्ट्रीय एकतेवर विष्वास ठेवून राश्ट्राधी इमान राखण्याचा निष्पत्ती करून त्यायोगे वर्तन करणे होय. प्रत्येक नागरीकांच्या धार्मिक भावनेचा सन्मान करून परस्पर सहीशणूता बाळगणे राश्ट्रीयत्वाच्या सशक्तीकरणासाठी आवश्यक असते. व्यक्तीचा लोकषाही राज्यव्यवस्था व लोकषाही जीवनव्यवहारावर श्रध्दा व देशाच्या भवितव्याबाबत आत्मविष्वासामुळे लोकषाही अधिक शक्तिसंपन्न बनते. जातीयता, धर्मांधता, दांभिक भाशाभिमान, दारिद्रय, बेरोजगारी, निरक्षरता, संकुचित सांप्रदायीकता, सामाजिक मुल्यांचा ँहास, भ्रश्टाचार यासारख्या राश्ट्रीय एकात्मतेच्या मार्गातील अचणी दूर करण्यासाठी एज्युकेशन कमिषन (1946-66) व संपुर्णानंद समितीने राश्ट्रीय एकात्मतेच्या संदर्भात उच्च शिक्षणची काय भूमिका असावी या संदर्भात अनेक सूचना केल्या होत्या.

शिक्षणाबाबत राश्ट्रीय धोरण असणे व संपुर्ण देशात एकाच प्रकारची शिक्षणव्यवस्था असणे.

देशाधी एकनिश्ठ राहण्याची शपथ घेणे.

विविध धर्मांचा तुलनात्मक अभ्यास करणे

प्रौढ शिक्षणासंबंधी व्यापक प्रमाणावर सोयी व संधी उपलब्ध करणे.

कोठारी आयोगाच्या शिफारशीच्यानुसार:

जात, धर्म, पंथ, लोकसमुदाय, आर्थिक स्थिती यांचा विचार न करता शिक्षणाच्या प्रवाहात सर्वांना सममीलीत केले जाईल. कुठलाही प्रवेश वृध्दीवर अवलंबून राहील. धर्म वा सामाजिक वर्गावर नव्हे. शिक्षणाच्या सर्व स्तरावर समाज राश्ट्रीय शिक्षण हा अविभाज्य भाग राहील. देशाच्या गौरवषाली परंपरेचा मान ठेवून, देशाच्या भवितव्याबाबत विष्वास वृध्दीगत करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केले जातील. विद्याश्र्यात लोकषाही मुल्ये रूजविले जातील.।

स्वातंत्र्य, लोकषाही, शिक्षण व सामाजिक बांधिलकी:

वैयक्तिक स्वातंत्र्य लोकषाहीचा आत्मा आहे. स्वातंत्र्यामुळे व्यक्तीचा बौध्दिक, भावनिक व कार्यात्मक विकास होवू शकतो व तो जवाबदार नागरिक बनतो. लोकषाहीचे यश हे नागीरकांवर अवलंबून असते. स्वातंत्र्यामुळे आत्मनिर्भता प्राप्त होते व जबाबदारीची भावना निर्माण होण्यास मदत होते. लोकषाहीत त्याच्या कुवतीनुसार जास्तीत जास्त विकास व वाढ अभिप्रेत असते. ही वाढ व



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The Academic Libraries and Copy Right Violation In Literary Work

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Abstract

The article urges that the study on copy right violation in literary works of scholarly publication should focus on the general practices of academic libraries. Increasing dependency and indiscriminate Internet access from the libraries for academic information need have intensified the violation of copy right problems. The other issues like crunching budget of libraries, poor library cooperation, lack of Inter Library Loan facility and document delivery services are also playing crucial role in violation of copy right in academic writing. The lack of due training for academic writing and research which resulted into poor referencing skills is one the biggest backdrop while coping with copy right violation. The article urges that the librarian should become proactive and play important role in violation free academic writings.

Keywords: Copy Right, Academic Writing, Scholarly Communication, Library Services.

Introduction

The literary work is an important means of academic communication through which the ideas, concepts and thoughts are presented so as to scholarship move forward. The Indian Copyright Act



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Open Access: To Research In Academic Libraries

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Abstract

Paper examines academic libraries' initiatives in promoting open access. It will also look at the obstacles and challenges faced in open access with specific reference to developing countries. First of all it would be suitable to appreciate the concept of open access. Concept of Open Access has been discussed as "[the] free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. Institutional Repository and central concept has been discussed along with emergence and development of open access and concluded with noble objectives.

Keywords: *Open Access, academic libraries, technical barriers, gaining access*

Introduction

"A commitment to scholarly work carries with it a responsibility to circulate that work as widely as possible. This is the access principle. In the digital age, that responsibility includes exploring new publishing technologies and economic models to improve access to scholarly work. Wide circulation adds value to published work; it is a significant aspect of its claim to be knowledge. and the right to be known are inextricably mixed. Open Access can benefit both". Increasingly, this capacity to close the gap between developed and less developed countries through access to information becomes more important for educational, cultural, and scientific development. OA can foster information and knowledge sharing within research, educational, and scientific communities in traditionally economically disadvantaged regions Based on the latest literature.

This paper examines academic libraries' initiatives in promoting open access. It will also look at the obstacles and challenges faced in open access with specific reference to developing countries. First of all it would be suitable to appreciate the concept of open access.

What is Open Access?



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Swayam: Milestone For E- Learning

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Abstract

Government of India, Microsoft and AICTE designed a great amusing on line learning portal named as SWAYAM. It is basically government scheme launched for on line learning. The tag line of this portal as a 'Shikshit Bharat Unnat Bharat '. It provide free on line free education using information and communication Technology. It was launched by Formal President of India Dr. Pranab Mukharji on July 2017. SWAYAM is a one stop web and mobile base interactive content for all courses from high school to university level. It provides high quality learning experience using multimedia on anytime, anywhere. it allows easy access monitoring and certification . it gives the facility of peer group interaction and discussion forum to clear the doubts. It is based on the three cardinal principles of Education policy like access equity and quality.

Keywords: ICT , Web Resources, MOOCS, ON LINE LEARNING , SWAYAM , AICTE

Introduction

Education has played an important role in the human civilization and the development of any country. It is also an established fact that education has been instrumental in transferring and producing knowledge and skill in society. It contributes growth and development in various forms whether it is economic, scientific, poverty alleviation and general awareness in human activity. It started its journey from Gurukul , Madarasa, Convent Education , distance Education.