

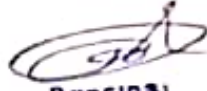


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UNCONSCIOUSNESS IN NISSIM EZEKIEL'S POEMS 'NIGHT OF THE SCORPION' AND 'TRUTH ABOUT THE FLOODS'

Dr. Prashant S. Dafar
Smt. Rajkamal Baburao Tidke Mahavidyalaya,
Mouda Dist. Nagpur

Abstract: Nissim Ezekiel, with an analytical way and argumentative qualities, has highlighted false beliefs in Indian society. Having the touch of modern writings, he has put forward the most crucial issues in Indian society. In his poetry, 'The Night of the Scorpion' and 'Truth About the Flood', Nissim Ezekiel has endeavoured to wipe out the superstitious and false beliefs from the minds of Indians. Like the sting of a scorpion, Nissim Ezekiel has vibrated unconsciousness of Indians who believe in orthodox and superstitions since generations. This paper throws light on the gap between real and unreal, and attempts to bring Indians back from unconsciousness to consciousness.

Key Words: Culture, traditions, superstitions, orthodox, consciousness, unconsciousness, natural calamity, inhuman attitude.

Nissim Ezekiel, Being an Indian Jewish poet, actor and a playwright, has influenced the literary scene in India. His poems deal with daily life in India. Through his literary work, Nissim Ezekiel has touched the minds of superstitious and orthodox Indians. His poetry has argumentative qualities and exposes true picture of India and Indian culture and tradition. His poetry is supposed to be a voice against unfruitful principles of life deeply rooted among Indians since generations. Nissim Ezekiel, with his humorous and spiritual vein, exposes the unimportant and unfruitful ideals in Indian Life. His poetry deals with modern writings with vivid experiments. Being a post-independence Indo-Anglian poet, he believes that social innovation is an urgency of the hour in order to make Indian's conscious of the fact and newness. Indians have been living with the impact of unfruitful ideals, ignorance, superstitions and orthodox. Hence his poetry is concerned with those Indians who live patterned life. His approach is towards newness. K. R. S. Iyengar opines:

A global war spread over several years is apt liquidate a whole generation- the 'middle' generation. And a new generation comes up with a striking individuality of its own, a sharpness in its features, an angularity in its gestures, a tone of defiance (or at least of new conformity) in its speech, a gleam of hope in its eyes, a new order perhaps, and even new rhythms and nuances and acceptabilities speech. (Iyengar 641)

According to Nissim Ezekiel, urbanization and civilization can be cause of dehumanization. Although the purpose of his poetry is social and cultural, his agenda is to illustrate the dehumanization in order to make the mass conscious. He says that



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Dr. Abhay Bhakte, Librarian - Smt. R. B. Tidke Mahavidyalaya has
participated and presented research paper titled “The Importance of Reading
Newspaper” in Online International Conference on ‘New Trends and
Technologies in Digital Libraries’ held on 23rd September 2021.

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The Importance of Reading Newspapers

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Librarian

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Abstract

The uses of newspaper reading are numerous. For starters, a well-rounded paper provides coverage of global and local news, weather forecasts and a whole host of entertainment and sports topics. Additionally, newspapers can keep you informed of nearby store openings, sales and job opportunities. There are many advantages of reading the newspapers. Firstly the newspapers keep us in touch with the current world affairs. Without them we cannot know the important news even of our own town or village. It extends the bounds of our knowledge and makes us feel that we are a part of a living world. The leading newspapers are in touch with the different part of the world through certain press agencies. They supply them news from every corner of the world. Secondly a great deal of information is supplied to us by the newspapers. Important decisions of law courts are published for the benefit of people.


Keyword: News paper, Information, Media, Reading.

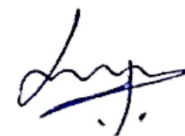
Introduction

Newspapers offer information about our locality as well as other parts of the world. Different kinds of newspapers are published to cater to the needs and interest of different people in the society. Reading newspaper is beneficial for everyone. However, students are especially advised to read newspaper regularly as these offer numerous benefits to them. Newspaper reading is one of the best habits one can inculcate. It provides detailed information about all the happenings across the globe sitting at one place.

In order to live comfortably and peacefully in the society one must know what is going on around him. Newspaper helps in providing information not only about your vicinity but also acquaints you with important news from around the world. In the earlier times, there were only few publications but now there are a number of newspapers available in the market. There are specialised newspapers covering different domains to cater to the needs of different sections in the society. For instance, you can lay hands on business newspapers such as 'Economic Times', 'Business Standard' and The 'Financial Express'. Similarly, you can pick 'Metropolitan Daily' Newspaper to know what's going on in the metropolitan cities. However, it is good to go for a general-interest newspaper that contains all kinds of local and global news. These newspapers are divided into different sections to make it easier to find relevant news. Reading newspaper does not only give an insight into the current affairs but




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Disruptive Technology in Higher Education with Special Reference to Library and Information Science

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I. INTRODUCTION

According to Christensen's theory of Disruptive Innovation, these disruptive technologies are not designed explicitly to support learning and teaching in higher education, but have educational potential.

A disruptive technology is one that displaces an established technology and shakes up the industry or a ground-breaking product that creates a completely new industry.

Harvard Business School professor Clayton M. Christensen coined the term disruptive technology. In his 1997 best-selling book, "The Innovator's Dilemma," Christensen separates new technology into two categories: sustaining and disruptive.

Sustaining technology relies on incremental improvements to an already established technology. Disruptive technology lacks refinement, often has performance problems because it is new, appeals to a limited audience and may not yet have a proven practical application.

(Such was the case with Alexander Graham Bell's "electrical speech machine," which we now call the telephone)

1.1 Clayton M. Christensen (1952 – 2020)

In his book, Christensen points out that large corporations are designed to work with sustaining technologies. They excel at knowing their market, staying close to their customers, and having a mechanism in place to develop existing technology. Conversely, they have trouble capitalizing on the potential efficiencies, cost-savings, or new marketing opportunities created by low-margin disruptive technologies. Using real-world examples to illustrate his point, Christensen demonstrates how it is not unusual for a big corporation to dismiss the value of a disruptive technology because it does not reinforce current company goals, only to be blindsided as the technology matures, gains a larger audience and market share and threatens the status quo.

II. DISRUPTIVE TECHNOLOGY IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

2.1 New Technology in Library and Information Science

Given that the main mission of libraries is to offer equality of access to information for every citizen, then why not be a trendsetter in digital use and implement more emerging technologies? As Mogens Vewtergaard, Manager of Library and Citizen Service at Roskilde Libraries in Denmark emphasizes in our interview, "it is the library's obligation to be at the edge of different uses of culture and uses of technology"


This article presents a range of relevant and useful innovative technologies to implement at the library. We focus on the technology applicability and the benefits it could bring to the library. Want to also know what are the current technology trends in libraries?

From digital storytelling, VR to kinetic bikes and RFID technology, John Garland helps us look at how libraries are using technology to improve services for customers today.

2.2 Non-Disruptive Innovative Services

Not all innovations are disruptive. Take the example of the internet search engines and library databases. According to Choudhury (2002) personalised services are just the same as reference services, and reference services are not necessarily services provided through human agents or librarians. Though librarians still provide references in the form of Ranganathan's (1961) time, the services have diversified to incorporated services without the human agents. With or




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Implementation challenges of Rural development area

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Abstract

The term rural development is the overall development of rural areas to improve the quality of life of rural people. And it is a process leading to sustainable improvement in the quality of life of rural people, especially the poor (Ramesh, 2012). The rural developmental programmes intend to reduce the poverty and unemployment, to improve the health and educational status and to fulfill the basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing of the rural population. To improve the conditions of rural people, Government of India launched some schemes through the planning commission of India such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Rastriya Sama Vikas Yojana (RSVY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), etc. All these schemes are aimed to reduce the gap between rural and urban people, which would help reduce imbalances and speed up the development process.

Key Words:- Rural, Development, Social, Reformers.

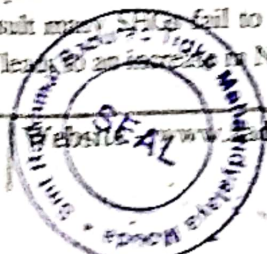
Introduction

In a predominantly rural country like India the importance of rural development in driving the nation's development cannot be overemphasized. At present, there are a number of ambitious rural development programmes in place. In this article, I analyse the issues in the implementation of rural development programmes¹, based on my experience of working closely with the district administration in Nagpur district of Maharashtra and with the beneficiaries of programmes at the grassroots level. I also make suggestions to ensure better implementation and results. With a majority of the population living in rural areas in India, rural development is key to the development of the country. Based on his experience of working closely with the district administration in Nagpur district in Maharashtra, Pashkar Palwa discusses the issues in the implementation of rural development programmes on the ground, and makes suggestions to improve their effectiveness.

Credit linkage under NRLM: Forced or demand-based?

The National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is a poverty alleviation programme of the Ministry of Rural Development that aims to bring at least one woman from each poor, rural household into the self-help group (SHG) network, and enable them to access gainful self-employment and wage employment opportunities by providing them with microfinance. An important component of NRLM is bank linkage of women SHGs to ensure access to hassle-free loans and other banking products and services for livelihood activities, which they lack individually because of their poor economic status. However, the emphasis is merely on achieving the annual targets² of the number of SHGs provided with cash credit by each bank branch in the district, and not on the effective usage of these loans. What is often ignored is the difference between 'forced lending' and 'demand-based lending'. Due to a lack of micro planning, the loan money is often used for unproductive purposes rather than for undertaking a remunerative semi-skilled/skilled activity. The focus on achieving the annual target in the last quarter of the financial year further contributes to the 'forced' nature of the credit linkage.

As a result many SHGs fail to make timely repayments. This is a lose-lose situation as on the one hand, it leads to an increase in Non-Performing Assets (NPA) of the banks, which in turn makes them



A Study On The Influences of Advertisement On Consumer Buying Behavior

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ABSTRACT:

Consumer Buying Behaviour refers to the buying behaviour of the ultimate consumer. Many factors, specificity and characteristics influence the individual in what he is and the consumer in his decision making process, shopping habits, purchasing behavior, the brands he buys or the retailers he goes. A purchase decision is the result of each and every one of these factors. An individual and a consumer is led by his culture, his subculture, his social class, his membership groups, his family, his personality, his psychological factors, etc., and is influenced by cultural trends as well as his social and societal environment. By identifying and understanding the factors that influence their customers, brands have the opportunity to develop a strategy, a marketing message (Unique Value Proposition) and advertising campaigns more efficient and more in line with the needs and ways of thinking of their target consumers, a real asset to better meet the needs of its customers and increase sales.

Key word :- Consumer Buying Behaviour, Advertisement, Entertainment, Familiarity, Advertisement Spending, Social Imaging.

Introduction:

Advertising is a way of communication to encourage an audience for making purchase decision about a product or service and conveying information to viewers. It is considered as a vital and essential element for the economic growth of the marketers and businesses (Ryans, 1996). Advertising is usually a paid form of exposure or promotion by some sponsor that reaches through various traditional media such as television, newspaper, commercial radio advertisement, magazine mail, outdoor advertising or modern media such as blogs, websites and text messages (Ahmed & Ashfaq, 2013).

Marketers have always adapted to changing business demands when it comes to creating new advertisements. The use of advertisements has significantly increased in the 20th Century as industrialization expanded the supply of manufactured products. However, not many businesses practiced advertising at the time. During the late 80s advertisements were fairly limited to television, radio, billboards and newspapers. In the modern times, businesses are leaning towards Digital Advertising. Companies are so focused in social media and mobile advertisements that they may take over Television

advertisement very soon. In Bangladesh, the trend of Digital Marketing is just on the bloom. Most large local and multinational giant companies are now practicing digital marketing in full swing.

The major aim of advertising is to impact on buying behaviour; however, this impact about brand is changed or strengthened frequently through people's memories. Memories about the brand are formed by associations that are related to brand name in consumer mind (Khan, Siddiqui, Shah & Hunjra, 2012). These brands continuously influence consideration, evaluation and finally purchases (Romaniuk & Sharp, 2004). Consumers buying behaviour has always been given so much importance and space in the literature study of impact of advertising regarding its effectiveness (Ajzen, 2002). Most of the time consumers buying behaviour depends on liking or disliking of consumer towards the advertisement of the product advertised (Smith et al., 2006). A good quality advertisement is likely to influence consumers into buying that product while a poor quality advertisement will do the opposite.

Previous studies have been conducted on effectiveness of advertisement and on advertisement's impact on consumer buying behaviour which depicted positive relationships. However, in this paper we have introduced a combination of different variables and attempted to examine their influence on consumer behaviour. This paper aims to determine which of these variables carries the most importance in terms of effecting consumer behaviour and which of these variables carries less significant impact. This will help marketers to focus on the right factors and achieve maximum benefit from their advertisement.

We believe that the study will offer useful insights for both advertising scholars and executives to understand the ins and outs of advertising and to assist marketers in introducing better approaches to advertising.

Background Of The Study

Following are the review of major research work on the topic which is related to the present study:

Maheshwari, Seth & Gupta (2016) in their article "An empirical approach to consumer buying behaviour in Indian automobile sector" has concluded that advertisement effectiveness positively influences consumer buying behaviour.

Ha, John, Swinder & Muthaly (2011), in their research paper "The effects of advertising spending on brand loyalty in services" have discovered that advertising spending has impact on consumer's perceived quality of the product, consumer's loyalty and satisfaction level.

Kumar & Raju (2013) in their paper "The Role of Advertising in Consumer Decision Making" have found that advertisements are able to change the consumer's opinion about a particular product.

Advertising has always known to be one of the key factors that affect consumer's decision making process. In this paper, we have attempted to combine different sets of variables from these previous studies to test and analyse how they impact consumer's buying intention.

Online Submission of SSR – Practical Problem and Solution

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Abstract:

Uniform quality education without discrimination for all citizens from primary level to higher education level is most necessary for quality excellence in the country in the globalized context. India cannot go forward with its higher education discarding global tendencies. From offline process into online process of NAAC's assessment is revolutionary but it emerges new challenges and opportunities for HEIs. Electronically retrievable MIS is most needed and information and documents must be at the click of a mouse. Appointment of IQAC Coordinator should be through the external expert panel from the existing staff. Teachers who did coordinator ship for accreditation of the institution should be placed into the level of professor grade for quality leadership of the institution. Onsite visit should be revised with a third-party observer from the affiliated university. An in service IQAC Coordinator should be included as fourth member in Peer Team for better coordination. MOOCs should be included under the scanner of assessment. Reimbursement of fees and other expenses should be in time bound. Transparency and accountability should be a corner stone for quality assessment

Keywords: New challenges and opportunities, NAAC's assessment, institution, accreditation, offline process into online process.

Introduction:

Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), if they have a record of at least two batches of students graduated or been in existence for six years, whichever is earlier, are eligible to apply for the process of Assessment and Accreditation (A&A) of NAAC, and fulfil the other conditions or are covered by the other provisions, if any, mentioned below: 1. Eligible HEIs seeking A&A are required to submit Institutional Information for Quality Assessment (IIQA) online any time during the year starting from June 2018. Duly filled in IIQAs of eligible HEIs will be accepted by NAAC for further processing and others will be rejected. 2. In case of rejection of IIQA applications specific suggestions would be given to HEIs to facilitate them to resubmit IIQA. An institution can reapply twice after the first attempt resulted in rejection. That is, each HEI is permitted three attempts. After the acceptance of IIQA, the institution will be asked to fill the SSR with the required document to be uploaded in the portal of NAAC website within 30 days. The SSR of the HEI will then be subjected to further process. As preparation of SSR is a systematic process, so it is suggested that the HEIs should be ready with soft copy of SSR and related documents well in advance of submitting IIQA. Those institutions who fail to submit SSR within 30 days will have to apply afresh starting from IIQA & its fees. In any case fees for IIQA will not be refundable. The SSR has to be uploaded as per the format in portal of NAAC. After submission of SSR on NAAC portal HEI would receive an auto generated link/ID of SSR in their registered email id. The same SSR in .pdf format should be then uploaded on institutional website. The SSR has to be submitted only online. HEIs should make necessary preparations with the required data, documents and/or responses before logging on to the NAAC website for submission of SSR online. Careful study of the Manual will be of great help in this regard. 6. As indicated earlier, the SSR comprises both Qualitative and Quantitative metrics. The Quantitative Metrics add up to about 70% and the remaining about 30% are Qualitative Metrics. 7. Optional Metrics: In this diversified education system, there can be few metrics which may not be applicable to the HEI's. Thus, in order to facilitate the HEI's NAAC has come out with this concept of Non-Applicable Metrics.

Evidence of contributing into the core values.

Evidence of building from the strengths identified by the institution.

Action taken to rectify the deficiencies recognized by the institution.

- Efforts made by the institution towards quality
- Enhancement
- Curricular Aspects.
- Teaching, Learning, and Evaluation.




Principal

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ABOUT THE BOOK

Generally perceived each society must have a political system in order to run recognized procedures for allocating valued resources. Actually in complex societies, many decisions must be made about the duties and responsibilities of citizens and also about the rights and privileges. And if the society is to be orderly, people must obey the rules that are made. The political system determines and enforces the laws and punishes those who disobey.

What a political system is a system of politics and government. Initially in politics, a political system defines the process for making official government decisions. And it is usually compared to the legal system, cultural system, economic system, and other social systems. In fact the political system in any country is that part of the state apparatus that is in charge of the legislature and the executive. It is the practice in democracies to appoint politicians in the legislature executive to administer the country.

It is pertinent to note that the political system is one of the pillars of modern democracies and without it, there can be no mechanism through which decisions affecting the lives of the citizenry can be taken.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Dr. Mukunda Gopalrao Meshram Teaches political science and working as a Head of the Department at S.R.B.T. College Mouda Dist. Nagpur (M.S.) Since 1996. He has an experience of 25 years in Teaching. He had did his Ph.D on "The Contribution of M.K. Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Towards Nation Building" from R.T.M. Nagpur University, Nagpur. He has faith at depth in Ambedkarite movement and in philosophy of Buddhism. He has participated in different social and cultural activities e.g. The Buddhist society of India. He has published many books, poems, he has published more than 600 hundred articles in newspapers.

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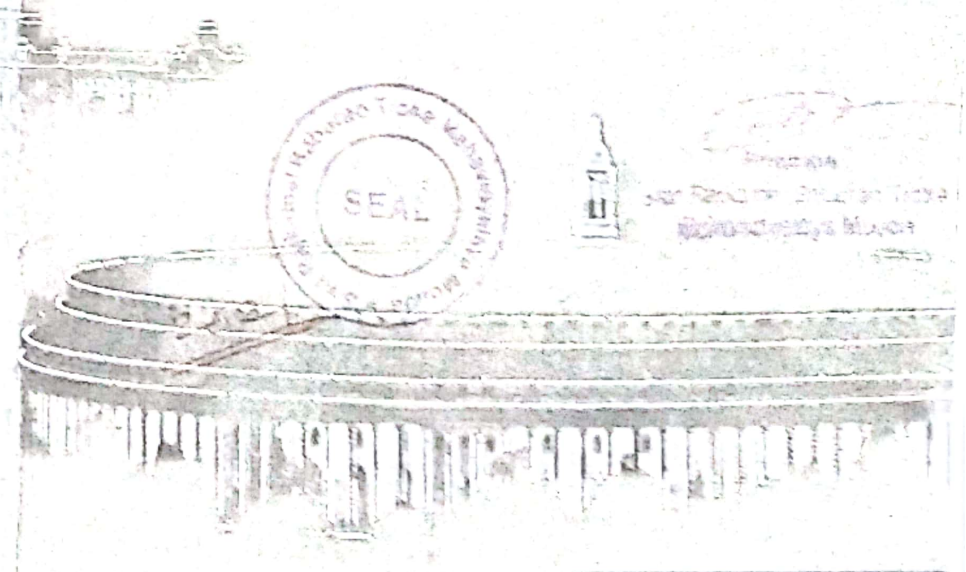
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Political Systems and Forms of Government

Dr. Mukunda Gopalrao Meshram

POLITICAL SYSTEMS AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Dr. Mukunda Gopalrao Meshram



‘पंचायत राज — प्रजातंत्र का उत्कट उद्घोष’

प्रा. डॉ. मुकुंदा गोपाळराव मेश्राम

श्रीमती राजकमल बाबूराव तिडके महाविद्यालय, मौदा, जि. नागपूर.

२० वीं सदी दुनियाभर में प्रजातंत्रकी आंधी लेकर दाखिल हुई। १९४७ में आजादी के पश्चात भारतवर्ष में राजतंत्र संपूर्णतया समाप्त करने का मनसूबा सुनिश्चित था। स्विकृत प्रजातंत्र में कार्यरत नायकवर्ग जनतांत्रिक सेवाभाव छोड़कर राजनैतिक व्यवसाय करने लगे। इलेक्शन में ‘माल लगाओ — माल कमाओ’ यह अनूचित धारणा, एवं बाहुबली, पूराणमतवादी, प्रस्थापित विषमतावादी, भ्रष्टाचारी आदी की वजहसे प्रजातंत्र चरमराने लगा। बेबस जनता अपनी बर्बरता लपेटकर सिमट रही थी। अधिनायकता की धोखाधाडी देखकर निराशता का माहौल जोर पकड़ने लगा। १९५३ से ग्राम पंचायत एवं ग्रामसभा का प्रावधान कर प्रजातांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण के विचार एवं ग्रामसभा का प्रावधान कर प्रजातांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण के विचार एवं व्यवहार प्रस्फूटीत हो रहे थे। राजस्थान के नागौर जिले में पंडीत नेहरू द्वारा पंचायती अधिनियम १९५९ के तहत शुभारंभ हुआ। विद्यमान पंचायत राज तक महीला तथा गामासवर्गीय आरक्षण का आरोपण हुआ है। अतः ‘पंचायत राज’ नये सिरेसे समझना राज्यशास्त्र के विद्यार्थीओंका कर्तव्य बनता है।

संक्षेप—

- १) पं. रा. पंचायत राज
- २) लो. वि. लोकशाही विकेंद्रीकरण
- ३) ओ.बी.सी. इतर मागास वर्ग
- ४) भाजपा : भारतीय जनता पार्टी
- ५) स. सं. : संविधान संशोधन

गृहीतके :-

१. प्रजाहित हेतु प्रजा का निर्णय निर्धारण, धोरण निश्चिती, विनियोजन तथा व्यवस्थापन में सहभाग जरूरी है।
२. अभ्युदय, सुरक्षा आदी अभिधारणाए परावलंबी प्रारूपमें विघातक सिद्ध होती है।
३. सफल प्रजातंत्र की नींव मात्र सजग नागरीक होती है।

प्रस्तावना :-

इंग्लंड, फ्रान्स, अमेरीका आदी देशोंकी प्रजातांत्रिक जद्दोजहद विश्व में नई प्रेरणा लेकर आई कारस्थानी राजतंत्र, जाचक तानाशाही, दांभिक औपनिवेशवाद, पाखंडी धर्मसत्ता, खपलेबाज अर्थसत्ता प्रजातंत्र को हरदम खोखला बनाती है। मगरमच्छ की तरह बरकरार इन अमानवी दृष्टता को खत्म कर आखरी दबेकुचले सर्वहाराशोषित समाज का उत्थान करना राष्ट्रीय आजादी तथा संवैधानिक संरचना का मुख्य हेतु है। भारत अब १३५ करोड की आबादी पार कर १५० की सीमा लांघ रहा है। सन २०१६ में भारत में ८ हजार, १ सौ ६७ कर्जदाता ७६ हजार करोड का बँक कर्जा हजम कर चुके है। उनमें १७०० ज्यादा पर आरोप दाखिल किये गये। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में ढनेवाला किसान, कामगार बँक में मनेजर तक पहुँचकर १ लाख भी नहीं पा सकता। १९५२ में पहला लोकसभा सार्वत्रिक निर्वाचन हुआ। उसमें १७ करोड ६० लक्ष मतदार थे। मतदान ४४.८७: हुआ। २०१४ को १६ वी लोकसभा के लिये मतदान ६६.४: हुआ। १५ वी लोकसभामें लगभग १५० क्रिमिनल (७३) अट्टल गुनाहगार लोकसभा सांसद बने। १९८० में सार दिन में लोकसभा

2024-22



Dr. Narendra L. Gadge is an associate professor of English. He has been teaching since 1998. He has acquired M.A. UGC NET, M. Phil. B.Ed. & Ph.D. He is also a poet of international reputation. He writes in English and Hindi. Till today he has published **Six Anthologies of English poems**. **Yeast Behest** is his seventh anthology of poem. He has also published **Three Anthologies of Hindi Poems**. As an editor and compiler he has published two books **Love and Sacrifice**, **Ten Stories of Ten Great Novels**. It means overall this anthology

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Yeast Behest

A unique anthology of Poems

Narendra L. Gadge

Dr. Narendra L. Gadge



कवि का परिचय

डॉ. नरेन्द्र गाडगेजी जन्म ५ सितम्बर १९७३ में यवतमाल जिले में करजी नामक एक छोटेसे गांव में हुआ। १९८४ में वे शिक्षा हेतु नागपुर में आए और यहीं के होकर रह गए। इन्होंने एम. ए. नेट, एम. फील, पीएच.डी. बि.एड. आदि हसिल की है। विस्तारतः वे मौदा स्थित भीमती राजकमल बाबुराव टिडके महाविद्यालय में अंग्रेजी के सहयोगी प्राध्यापक पद पर कार्यरत हैं। वे इस क्षेत्र में पिछले २४ सालों से हैं। वे साहित्य क्षेत्र से अपने स्नातक पदवी प्राप्त करने के बाद जुड़े हैं।

वेस ता वे अंग्रेजी में ही ज्यादा लिखते हैं। लेकिन हिंदी भाषा से इनको बेहद लगाव है। आज तक इनके दो हिंदी कविता संग्रह प्रकाशित हुए हैं। २०१९ में 'शब्दरूपी तीर', तथा २०२१ में 'आशाओं के दीप' ये दो किताबें प्रकाशित हुई हैं। अंग्रेजी साहित्य में इनका योगदान विपुल है। इनका पहला अंग्रेजी काव्यसंग्रह 'लाइफ्स स्कैटर्ड वर्ड्स' २०१५ में प्रकाशित हुआ है। इसके बाद 'वर्ड्स प्रॉम हार्ट' २०१६ में विंगड वर्ड्स २०१७ में द रेडियंस २०१८ में प्रूडेंट वर्ड्स २०१९ प्रीनिसिपल इनजेक्शन्स २०२० में इस तरह इनके लगातार ६ अंग्रेजी कविता संग्रह प्रकाशित हुए। इसके अलावा इन्होंने संपादक के रूप में शार्ट स्टोरी के दो किताबें प्रकाशित हुई हैं २०२१ में 'लव एंड सैक्रिफाइस' और २०२२ में 'टेन स्टोरीज ऑफ टेन ग्रेट नोवेल्स' प्रकाशित हुए। २०२२ में ही 'वीस्ट वेहेस्ट' ७ वा अंग्रेजी काव्यसंग्रह प्रकाशित हो रहा है। हिंदी साहित्य कि बात करें तो प्रथमिक ये उनका ३रा काव्यसंग्रह है। इन्हें आशा है जिस तरह पाठकों ने इनके पिछले सारे किताबों को सराहा है उसी प्रकार इस नए काव्यसंग्रह का भी स्वागत बड़े जोरशोर से करेंगे। साहित्य के अलावा इनकी प्रह्वान लोकप्रिय शिक्षक के रूप में भी है। अनुसन्धान क्षेत्र में इन्होंने खासा योगदान किया है। आजतक इन्होंने २६ रिसर्च पेपर लिखे हैं। जो कि नामचीन किताबें एवं जर्नलस में प्रकाशित हुए हैं। इन्होंने बहुत से अंतरराष्ट्रीय एवं राष्ट्रीय पोप्ट्री फेस्टिवल में अपना सहभाग दर्शाया है। इन्हें २०२१ में मोटिवेशनल स्ट्रिप्स एवं गुजरात साहित्य अकादमी द्वारा पुरस्कृत किया गया है।

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गोत और कविताओं के संग्रह

डॉ. नरेन्द्र ल. गाडगे

Principal
Smt Rajkumari Baburao Tidke
Mahavidyalaya Mouda.



Principal
Smt Rajkumari Baburao Tidke
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ABOUT THE EDITOR

Dr. Narendra L. Gadge is an associate professor of English. He has been teaching since 1998. He has acquired M.A. UGC NET. M. Phil. B.Ed. & Ph.D. He is also a poet of international reputation. He writes in English and Hindi. Till today he has published **Seven Anthologies of English poems**. He has also published **Three Anthologies of Hindi Poems**. As an editor and compiler this is his **Second book**. He has already published one book: **Love and Sacrifice**. It means that overall this is his **Twelfth book**. In addition to this he has written

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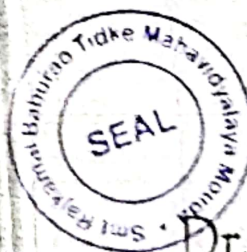
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Ten Stories of Ten Great Novels



Compiled and Edited
By

Dr. Narendra L. Gadge

साहित्यरंग



Principal
Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi
Bikaner, Rajasthan



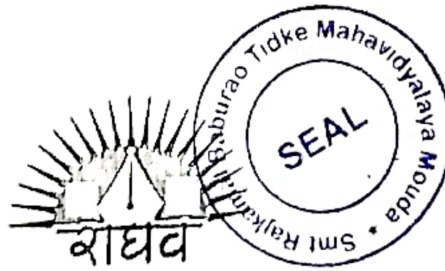
साहित्यरंग

भाग-२

राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज नागपूर विद्यापीठाच्या
बी. ए. द्वितीय वर्षासाठी (सत्र-३ व सत्र-४) आवश्यक मराठी विषयाचे पाठ्यपुस्तक

: संपादक मंडळ :

डॉ. रेखा वडिछाये
डॉ. प्रमोद मुनघाटे
डॉ. सत्यवान मेश्राम
डॉ. राजन जयस्वाल
डॉ. शैलेंद्र लेंडे
डॉ. दत्तात्रय वाटमोडे
डॉ. व्यंकटेश पोटफोडे
डॉ. राजेंद्र नाईकवाडे
डॉ. मिलिंद साठे
डॉ. सोपानदेव पिसे
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Om Rajkumar Baburao Tixre
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: संपादक :

डॉ. सोपानदेव पिसे

डॉ. दत्तात्रय वाटमोडे

डॉ. व्यंकटेश पोटफोडे




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Mental Health on Public in INDIA on Covid-19

Dr. Gopal J. Zade

Professor

Dept. of Commerce

Smt. Rajkamal Baburao Tidke Mahavidyalaya,
Mouda, Dist. Nagpur.

Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic is a major health crisis affecting several nations, with over 720,000 cases and 33,000 confirmed deaths reported to date. Such widespread outbreaks are associated with adverse mental health consequences. Fear, worry, and stress are normal responses to perceived or real threats, and at times when we are faced with uncertainty or the unknown. So it is normal and understandable that people are experiencing fear in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Added to the fear of contracting the virus in a pandemic such as COVID-19 are the significant changes to our daily lives as our movements are restricted in support of efforts to contain and slow down the spread of the virus. Faced with new realities of working from home, temporary unemployment, home-schooling of children, and lack of physical contact with other family members, friends and colleagues, it is important that we look after our mental, as well as our physical, health.

WHO, together with partners, is providing guidance and advice during the COVID-19 pandemic for health workers, managers of health facilities, people who are looking after children, older adults, people in isolation and members of the public more generally, to help us look after our mental health. This perspective article provides a detailed overview of the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on the mental health of people.

Keywords: Covid 19, pandemic, mental health, unemployment, physical health.

Introduction:

In March 2020, the outbreak of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) reached all countries of the Western world. To reduce the speed of its spread, many countries slowed down their economies and enforced pronounced restrictions on public life. A pandemic is not just a medical phenomenon; it affects individuals and society and causes disruption, anxiety, stress, stigma, and xenophobia. The behaviour of an individual as a member of society or a community has marked effects on the dynamics of a pandemic that involves the level of severity, degree of flow, and aftereffects. Rapid human-to-human transmission of the SARS-CoV-2 resulted in the enforcement of regional lockdowns to stem the further spread of the disease. Isolation, social distancing, and closure of

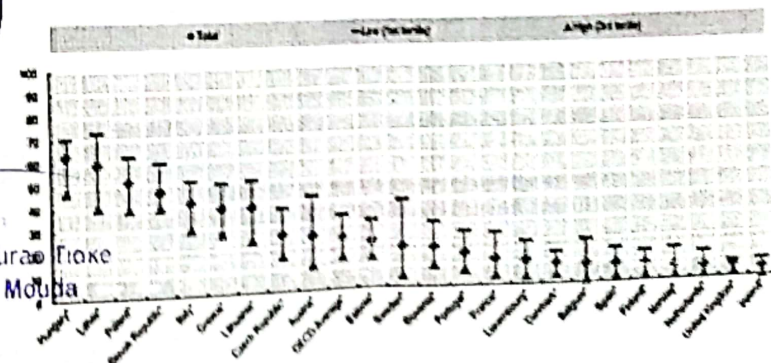
educational institutes, workplaces, and entertainment venues consigned people to stay in their homes to help break the chain of transmission. However, the restrictive measures undoubtedly have affected the social and mental health of individuals from across the board.

As more and more people are forced to stay at home in self-isolation to prevent the further flow of the pathogen at the societal level, governments must take the necessary measures to provide mental health support as prescribed by the experts. Professor Tiago Correia highlighted in his editorial as the health systems worldwide are assembling exclusively to fight the COVID-19 outbreak, which can drastically affect the management of other diseases including mental health, which usually exacerbates during the pandemic. The psychological state of an individual that contributes toward the community health varies from person-to-person and depends on his background and professional and social standings.

Quarantine and self-isolation can most likely cause a negative impact on one's mental health. A review published in The Lancet said that the separation from loved ones, loss of freedom, boredom, and uncertainty can cause a deterioration in an individual's mental health status. To overcome this, measures at the individual and societal levels are required. Under the current global situation, both children and adults are experiencing a mix of emotions. They can be placed in a situation or an environment that may be new and can be potentially damaging to their health.

Children and teens at risk

Children, away from their school, friends, and colleagues, staying at home can have many questions about the outbreak and they look toward their parents or caregivers to get the answer. Not all children and parents respond to stress in the same way. Kids can experience anxiety, distress, social isolation, and an abusive environment that can have short- or long-term effects on their mental health. Some common changes in children's behaviour can be



Impact of Rural Conditions on Girls' Education

Dr. Sandhya Wankhede

Professor

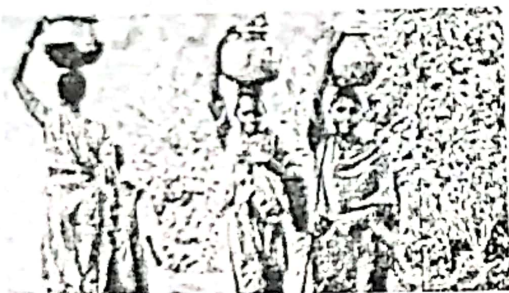
Smt. Rajkamal Baburao Tidke Mahavidyalaya
Mouda. Dist, Nagpur.

Abstract :-

The main problem facing girls in rural areas is education, everyone needs to get education but girls are not allowed to get the required amount of education, because if girls are educated then there are problems in marriage, they have to go to city for higher education. Due to the lack of higher education facilities in rural areas, people are already getting married with less education, tuition facilities are also not available in rural areas, people in rural areas are not already well off, financial problems are created, tendency to each small emotions is high. Giving is considered secondary.

Key Words :- Education, Rural, Living, etc.

Introduction :-



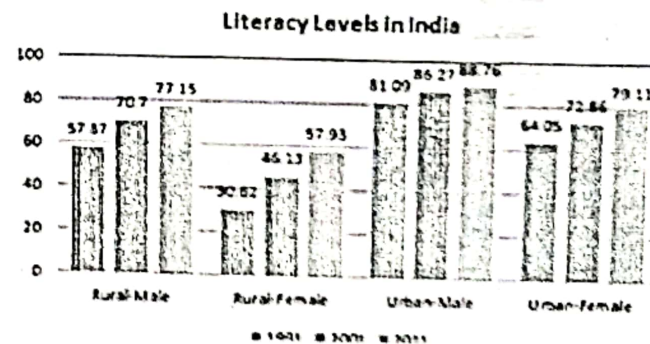
The rural conditions in India are very poor, the standard of living is very poor, parents who are working in the fields and the brothers who are with them are trying their best to get rid of the problem. Yes, but girls are still not allowed to express their views in the 21st century, so girls are not given the comfort they need today, Indian culture is considered to be very civilized. Pavlo Pavli is convinced, so the girls do not get as much freedom as they want, the parents still consider the girls as a burden and once they grow up, they get out of the marriage, this is a common misconception about the girl child in the society. The reason why she wants to be educated is because she wants to get married in Pune.

The importance of women is unique in Indian culture and history, but in India you can see different cultures, different cultures teach this diversity, you can see the difference of the three in each religion, language, creed, caste in the society. However,

after independence, their status has been degraded, but later on, girls have been tried to be socialist, manipulative, captivating. The social, physical, mental and moral exploitation of the girl child began to come, it also degraded the quality of education of girls. By lowering the age of marriage for girls, they were forced to marry at an early age, she is subjected to many restrictions, and might be required to shave her head permanently, or to wear white clothes for the rest of her life; thus, stigmatized, she is not allowed to enter in any celebration e.g. weddings, because her presence is considered to be inauspicious. Moreover, a widow might face trouble securing her property rights after her husband's death, nor be allowed to remarry, disregarding at what age she became a widow. As the described discrimination against widows is likely to occur in the same societal surroundings as the above mentioned child marriages, this might lead to child or teenage widows, who are bound to be isolated and ostracized for the rest of their lives.

The model used to calculate the dowry takes the bridegroom's education and future earning potential into account while the bride's education and earning potential are only relevant to her societal role of being a better wife and mother. The bridegroom's demand for a dowry can easily exceed the annual salary of a typical Indian family, and consequently be economically disastrous especially in families with more than one or two daughters.

Status of girls Education in India :-



(The status of girls in rural education is also very low compared to urban girls) Looking at the distance between urban and rural areas, you can see that the condition of education in rural areas is very bad. 05 is 30.62 in rural areas, the difference is clear that rural development has not taken place even today, so education in it is neglected towards girls' education.

Problems of girls in rural areas :-

1) Problems of education :-

The main problem facing girls in rural areas is education, everyone needs to get

MIGRATION OF WORKERS SUFFER ON COVID-19 IN INDIA

Dr. Ishwar Wagh

Assistant Professor, Smt. Rajkmal Baburao Tidke Mahavidyalaya, Mouda.

Abstract

There are an estimated 139 million migrants in the country, according to the World Economic Forum. The International Labour Organization (ILO) predicted that due to the pandemic and the lockdown, about 400 million workers would be poverty-stricken. Most migrants in the state originate from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, followed by Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. The cities of Mumbai and Delhi attract the highest number of migrants. While most men migrate for work, women migrate due to marriage.

Migrant workers consist majorly of daily-wage labourers working in the manufacturing and construction industries. They are often denied adequate healthcare, nutrition, housing and sanitation,^[12] since many of them work in the informal sector. They are mostly from rural areas but live in cities for work for most of the year. Many have no savings and lived in factory dormitories, which were shut due to the lockdown. Additionally, there was no central registry of migrant workers, despite the existence of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979.

According to research published in the Royal Geographical Society, the workers who have been treated the worst are from areas like Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, in which the indigenous population's natural resources were extracted by outsiders. Further, workers paid the least for the hardest work belong to the backward classes, mainly from the Dalit and the Adivasi communities. The research also indicated that the families of the migrant workers supported them by maintaining their houses and taking care of them, either when seasonal work is unavailable or when they are no longer able to work.

Maharashtra has the largest number of migrants, according to the 2011 Census of India. Its state government imposed a lockdown on 20 March in Pune, Pimpri-Chinchwad, the Mumbai Metropolitan Region and Nagpur, leaving the migrant workers with no work. Thousands then gathered at the train and bus stations, seeking transport to their hometowns. With the nationwide lockdown, all transport facilities were closed.

Key Word:- Covid19, Pandemic, Migrant Labour,

Introduction :

A migrant worker is a person who either migrates within their home country or outside it to pursue work. Migrant workers usually do not have the intention to stay permanently in the country or region in which they work.



Principal

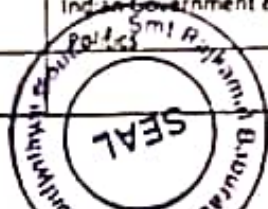
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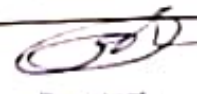


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Principal

Smt. Rajkamal Baburao Tidke



साहित्यरंग

भाग-१

राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज नागपूर विद्यापीठाच्या
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2020-21
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ROLE OF NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE IN INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT



Dr. Pradhnya Kamdi
Dr. Sharad Daware



Role of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in Indian Freedom Movement

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Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and his contribution to Indian Freedom Movement

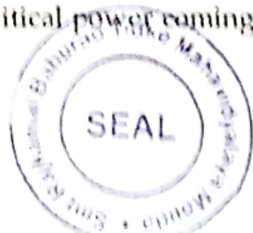
Dr. Sunil Shripad Borkar

Dr. Sunil Shripad Borkar
Associate Professor,
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Introduction

The emergence of national movement is of historical dimensions in India, and its culmination in the transfer of power from British into Indian hands constituted one of the most important historical processes of the twentieth century. The political events in Germany, Italy and France encouraged the Indian people to work for the liberation of their country. On the other hand, the British imperialism was one of the important factors in the birth of process of development of nationalism in India. Nationalism in India was grown to meet the challenges of British domination. The very existence of foreign rule in India helped the growth of a national sentiment among the people. There was also a clash between the British interests in India and those of the Indian people. Imagination is needed to assess the changes that have taken place in Indian society as a result of political power coming into British hands.



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in the second half of the 18th century. Bengal was the first province in which the British Raj was established and hence its results were also revealed there more quickly than in other places.

India's independence movement became possible as a result of the growth of the feeling of nationalism among the people. Owing to its fast growth after the mutiny of 1857, the people started to resist gradually the alien rule. The passion of nationalism created a feeling of unity among the people of the country. India was a land where there were numerous differences among the people due to differences in the religions, languages, regions and castes which were deeply rooted since the early times. But the growth of nationalism made them realized that in spite of these differences, politically they belonged to one community. Politically they should ignore these differences and become loyal to the national community.

The national movement taking place in India also affected the young Subhas Chandra Bose, who was living in England at that time. As a result, Subhas Chandra Bose resigned from his post after passing the ICS examination and participated in the Indian National Non-Cooperation Movement to surrender himself to the Indian National Movement. Mahatma Gandhi launched the Non-violent Non-cooperation movement on 4th September 1920. Subhas Chandra Bose decided to work in the movement and the Congress under the leadership of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das. His fame was increasing day by day. He started taking an active part in the politics of Bengal and he also started taking major part in Congress activities and soon he was elected the leading Congress man in India. The preparations for a peaceful procession were going on in Gorakhpur on 5th February 1922. The British used their repression process forcefully there and on this matter, the youth

2020

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कोविड-19 आणि आत्मनिर्भर भारताची संकल्पना (स्वदेशी)

प्रा. डॉ. सुनील एस. बोरकर

इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख

श्रीमती राजकमल बाबुराव तिडके महाविद्यालय

मौदा, जि. नागपूर

प्रस्ताविका :-

सध्याच्या परिस्थितीत संपूर्ण जग हे कोविड-19 (कोरोना विषाणु) या जागतिक महामारीने त्रस्त झालेले आहे. पूर्वीच्या काळी ज्या प्रमाणे प्लेग, कॉलरा व इतर साथीचे रोग पसरून त्यात किड्यामुंग्याप्रमाणे लाखो लोकांचा बळी जात होता. अगदी त्या प्रमाणेच एकविसाव्या शतकात सुद्धा कोविड-19 या महामारीमुळे लाखो लोकांचा बळी जात आहे. पूर्वी विज्ञानाच्या प्रगतीच्या अभावी साथींच्या रोगावर रामबाण औषधे सापडली नव्हती, परंतु सध्याची परिस्थिती तशी नाही. आज विज्ञानाने संशोधनाचा मोठा पल्ला गाठलेला आहे. विविध क्षेत्राबरोबरच वैद्यकीय क्षेत्रात सुद्धा बरेच संशोधन होवून अनेक असाध्य रोगांवर संशोधकांनी औषधे शोधून काढली आहेत, परंतु तरीही बऱ्याच रोगावर औषधे सापडलेली नाहीत.

या औषध न सापडलेल्या रोगाचे नांव आहे कोविड-19 (कोरोना विषाणु). या प्राणघातक विषाणुने संपूर्ण जगापुढे मोठे संकट निर्माण केलेले आहे. त्याच्या विळख्यातून सुटण्यासाठी जगातील शास्त्रज्ञ अहोरात्र औषध शोधण्याच्या कार्यात गुंतलेले आहेत, परंतु अजून पर्यंत तरी या रोगावर हमखास अशी औषध सापडलेली नाही. याचा परिणाम म्हणजे संपूर्ण जग ह्या अदृश्य शत्रु च्या भीतीमुळे चार भिंतीच्या आत लपून बसले आहे. शहरे ओस पडलेली आहेत व उद्योग आणि व्यवसाय तसेच शैक्षणिक संस्था बंद आहेत. या मुळे जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेवर गंभीर परिणाम झालेला आहे. यात भारतही अपवाद नाही. भारताला सुद्धा वरील प्रकारच्या सर्व आव्हानांना तोंड देत आहे. 130 करोड लोकसंख्येच्या देशाला ही आव्हाने पेलवणे फार कठिण जात आहे. परंतु तरीही या संकटातून संधी शोधून या संधीचा उपयोग करून घेतल्यास भारताची वाटचाल आत्मनिर्भरतेकडे होवू शकेल.

कोविड-19 चे उगमस्थान :-

कोविड-19 या विषाणुचा उगम सन 2019 च्या उत्तरार्धात वुहानमधील सध्याच्या जगप्रसिद्ध हुआनान सी फुड बाजारात (मच्छी बाजार) एखाद्याला एखाद्या प्राण्यापासून विषाणुची लागण झाली होती, असे म्हटले जाते. या शिवाय वुहान येथील थेट प्राणी, बाजारातील प्राणी आणि मनुष्य यांच्यातील परस्पर संवादांमुळे विषाणुचा उदय झाला असावा असेही म्हटले जाते. तसेच वुहान मधील जैव प्रयोग शाळेतून हा विषाणु चुकून बाहेर पडला व त्याचा प्रसार झाला असावा, असेही म्हटले जाते.

सर्व प्रथम चीनमधील डॉ. लि बेनलियांग याने या विषाणुची माहिती आपल्या सहकाऱ्यांना दिली व त्यांना काळजी घेण्यास सांगितले. परंतु चीन सरकारला या विषाणुची माहिती बाहेरच्या जगाला होवू द्यायची नसल्याने सरकारने या डॉक्टरवर दबाव आणून त्याला चूप केले. पुढे या डॉक्टरलाच कोरोना झाला व त्यात त्याचा मृत्यु झाला.



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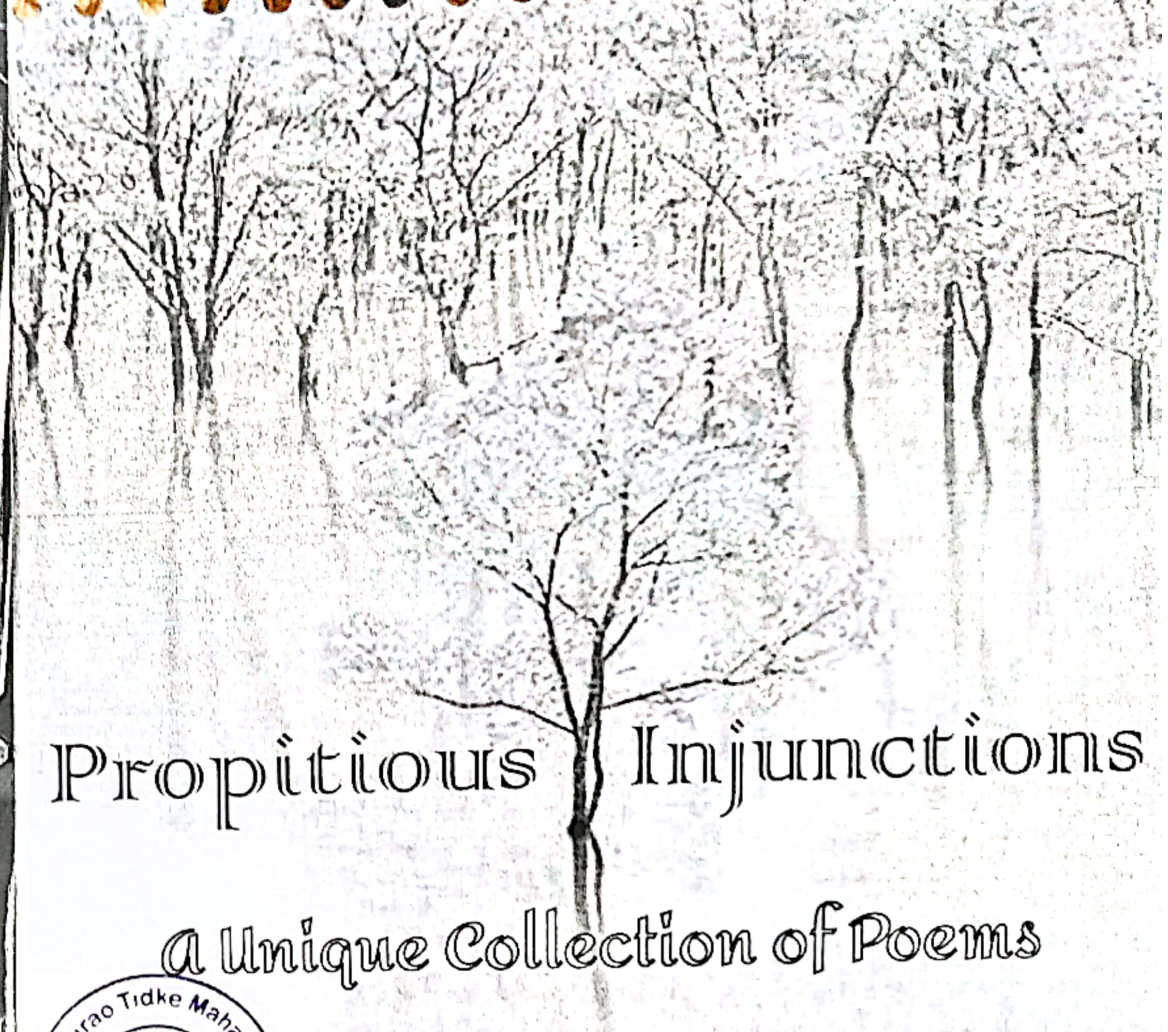
Dr. Narendra L. Gadge, the Poet and Associate Professor has written more than 500 poems which have been published through his own books, newspapers and in International National Journals and books. He is having 23 years teaching experience. He is known as the trilingual (English, Hindi, Marathi) poet of international repute. He is also a short story writer, translator an editor, freelancer and a critic. His areas of interest in English Literature are Poems and Short Stories. He has been the member of World's Association of English Poetry, Literature Online Motivational Strips, and many other international groups of poets. He has been honored in 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th & 12th Guntur International Poetry Festivals (Andhra Pradesh) and Cultural Centre Vijayawada. He has recently received the award from Gujrat Sahitya Academy (2021) for his valuable contribution to indian poetry. He has already published his five collections of poems: 'Life's Scattered Words' (2015), 'Words from Heart' (2016), 'Winged Words' (2017), 'The Radiance' (2018) and 'Shabdarupee' (Hindi) (2019). The Prudent Words (2020). His all books of poems have been released in Guntur International Poetry Festival. Recently his new book 'Love and Sacrifice' an Edited Anthology of Short Stories (2020) has been published. The Propitious Injunctions (2021) is his 9th book.

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Propitious Injunctions

A Unique Collection of Poems

By

Dr. Narendra L. Gadge



Principa

Smt. Rajkamal Baburao Tidke
Mahavidyalaya Mouda



कवी का परिचय

डॉ. नरेंद्र एल. गाडगे अंग्रेजी के सहयोगी प्राध्यापक हैं। कलाहास वे मौदा स्थित श्रीमती संजयकमल बाबुराव तिडके महाविद्यालय में २००६ से कार्यरत हैं। हिंदी कविता के अलावा उन्होंने अंग्रेजी कविताओं के छह संग्रह प्रकाशित किए हैं और एक संपादित अंग्रेजी कथा संग्रह प्रकाशित किया है। २०१२ से लिखने का जो सफर उन्होंने शुरू किया जो निरंतर चल रहा है। वे २६६ से अध्यापन कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने १० से ज्यादा सेमिनार तथा संगोष्ठीयों में भाग लिया है और १२ के करीब रिसर्च पेपर्स लिख चुके हैं कि जो राष्ट्रीय एवं आंतरराष्ट्रीय पत्रिकाओं में और किताबों छप चुके हैं। उन्होंने कई कवी के सम्मेलनों में सहभाग लिया है और यहां वे अपनी रचनाओं को पेश किया है। उनकी किताबों के अलावा उनकी रचनाएं नामचीन पत्रिकाओं में एवं वर्तमान में प्रकाशित हुई हैं। उनकी प्रसिद्ध किताबें हैं- साफ़ रेकॉर्ड बर्हस (२०१२) बर्हस प्रॉम हार्ट (२०१६) विंग्ड बर्हस (२०१७) रेडियंस (२०१८) बर्हसमी लीन (२०१९) बर्हस (२०२०) तब रंड सेकिंग्स (२०२०) प्रोपियरियस (२०२१) और अंग्रेजी के दीप उनकी नवी किताब है।

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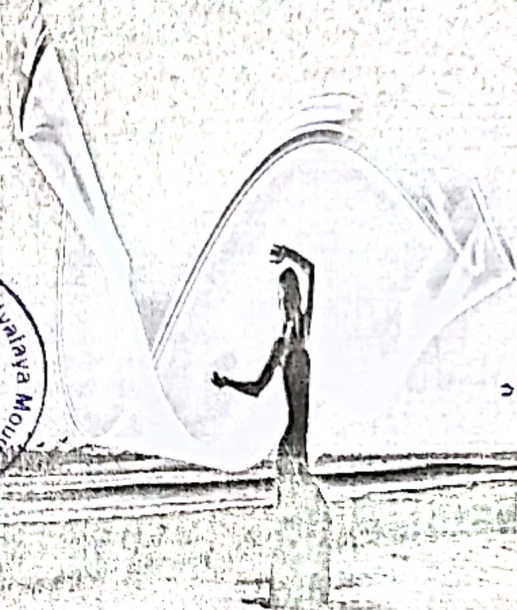


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गीत और गजलों का अनूठा संग्रह

डॉ. नरेंद्र एल. गाडगे



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Conflict of Caste and Culture in the Writings of Chinua Achebe

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Abstract

This research paper emphasizes the study of Chinua Achebe's writings in point of view of the conflict of caste and culture. This research paper is a sincere attempt to examine Achebe's inspiration for crafting stories that talk about the prominent changes that took place in African societies persuaded by colonization. At the same time, this paper explores the major conflicts viz. caste and culture in his major novels and stories. Through the writings of Achebe, we can have the exploration of African culture and its people. Probably it is Chinua Achebe is the first African writer who brought the lives of the African people on the panorama of the world through his writings.

Key words: conflict, caste, culture, prominent, colonization

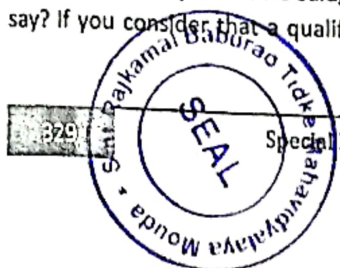
Chinua Achebe globally acclaimed writer of African colonial, pre-colonial and post-colonial history and realities. He has given a better and realistic and understanding of Africa's rich and dynamic Igbo ancestry, in south eastern Nigeria. He presents before the readers a complex and sympathetic portrait of traditional village culture in Africa. He is not only trying to inform the outside world about the rich Igbo culture but also to remind his own people of their past and to admit that it contains a lot of value and importance. In 'Marriage is a Private Affair' we find the tussle between a father and a son. In this heart touching story there are three characters; Okeke the father Nnaemeka the son and Nene Nnaemeka's wife.

The reason of the tussle or quarrel between son and father is Nene who belonged to a different culture, caste and religion. Nnaemeka belonged to Igbo tribe while Nene was a Christian and she had a different culture. Moreover, she was a teacher. Therefore, Okeke Nnaemeka's father takes a strong objection. He said, "teacher did you say? If you consider that a qualification for a good

wife, I should like to point out to you, Nnaemeka, that no Christian woman should teach. St. Paul in his letter to the Corinthians says that women should keep silence."

Chinua Achebe (of Nigeria) is represented by his early three novels only, *Things Fall Apart*, *No Longer at Ease* and *Arrow of God*. In these three books, the conflicts are basically cultural. In addition, Achebe has dealt with other minor conflicts, such as religion, politics, education, individual and collective conflicts, war, and tribal conflicts. All these elements are carefully handled through characterizations, themes and language. We also find the conflict of caste in the writings of Chinua Achebe.

If we read the story 'Marriage is a Private Affair' we find that Okeke the father of Nnaemeka does not accept Nene as his daughter-in-law because she did not belong to his caste. Okeke wanted his daughter-in-law of his tribe or caste. He had already selected Ugoye Nweke as his daughter-in-law. But his son Nnaemeka had already been married with Nene Atang without informing his father. Nnaemeka knew very well that his father



Special Issue on "Postcolonial Writings: New and Emerging Concerns"

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PROBLEMS OF RURAL STUDENTS IN ONLINE LEARNING

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Abstract : This research paper chiefly focuses on the provision of online education to the rural students during the Pandemic of Covid-19 or Corona. It also discusses the various obstacles which a teacher and a student have to face. This paper also discusses the power of education in order to bring formation in society. It also tells how man's life is full of struggles since his arrival on this earth. He has faced many crises and has born the attacks of many epidemics. Still his struggle is going on. Now the crisis of covid-19 is in front of him. As a result all kinds of works have been stopped for it spreads through the contact of humans.

Keywords: covid-19, pandemic, online education, epidemic, struggle spread, contact, human

Introduction: It is the ultimate truth that no nation can make progress and development without education. When there was no education or knowledge there was no difference between man and animal. Whereas man has been facilitated by the creator with brain and thinking capacity; man has made a different place from animals. Today we see the glaring difference between man and animals. Man has reached to the peak of Everest and the animals are unchanged. It happened only because of education. Whereas man is a social animal and since he began to live in society; he invented many things on the basis of his knowledge and his necessity. Apart from fulfilling his basic needs, he also needs to fulfill the desire of his heart and mind. As a result today we have schools colleges and big universities. These are such places where students and teachers come together for teaching and learning. While making progress and development man totally forget the Nature and he damaged it lot by exploiting it so much that we have to face many natural crises like flood, draught, earthquake and cyclones. In addition to this we die with many diseases. But man has overcome the entire crisis and today he calls himself the master of the Nature which is utterly an illusion.

Encroachment of Several Epidemics: Since man formed society and began to live and made unprecedented development and progress the Nature always attacked on him in the forms

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Indian Writers' Contribution to World's English Literature

Dr. Narendra L. Gadge
Assistant Professor of English
Smt. Rajkamal Baburao Tidke Mahavidyalaya,
Mouda Dist. Nagpur

HHH.....

Abstract

This paper purposefully focuses on the major Indian English writers who have contributed a lot to English literature. We all know that English language and English literature are very rich. Many writers from the world have contributed to English literature. But in this paper the writer's intention to show that the Indian writers are also not least or behind in the contribution to English Literature. Many writers like Rabindranath Tagore and V.S. Naipaul have even received the Nobel laurels for making English literature prosper and glorious. The writer will also discuss the progress of World's English literature and Indian English literature. And the paper would explain how the Indian literature brought the glorious changes in world's English literature.

Keywords: focus, major, very rich, contribution Nobel Prize, Indian English literature, World's English literature

Literature is an art form whose medium is language. It differs from ordinary spoken or written language. Literature is not only about ideas but also about experiences. It communicates what he feels like undergo an experience, whether physical and emotional. "Writers of essays, fiction, drama and poetry, however, may try to put their readers inside the mind of such a character, making readers intimately share the patient's experience and feel what it is like to be the patient." 1. Henderson and Waller P.1 English language and literature both are very rich in many aspects. When we think of English language; now it is not belonged to any particular country or continent but now it has become a global language. And many writers have been writing in English. As we know that most of the books have been publishing in English language. And even those who have written in their vernacular languages now they are also translating their works in English in order to become a global writers. In each country of the world English language has been made compulsory.

Today we have many English writers all over the world. Today we have many English books; like poetry, novels, dramas, short stories and one-act-plays. It is not only the English speakers contributed to become English Literature a globally rich literature but the writers from

all over the world have contributed to English literature. And even the Indian writers are not lagging behind in this contribution. The writers like Rabindranath Tagore, Raja Rao, Mulk Raj Anand, R. K. Narayan have contributed a lot to English literature.

The English language spread throughout the world with the development of the British Empire between the late 16th and early 18th centuries. At its height, it was the largest empire in history. By 1913, the British Empire held sway over 412 million people, 23% of the world population at the time. During the nineteenth and twentieth century, these colonies and the USA started to produce their own significant literary traditions in English. And in the last hundred plus years numerous writers from Great Britain, both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland, the USA, and members of other former British colonies have received the Nobel Prize for works in the English language, more than in any other language. Since English has become the global language, we have abundant literature in the various forms according to changing period and need of the time.

At present novels and short stories are in great demand but still we regard William Shakespeare is the genuine pioneer of English Literature. At the same time the English poetry has gone through many phases yet we look back to few classical poets like John Dryden and Alexander Pope and few romantic poets like John Keats, William Wordsworth and Lord Byron. Because they give us sheer and pure enjoyment. English Language is used by default today in Literature, Social Media, Television, Industry, Schools, and Colleges. So there are no as such fear remains as it earlier as a second or third language in India. English is the global language and accepted all over the world. Therefore research, innovations, patent, international news, messages etc. lodged in this language; English become the reference and communication language today. English literature plays a vital role in the development of English language. Literature is not just remain to provide thought, problem, solution or vision only but literature today is understanding the new challenges, terms, coinages, linguistic changes before English. Now the scholars are focusing on the linguistic approach, socio-

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INCREASING WATER CRISIS DURING COVID-19

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Abstract : Although we see that 71% percent earth is covered with water but only 3% percent water is drinkable and usable. Day by day the population of the whole world is increasing and the sources of water is becoming less and less. And it is prophesied that if the third world war occur; it would occur only for water. This water crisis has been becoming more acute and intense due to the increasing population and due to the attack of several epidemics on mankind. And it is ever told by the doctors and the medical practitioners to keep cleanliness to avoid diseases. And water is the only source to be clean. In every decade mankind has been facing a new epidemic and pandemic. Now recently Corona of Covid-19 has encroached upon the whole mankind of the world. And again the pressure came on the water which is already very scanty and less. This paper focuses on the serious issue water crisis during this corona crisis.

Keywords: water percent, increasing population, prophesied, third world war, water crisis, epidemic, corona, covid-19, pressure, scanty, serious issue.

Introduction: It is said that there is nothing pious than water on this earth. No one can survive without water. But the percentage of drinking water is very less and it is becoming less and less due to increasing population. Water scarcity I India is an ongoing water crisis in India that affects nearly 50 crores people each year. In addition to affecting the huge rural and urban population.


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Impact Of Covid 19 On Globalsports**Meena Balpande**

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic is considered as the most crucial global health calamity of the century and the greatest challenges that the humankind is faced. According to the report of the World Health Organization, the current outbreak of COVID-19, has affected more people and killed more than 26 lakh people from 200 countries throughout the world. From the month of January there is report of clinically approved antiviral drugs and vaccines that are effective against COVID-19. It has rapidly spread around the world, posing enormous health, economic, environmental and social challenges to the entire human population. This paper describes the impact of COVID-19 on sport in related to social developments and physical activity.

Key word: COVID 19, Sports, Physical activity, Social Development.

Introduction

COVID 19 is not merely serious public health concern, rather these trigger disastrous socio-economic and political crises in the infected countries.. The first modern COVID-19 pandemic was reported in December 2019, in Wuhan, Hubei province, China and most initial cases were related to source infection from a seafood wholesale market [1]. Since then, the disease rapidly circled the globe and has eventually affected every continent except Antarctica. It has been categorized as a pandemic by the World Health Organization. International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) named the virus as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) [2]. According to WHO, in 2002–2003, more than 8000 people suffered and 774 died of a coronavirus, called SARS. In 2012, MERS-CoV pandemic broke out infecting more than 2494 persons and killing over 858 lives worldwide. Coronaviruses belong to a large diverse family of viruses. These worldwide outbreaks triggered a large number of fatalities, morbidities, and cost billions of dollars [3]. Compared to other diseases and their respective burdens, COVID-19 is likely to cause as much or greater human suffering than other contagious diseases in the whole world. In addition, other global environmental changes such as soil degradation, ozone layer depletion, pollution, and urbanization, changing environment creates an indisputable threat to our planet and human health. Global warming has its roots in industrial development, with the huge release of CO₂ during the industrial revolution and beyond, finally allowing the greenhouse effect to take place. To some extent COVID-19 outbreak may be considered as an indirect consequence of global environmental changes. Besides its upsetting effects on human life, the novel corona virus disease (COVID-19) has the potential to significantly slow down the economy not only of China, USA, or India but also of the world as a whole. Therefore,

A Problems By Farmers In Nagpur District.

Dr. Atul P. Naik

Assistant Professor S.R.B.T.College, Mouda.

Abstract:-

While agriculture's share in India's economy has progressively declined to less than 15% due to the high growth rates of the industrial and services sectors, the sector's importance in India's economic and social fabric goes well beyond this indicator. First, nearly three-quarters of India's families depend on rural incomes. Second, the majority of India's poor (some 770 million people or about 70 percent) are found in rural areas. And third, India's food security depends on producing cereal crops, as well as increasing its production of fruits, vegetables and milk to meet the demands of a growing population with rising incomes. To do so, a productive, competitive, diversified and sustainable agricultural sector will need to emerge at an accelerated pace.

Introduction:-

India is a global agricultural powerhouse. It is the world's largest producer of milk, pulses, and spices, and has the world's largest cattle herd (buffaloes), as well as the largest area under wheat, rice and cotton. It is the second largest producer of rice, wheat, cotton, sugarcane, farmed fish, sheep & goat meat, fruit, vegetables and tea. The country has some 195 m ha under cultivation of which some 63 percent are rainfed (roughly 125m ha) while 37 percent are irrigated (70m ha). In addition, forests cover some 65m ha of India's land.

Agricultural insurance by advising GOI on how to improve the actuarial design and implementation of the insurance program (e.g. rating methodology and product design, index insurance, use of mobile and remote sensing technology to measure yields, etc.).

Improved farmer access to agriculture markets through policy reforms and investments under the Maharashtra Agricultural Competitiveness Project which aims to reform regulated wholesale markets and provide farmers with alternative market opportunities.

The land policy agenda through analytical work as well as non-lending technical assistance in support of GOI's National Land Records Modernization Program. Better rural connectivity through IDA support to the Prime Minister's National Rural Roads Program (PMGSY), and by connecting rural poor and smallholder farmers through collective action to public services through Self-Help Groups (and SHG federations), Water User Associations and Farmer Producer Organizations. Recently the Bank's Board of Executive Directors approved the National Rural Livelihood Mission, which supports SHG approaches through a pan-India approach.

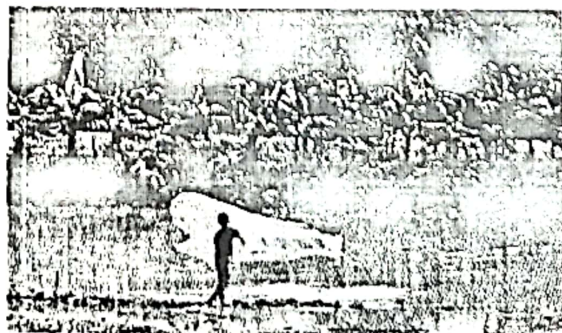
The following points will highlight the seven major problems of Indian agriculture.

1. Instability:

Agriculture in India is largely depends on monsoon. As a result, production of food-grains fluctuates year after year. A year of abundant output of cereals is often followed by a year of acute shortage.

This, in its turn, leads to price income and employment fluctuations. However, for the thirteen year, in successive (1987-88 to 1999-00) a normal monsoon has been observed.

2. Cropping Pattern:



Effect in Post Covid-19 on Unemployment in India

Dr. Atul P. Naik
Associate Professor

Smt. Rajkamal Baburao Tidke College, Mouda.

Abstract:

Today's situation in India very difficult in all the sector. And India's Economy in very down "today's new in India Today's GDP is last 50 year back and economically situation in Indian of one person is very poor and bad" No technical support and no other of government support in Indian market. Mall, business, education sector, retails business, construction, marketing, communication sector, technical sector, manpower sector, toe material sector, manufacturing, production, land reforming sector, real estate sector, and now agriculture sector are mostly effected in the corona virus and after the lockdown. So in the paper discuss the unemployment in India of various sector.

Introduction:-

COVID-19 pandemic in India is part of the worldwide pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The first case of COVID-19 in India, which originated from China, was reported on 30 January 2020. As of 7 June 2020, the MoH&FW has confirmed a total of 246,628 cases, 119,293 recoveries (including 1 migration) and 6,929 deaths in the country. India currently has the largest number of confirmed cases in Asia, with the number of total confirmed cases breaching the 100,000 mark on 19 May and 200,000 on 3 June. India's case fatality rate is relatively lower at 2.80%, against the global 6.13%, as of 3 June. Six cities account for around half of all reported cases in the country - Mumbai, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Chennai, Pune and Kolkata. As of 24 May 2020, Lakshadweep is the only region which has not reported a case.

On 22 March, India observed a 14-hour voluntary public curfew at the instance of the Prime Minister Narendra Modi. It was followed by mandatory lockdowns in COVID-19 hotspots and all major cities. Further, on 24 March, the Prime Minister ordered a nationwide lockdown for 21 days, affecting the entire 1.3 billion population of India. On 14 April, the PM extended the nationwide lockdown till 3 May which was followed by two-week extensions starting 3

and 17 May with substantial relaxations. Beginning 1 June the Government has started unlocking the country (barring containment zones) in three unlock phases.

The United Nations (UN) and the World Health Organization (WHO) have praised India's response to the pandemic as 'Comprehensive and robust,' terming the Lockdown restrictions as aggressive but vital for containing the spread and building necessary healthcare infrastructure. The Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT) noted the government's swift and stringent actions, emergency policy making, emergency investment in healthcare, fiscal stimulus, investment in vaccine and drug R&D.

It gave India a score of 100 for its strict response. Michael Ryan, chief executive director of the WHO's health emergencies programmed noted that India had tremendous capacity to deal with the outbreak owing to its vast experience in eradicating smallpox and polio. Other commentators have also raised concerns about the economic fallout arising as a result of the pandemic and preventive restrictions.

On 19 March, during a 30-minute live telecast, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi asked all citizens to observe a 'Janata Curfew' (people's curfew) from 7 am to 9 pm on 22 March. During this curfew he asked everyone, except those involved in essential services, to stay at home. He also asked people to avoid routine checkups and elective surgeries to reduce the burden on the health system.

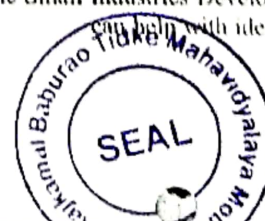
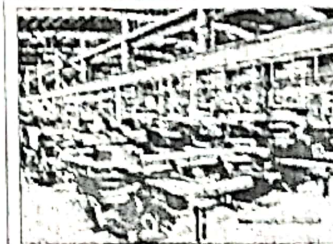
He announced the formation of a COVID-19 Economic Response Task Force. To acknowledge the work being done by various sectors during the outbreak, he urged people to gather in front of their own doors, windows or balconies at 5 pm and applaud them for five minutes. State and local authorities were told to blow the siren to remind people about the same.


India's Situation after Lockdown:-

o Industry Sector :-

A practical solution might be for the government to direct banks to give loans with 100% interest subsidy, for a quantum that would cover these enterprises' fixed costs for a four-month period, to their small business clients, particularly those borrowing under the Mudra scheme.

The Small Industries Development Bank of India can help with identification of units to



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समाजातील समाजाचा परिवर्तनिय महामेरु- राष्ट्रसंत श्री तुकडोजी महाराज

डॉ. दिलीप चव्हाण
एस.आर.बी.टी. महाविद्यालय, मौदा

सारांश :-

राष्ट्रसंत श्री. तुकडोजी महाराज हे समाजविषयी प्रेम करणारे अत्यंत मार्मीक अस व्यक्तीमत्त्व होय. साधी राहणी आणि उच्च विचारणीय यांचे मार्मीक दर्शन घडविणे व आपले विचार गेलो त्या ठिकाणी पेरत जाणे हीच वैचारिक दृष्टी राष्ट्रसंताना माहाण बनवितो. समाजात राहूनच समाजाच आपण भल करू शकतो कारण या समाजाचे आपण देण लागतो असा विश्वास रुजविण्याचे कार्य राष्ट्रसंतानी केला त्यांच्या ग्रामगितेच्या माध्यमातून प्रत्येक योर महात्म्यांचे दर्शन व त्यांनी प्रत्येक क्षेत्रावर केलेले विचार यातून खरच मानसाला माणूसपणाची आठवण झाल्याशिवाय राहत नाही. म्हणूनच त्यांनी केलेली गावांगावामध्ये जणजागृतीचे कार्य मोलाचे ठरले.

ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांना त्यांच्याच भाषेत आपण समजावून सांगणे म्हणजे आपण सरळ त्यांच्या मनाचा ठावा घेऊ शकतो हे राष्ट्रसंताना माहीत होते. समाजातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीने आपले आपले कार्य जर पूर्ण केले तर समाजाला सुंदर ठेवता येते व पर्यायाने देशाला सुंदर बनविता येते हेच त्यांचे विचार त्यांना महान बनवितो. कमी शिकलेल्या व्यक्तीमध्ये न्युनगंड येऊन तो समाजाचा सामना करीत नाही. या उलट राष्ट्रसंतानी त्याचा बाऊ न करता सोने केले. शिकलेला व्यक्ती समाजाच्या समस्या घेऊन त्यांच्या पुढे जाऊ शकत नाही, मात्र कमी शिक्षित व्यक्ती आपले कार्य प्रत्यक्ष कृतीतून करून दाखवितो. उच्चशिक्षितव्यक्तींनाही लाज वाटेल असे त्यांचे कार्य हे त्या वेळे प्रेरणा देत होत व आजही समाजातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला प्रेरणा देत राहील. त्यांच्या कार्याचा वेध घेणारा हा लेख समर्पित आहे.

प्रस्तावना :-

अमरावती जिल्ह्यातील शहीद यावली नावाच्या गावात यांचा जन्म झाला. त्यांचे संपूर्ण नाव माणिकदेव बंडोजी ठाकूर (ब्रम्हभट) होय. त्यांचे लहानपणीचे नाव माणिक होते. प्रतीकूल परिस्थितीचे अनेक चटके त्यांनी लहानपणी सहन केले. त्याबाबत त्यांनी म्हटले आहे की,

“माझी जन्म यात्रा ऐकताना कोण हसतील मनी नवलने।

हीन जातीचा, भाट गा कुळीचा घरीचा मुळीचा भिकारी मी॥

घरी पिता काम करी काम शिपीयाचे। त्यावरी आमुचे पोट चाले॥

तुकडयादास म्हणे शिकलेसे जरा। मराठा निसरा चौथा वर्ग॥”

व्यावसायिक संघटना

व्यावसायिक संघटना

बी. कॉम प्रथम सत्र

डॉ. संध्या वानखेडे





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Sm' Rajkamal Baburao Tidke
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सर साहित्य केंद्र

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अयोध्या नगर, नागपूर

रु. 120

सर्व हक्क राखीव.

या पुस्तकाच्या कोणत्याही भागाचे फोटोसॅट, मायक्रोफिल्म, झेरोग्राफी किंवा इतर कोणत्याही प्रकारे पुनरुत्पादित केले जाऊ शकत नाही किंवा प्रकाशकाच्या लेखी परवानगीशिवाय कोणत्याही माहिती पुनर्प्राप्ती प्रणाली, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक किंवा यांत्रिकीमध्ये समाविष्ट केले जाऊ शकते.




Principal
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An Anthology of Research Studies on the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural
Employment (MGNREGA)

Dr. Sandhya O. Wankhede

Associate Professor S.R.B.T. College, Mouda.

Sandhya O. Wankhede

Introduction:-

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005, was notified on 7 September 2005. Mandate and Objectives The mandate of the Act is to provide 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year (FY) to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

The objectives of the programme include:

- Ensuring social protection for the most vulnerable people living in rural India through providing employment opportunities,
- Ensuring livelihood security for the poor through creation of durable assets, improved water security, soil conservation and higher land productivity,
- Strengthening drought-proofing and flood management in rural India,
- Aiding in the empowerment of the marginalised communities, especially women, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), through the processes of a rights-based legislation,
- Strengthening decentralised, participatory planning through convergence of various anti-poverty and livelihoods initiatives,
- Deepening democracy at the grass-roots by strengthening the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs),²
- Effecting greater transparency and accountability in governance. MGNREGA has become a powerful instrument for inclusive growth in rural India through its impact on social protection, livelihood security and democratic governance.

Coverage The Act was notified in 200 rural districts in its first phase of implementation (with effect from 2 February 2006). In FY 2007–08, it was extended to an additional 130 rural districts. The remaining districts were notified under MGNREGA with effect from 1 April 2008. Since 2008, MGNREGA has covered the entire country with the exception of districts that have a hundred per cent urban population. Salient Features of the Act

• Registration:

Adult members of a rural household willing to do unskilled manual work, may apply for registration either in writing, or orally to the local Gram Panchayat (GP).³ The unit for registration is a household. Under the Act, each household is entitled to a 100 days of employment every year. • **Job Card:**

After due verification of place of residence and age of the member/s (only adult members are eligible for employment), the registered household is issued a Job Card (JC). Job Card forms the basis of identification for demanding employment. A JC is to be issued within 15 days of registration. Each JC has a unique identification number. The demand for employment in the GP, or at block level has to be made against the JC number. Job Cards are also supposed to be updated with days of work and payment made to the beneficiary as and when the work is undertaken.

• Application for Work:

A written application seeking work is to be made to the GP or Block Office, stating the time and duration for which work is sought. The GP will issue a dated receipt of the written application for employment, against which the guarantee of providing employment within 15 days operates.



[Signature]
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Compare of super market and traditional market

Dr. Sandhya Wankhde

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Sandhya Wankhde

Introduction:

Economic growth and development of the region will be affected by a number of system activities, one of which is trade. One indicator of the level of progress in the economic field is the frequency of activity in the trade sector. Trading activity will always require facilities that include office space with adequate infrastructure and facilities to accommodate the event. The market is one of the facilities for the trading activity.

The market is a meeting place for a number of buyers and sellers where the number of transactions happening is good there. Based on how the transaction market is divided into traditional markets and modern markets. The traditional market is a place where buyers and sellers can conduct bargaining directly and traded goods are staple goods. While in the modern market, goods are traded at fixed prices and with the service itself. An example is the mall, supermarket. The market has always been a focus point of a city that serves as a center for exchange of goods. In a city, the market stems from a set of vendors selling wares in groups by choosing strategic locations, which later evolved.

Nel Arianty, Difference analysis of modern market and traditional market strategy based on layout and quality of service hours, as well as optimizing selling space utilization is the biggest drawback of traditional markets in the face of competition from modern market. Findings from qualitative methods showed that the main cause of losing its competitive traditional markets and supermarkets is poor management and poor infrastructure of traditional markets and not solely because of the presence of supermarkets. Supermarket actually taking advantage of the bad conditions that exist in traditional markets (Smeru, 2007). The layout is different from the traditional markets of the modern market. The modern market more regularly so as to make consumers feel comfortable shopping, with unnecessary price negotiable, and self-service systems that make customers serve themselves. Private ownership of the modern market is a factor that allows all matters described previously. While a traditional market trader contains a bunch of different backgrounds make it difficult to organize and direct them. Structuring traditional markets are not too regularly leads consumers prefer shopping in the modern market. Not to mention the bargain is sometimes used by traders to give too high a price. The complexity of the issues and differences between the traditional and modern markets are very significant over time make traditional markets abandoned by consumers. For all the problems it is necessary to examine the differences between traditional and modern market, for further analysis so as to improve the bargaining position of the traditional market. The assessment will be carried out from the side of the layout and quality of service in the traditional markets and modern markets. Theoretical Framework Until now, although the traditional markets provide various needs of society at a cheap price, but the traditional market is still synonymous with inadequate environmental management system as well as the bad. In line with the development of an increasingly modern world, many people began to leave things the traditional round switch to something more modern. It is seen one of them on today's consumer behavior is more like shopping in modern market than traditional market. That is because the quality of the goods traded in modern markets better with packaging and low prices. Besides the atmosphere in the modern market is more comfortable so that consumers more flexibility to choose the goods need.



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PROBLEM OF EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA DUE TO COVID-19

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Abstract : Due to Coronavirus unemployment rates have been on surge and people are forced to stay home and work from home but many people have on-site jobs and are unable to work and results in drop in employment rate as the lethal coronavirus pandemic has not just created a medical emergency but also an employment crisis across the country. The International Labour Organization (ILO) in its report titled 'ILO Monitor 2nd edition, COVID-19 and the world of work', describes the coronavirus pandemic as "the worst global crisis since World War II".

Keywords : Unemployment, crisis, pandemic, coronavirus, lethal, on-site, surge, emergency, starved, restrictions.

Introduction : About 400 million people working in the informal economy in India are at risk of falling deeper into poverty due to the coronavirus crisis which is having "catastrophic consequence", and is expected to wipe out 195 million full time jobs or 6.7 percent of working hours globally in the second quarter of this year. As a cash starved businesses have either shut shop or delayed worker's salaries. In the reports by Reuters, All India manufactures Organisation (AIIMO) an industry body representing some 100,000 small manufacturers – said that more than two-thirds of its members faced problems in paying salaries on Tuesday, the usual day for paying monthly wages which effected the monthly wage workers.

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THE ROLE OF ICT TOOLS IN ENGLISH TEACHING AND LEARNING

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Abstract : As a foreign language, it has been task of complexity for the teachers to teach English language to the pupils who lack proper basic knowledge of English at higher education level. Modern method of teaching is rather fruitful than the traditional method of English teaching. ICT tools can be proved successful weapons to teach English language. English learning with ICT can enhance the standard of English among the students. They can learn listening, reading, writing and speaking English through proper channel. They can achieve excellence in their study of English. ICT tools are fruitful to distant learning. At present, ICT is influencing the teachers and the students throughout the country. It can improve the knowledge of pupils. The Smart Class Room can provide opportunity of quality education to the students. ICT tools can assist them to realize complex concepts in English. They can clarify their queries even at distant places. The use of ICT tools enables the students to seek interest in the learning. It can arouse their curiosity to learn new concepts in English. No doubt, it can save a lot of time of the pupils and the teachers. Although there are, to some extent, drawbacks of ICT tools, it can be proved as the best mode of learning.

Keywords: ICT tools, traditional method, teaching and learning process, queries, comprehension, knowledge of English.

It has been assumed that the change is the law of nature. With the changing scenario, the human beings, as a part of habit, adopt changes and makes their lives convenient accordingly, whether it may be change in nature or change by the efforts of human beings, because man cannot live monotonous life. Man has adopted rapid changes and possessed skill in their respective fields. Education field is not an exception to this. Recently, different kinds of technological devices are being used in the process of education. English language teaching and learning process has been very complex but the use of modern technological tools has, to

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Abstract : *Today the whole world has been haunted by unsolved mystery of Corona virus disease (Covid19). The outbreak of Corona virus has affected the social, economic, political, religious scenario of the whole world. The world is made of nature as well as human beings and social, economic, political and religious worse effects can be proved a cause of psychological effect on human beings. The motif of this paper is to discuss psycho-socio impact of Corona virus (Covid 19).*

Keywords: *Corona virus, Psycho-socio impact, WHO, Threatening virus, Pandemic.*

Introduction :

Our former President Late Abdul Kalam says,

You cannot change your future, but you can change your habits, and surely your habits will change your future. (Abdul Kalam)

Really, the nature is Almighty and the man is the supreme creation of the nature. The human beings often find themselves very eager to realize the mystery of the nature. But he remained yet unable to conquer this mystery. However, he has changed the whole tenor of life and has brought tremendous change in the modern technology through which emerged new inventions in all fields. The field of medicine does not remained exception to it. These inventions proved not only boon but curse to the human beings. Now a day, the whole world is at the edge of the chaos of the man invented virus i. e. the Coronavirus.

The Coronavirus (Covid 19) is a family of viruses with symptoms of pneumonia, fever, breathing complexion and acute lung infections. These viruses are commonly found in the

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प्रा. डॉ. मुकुंदा गोपालराव मेश्राम
एस. आर. बी. टी. कॉलेज,
मौदा, जि. नागपूर

प्रस्तावना : द्वितीय महायुद्धानंतरचा कालखंड जागतिक स्तरावर राष्ट्रशक्तीच्या तुलनात्मक चढाओढीचा आणि प्रकर्शाने पितयुद्धाचा कालखंड मानण्यास हरकत नाही. प्रथमतः रशिया आणि अमेरीका असे द्विध्रुवीकरण त्यात होते. 1991 साली रशियाचे विभाजन झाले. तेव्हापर्यंत खाजगीकरण, उदारीकरण, जागतिकीकरणाचा सूतोवाच दृढमुल झाला. रशियन साम्यवादी क्रांतीचा कामगार कैवार आणि अमेरीकन लोकशाहीची पुंजीपती धार्जिनी कैफियत असा द्विध्रुवीय संघर्ष संपूष्ठात आला मात्र जगावर वर्चस्व प्रस्थापित करण्याची अहमहीका संपणे शक्य दिसत नाही. 1492 साली स्पेनच्या कोलंबसने अमेरिकेचा मार्ग शोधला. तेव्हा पारून त्या विशाल भुखंडावर विविध देशातील लोक दाखल झाले. ब्रिटीश वर्चस्वाविरुद्ध 4 जुलै 1776 अमेरिकेने स्वतंत्र्य युद्ध पुकारले. 1781 साली इंग्लंडने युद्धबंदी घोषित केली. 1789 पासून संवैधानिक वाटचाल सुरु झाली. त्यानंतर स्वतःला लोकशाहीचा तारणहार घोषित करून अमेरीका जागतिक महासत्ता झाला. जागतिक दादागिरी ही त्यांची दुसरी भुमिका सातत्याने प्रत्ययास येते. द्वितीय महायुद्धानंतर नरसंहारक शस्त्रसामुग्री विकसित करताना त्याला स्वाभाविकच विक्रेत्यांची सुध्दा गरज पडते. युद्धजन्य परिस्थितीशिवाय शस्त्रास्त्राची विक्री शक्य नाही. या रगाड्यात अवकाशसुध्दा सुटलेले नाही. हया विकासाचे प्रत्यंतर विनाशात झाले. तर अमेरीका पुनश्च निर्जन होण्याची शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही. बुहानच्या प्रयोगशाळेतून कोरोना व्हायरस जगभर पोहोचला. हाहाकार माजला. दुनिया हादरली. चिनवर दातओढ खाणे सुरु झाले. चिन अमेरिकेला अडसर वाटतो. वस्तुतः विशालकाय चिन भारताइतकाच प्राचीन आहे. तो जगापासून प्रदिर्घ काळ असलंग्न आहे. इंग्रजी साम्रज्याशी लढाईतील पराभवाने चिनची आर्थिक स्थिती हृदयविदारक झाली. परीश्रमपूर्वक ती सुधारली. सन्यत्यसेन, चॅंग कै. शेक, माओ-त्से-तुंग इ. नेत्यांच्या धोरणाने मोठी झेप, आर्थिक विकास व सांस्कृतीक क्रांतीत परीणत झाली. भांडवलशाही धार्जिण्या अमेरिकेला ते कामगार क्रांतीचे धोरण अजिबात परवडणारे नाही. अमेरिका कोरोनाच्या प्रादूर्भावामूळे अंतःकरणातून विव्ळत आहे. युरोपीयन वंशीय अमेरीकन अवघ्या जगावर वर्चस्व करू पाहतात. त्यांचे ब्रिटीश डी.एन.ए. दुर्लक्षित करणे धोकादायक ठरेल. चीनवर अमेरीकन दडपण प्रस्थापित झाल्यास अमेरीकन दादागिरी संपूर्ण जगाला झेलावी लागेल. अण्वस्त्रांच्या दलालीतून प्रचंड घबाड कमविता येते. म्हणून अमेरिकेचा उदोउदो करणे गैर आहे. रु. 150 ते 200 रुपयात विकली जाणारी दिवाळी साठीची सिरीज मात्र 30 ते 40 रुपयात मिळत असेल तर खरेदीदार काय करेल ?

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भारतात माओवादी यथार्थता की रक्तपातास आमंत्रण? एक अध्ययन

डॉ. मुकुंदा गोपाळराव मेश्राम

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

श्रीमती राजकमल बाबूराव तिडके महाविद्यालय, गोंदा.

प्रस्तावना

चीनमध्ये शेतकऱ्यांचे बिनदिक्कत अपरिमित शोषण सुरू होते. माओ त्से तुंगचा जन्म मध्यमवर्गीय शेतकरी कुटुंबात झाला. त्याने शेतकऱ्यांच्या गुलामगिरिचा वाचा फोडण्याचा निर्धार केला. शेतकऱ्यांचे दुखदैव घालवून त्यांना सम्यक मानवि सभ्यतेचा आस्वाद घेता यावा हा त्याचा प्रामाणिक हेतू होता. पूर्वजपूजा आणि प्रेतविवाह या प्रथा प्राचिन काळापासून होत्या. पूर्वजांच्या सेवेकरिता अधिकाधिक मुले पैदा करणे व मृत्यु नजिक आल्यावर त्यांच्या थळग्याजवळ झोपणे. थडग्यासोबत लग्न लावले जाई. या अनिष्ट कूप्रथेने स्थलौतार थांबले होते. माओ च्या प्रदिर्घ यात्रेने नवी चेतना जागली. परंतु एकम धर्मावर आघात करणे धोक्याचे होइल हे हेरून साम्यवाद्यांनी अंधविश्वासाविरूद्ध चळवळी उभ्या केल्या. भारत आणि चिनचा लोकशहीचा प्रवास एकदम समकालीन आहे. इतीपी नव्या जगाच्या स्पर्धेत टिकणे आणि चिनचे नवे स्वातंत्र्य सामर्थ्य वाढविण्यात कम्युन प्रणाली साम्यवादि धोरणाने बरिच उंच झेप मारली. भारताची त्यामानाने स्थिती मंदगतीची दिसते. तंत्रवैज्ञानिक क्षेत्रात विशेषता खाजगीकरण, उदारीकरण, जागतीकीकरणाच्या परिघातही चीन जोमाने आगेकूच करत आहे. त्यामागिल माओ त्से तुंग यांची पराकाष्ठा अनन्यसाधारण आहे. त्यादृष्टिने एक आकलन म्हणून त्यांच्या नेतृत्वाची जडनघडन व भुमिका भारतीय परिप्रेक्षात मौलीक वाटते.

संक्षेप

१. माओ : माओत्से तुंग
२. बाबासाहेब: डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर

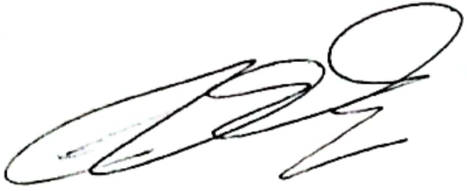
गृहितके

१. विवेकवतांची तत्वमूल्ये सार्वत्रिक, सार्वकालिक असतात.
२. व्यवहारवादी चिंतनातील सिद्धांताची उपयोगिता परिस्थिती सापेक्ष असते.
३. व्देषप्रवृत्तीमूलक व्यवहारांपेक्षा मैत्रिभाव अधिक गुणकारी असतो.

चीनची साम्यवादी पायाभरणाची पार्श्वभूमी-

रशियन लोक चीनला किताई (kitai) म्हण असत. आजही रशियात तेच नाव प्रसिद्ध आहे. चीनत्सी याने हुणांचा पराभव करून स्वतःच्या चीन घराण्याची स्थापना केली. हयाच घराण्यामूळे देशाचे नाव चीन असे पडले. चीनने स्वताच्या साम्राज्याचा विस्तार तिब्बेटपासून पॅसिफिक महासागरपर्यंत व पूढे त्यांच्या वंशजांनी उत्तरेकडे मंगोलीया पर्यंत व दक्षिणेकडे इंडोचीनमधिल टोकीनच्या आखतापर्यंत केला. चीनने स्वताला सम्राट ही पदवी लाउन घेतली व चीनची प्रचंड धिंत बांधल्याचें कार्य त्यांनी पूर्ण केले. हान घराण्याने इ. स. पू २०६ ते इ. स. पू २२० चीनी साम्राज्याचा अजून विस्तार केला. चीनसाठी त्या कालखंडाला 'सुवर्णयुग' असे म्हणतात. होअंगहो व यांगत्से या दोन नद्यांच्या खोऱ्यात मूळ चीनी रहीवासी होते. इ. स. पू १०९४ ते १५२३ या इ. स. पूर्व दोन हजार वर्षांच्या काळात चीनचा पारंपारीक, ऐतिहासीक उदय आढळतो. १९३० च्या उत्खननानुसार शांग राजघराण्याचा इतीहास सापडतो. इ. स. पू १५२३ ते १०२७ या कालखंडात तेथे चुंग कुओ (मध्यप्रदेश) म्हटले जात असे. चीनमध्ये इ. स. १३६८ ते १६४४ पर्यंत मिंग

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर : सामाजिक परिवर्तनाच्या संघर्षात जाज्वल्य राष्ट्रभक्तीचे अधिष्ठान



प्रस्तावना

डॉ. मुकुंदा मेश्राम

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

श्रीमती राजकमल बाबूराव तिडके महाविद्यालय, मीठा.

प्रत्येकाची राष्ट्रवती विवेकवत ज्ञानत्योत प्रज्वलित झाल्याशिवाय राष्ट्रसौष्टवाच्या अडचणी दुर करता येणार नाही हे विद्यार्थदशेतच डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या काळजात खोलवर कोरलेले दिसते. एनेरिकेहूनन घडिलाच्या एका मित्रास लिहीलेल्या पत्रात ते म्हणतात आपल्या अस्मृश्य समाजातील अनेक कार्यकर्त्यांनी शिक्षणप्रसारासाठी झटले पाहिजे. भारतातील उपलब्ध अज्ञान, अंधश्रद्धा व अविण्यासाठी समग्र शैक्षणिक कांतीशिवाय तरणोपाय नाही. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर १९१५ साली ए. ए. चे शिक्षण घेत होते. दरम्यान तत्कालीन बिन्नीचे भारतीय नेते सर फिरोजशाहा मेहता यांचा मृत्यु झाला. त्यांच्या स्मृती चिरंतन राहाव्यात म्हणून मुंबई महानगर पालिकेसमोर त्यांचा पुतळा उभाराव्यात असा सुचना अनेकांनी केल्या तेव्हा त्यांनी मेहतांचे खरे स्मारक उभारायचे असेल तर एक भव्य ग्रंथालय उभारवे असे पत्राद्वारे सुचित केले. (थेसिस पी. एच. डी. परिचय ४८) संप्रामक राजकारणाच्या गदारोळात अडकित दृष्टिकोणातून पाहतांना त्यांना सकल राष्ट्रिय दृष्टिकोण सदोदीत दृष्टिआड राहिलेला आहे. अखेरखुद त्यांनी ज्या समूहाचे नेतृत्व केले असा एकेरी शिक्का मारला जातो त्या दलित जातीतील लोकांनासुद्धा बाबासाहेबांचे वैचारीक अधिष्ठान केलेले नाही. सिडनेहम कॉलेजमध्ये प्राध्यापक असतांना त्यांनी क्रिकेटपटू बाळू बाबाजी पालवणकर व त्यांच्या भावाचा सत्कार समारंभ घडवून आणला. त्यांचा मसुदा स्वतः तयार केला. त्यात 'ज्या भरतखंडाने आपल्या ...त्या भरतखंडाची लाज वाढविली ती ही' हे शब्दांकन महत्वपूर्ण आहे. (किर. ४४)

भारतातील विकृत, विचित्र, विव्देशक जातीयतेमुळे अवघा भारत समाज सवर्ण व अवर्ण अशा दोन्ही गटांगळ्या खात आहे. हे त्यांच्या लक्षत आले नाही असे नाही. म्हणूनच त्यांनी २० जूलै १९२४ मध्ये बहिष्कृत हितकारणी सभेची मुहूर्तमेढ रोवली तिचे अध्यक्ष सर चिमनलाल सेटलवाड होते. जे. पी. जिनवाला, जी. के. नरीमन, डॉ. वि. पा. चव्हाण, डॉ. र. पु. परांजपे, बा. गं. खेर हे उपाध्यक्ष होते. (किर. ५७) सामाजिक चळवळीच्या प्रवर्तना प्रारंभापासून खास भारत त्यांच्या हृदयात निरंतर घेतांना दिसतो. १९२७ मध्ये त्यांनी 'बहिष्कृत भारत' हे पाक्षिक सुरू केले नाव कीर्ती मार्मिक समर्पक। दोन शब्दात भारताचे वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रक्षेपण. बहिष्कृत आहे पण भारत आहे, भारत आहे पण

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Principal

Rajkamal Baburao
Mahavidyalaya Mitha

प्रा. डॉ. मुकुंदा गोपाळराव मेश्राम
श्रीमती राजकमल बाबुराव तिडके महाविद्यालय
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अंशुल पब्लिकेशन्स, नागपूर

अंशुल पब्लिकेशन्स, नागपूर

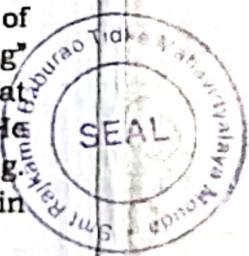
case, India's electorate was the world's largest, but the cultural feudal roots of most of its illiterate populace were deep, as their religious caste beliefs were to remain far more powerful than more recent exotic ideas, such as secular statehood. Elections were to be held, however, at least every five years, and the major model of government followed by India's constitution was that of British parliamentary rule, with a lower House of the People (Lok Sabha), in which an elected prime minister and a cabinet sat, and an upper Council of States (Rajya Sabha). Nehru led his ruling Congress Party from New Delhi's Lok Sabha until his death in 1964. The nominal head of India's republic, however, was a president, who was indirectly elected. India's first two presidents were Hindu Brahmins, Rajendra Prasad and Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, the latter a distinguished Sanskrit scholar who had lectured at the University of Oxford. Presidential powers were mostly ceremonial, except for brief periods of "emergency" rule, when the nation's security was believed to be in great danger and normal constitutional procedures and civil rights were feared to be too cumbersome or threatening.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

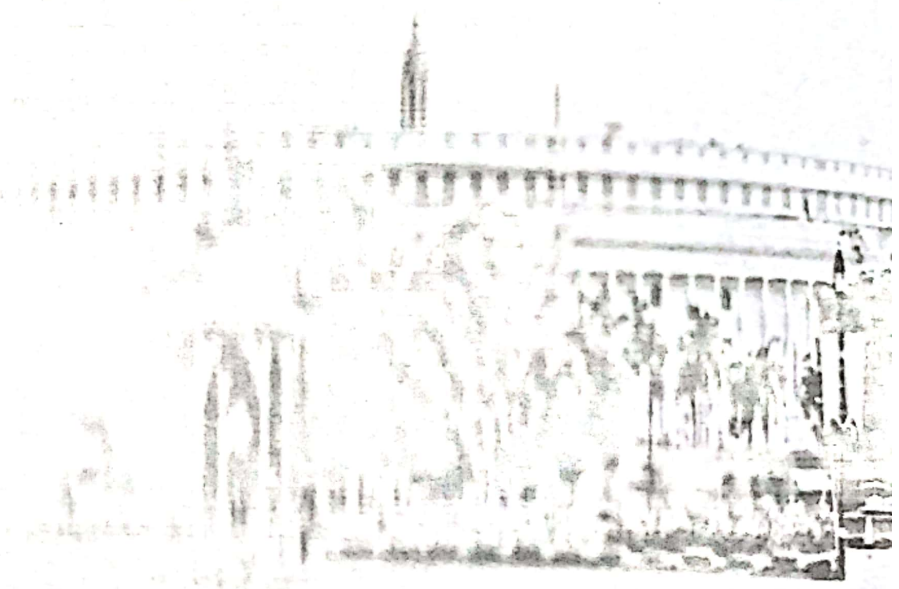


Dr. M.G. Meshram Teaches political science and working as a Head of the Department at Smt. Rajkamal Baburao Tidke College Mouda Distt. Nagpur (M.S.) Since 1996. He has an experience of 23 years in Teaching. He did his Ph.D on "The contribution of M.Gandhi and B. Ambedkar Towards Nation Building" from R.T.M. Nagpur University, Nagpur. He has faith at

depth in Ambedkarite Movement and in philosophy of Buddhism. He has participated in different social and Institutional Activities. e.g. the Buddhist Society of India. He has published many articles in different papers.



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डॉ. ईश्वर जणाधन वाघ

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प्रस्तावना : कोरोना व्हायरस (अपक.19) ही 200 वर्षांत एक विनाशकारी एक घटना आहे. कदाचित मानवाने स्वप्नात सुद्धा अशा घटनेची कल्पना केली नसेल. संपूर्ण जग बुडणार, पृथ्वी नष्ट होणार असे नेहमी म्हटले जायचे कदाचित हिच घटना असावी असे आज वाटायला लागले. या घटनेने संपूर्ण जगाला जगण्याचा एक वेगळा मार्ग दर्शविला आहे. मी लहान असतांना कुणीतरी सांगितल की पृथ्वीवर धुमकेतू पडणार व पृथ्वी नष्ट होणार त्यानंतर अचानकपणे अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विकासाचा वेग वाढला कारण लोकांच्या खरेदी शक्तीत भर पडली.

परंतु सध्या घडलेली घटना हे एक आश्चर्य आहे. कोरोना व्हायरस या रोगाचा उद्रेक चीनच्या हुबेईची राजधानी वुहानमध्ये प्रथम ओळखला गेला व त्सुनामीच्या वेगाने 200 देशांमध्ये पसरला तेव्हापासून जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेने (२) 11 तारखेला सर्व जगभर असलेला म्हणून ओळखले. मार्च 2020 मध्ये र 1 साधीचा रोगाचा भारतावर परिणाम झाला. कोरोनाव्हायरसच्या प्रभावामुळे हसतीखेळती अर्थव्यवस्था विस्कळीत झाली जणू काही आकाशातला तारा पृथ्वीवर आदळ्याचा भास झाला. अचानकपणे जगरूपी चालती गाडी बंद पडली श्वास थांबला मेंदुने काम करणे बंद केले यामध्ये विज्ञान हरले आणि अध्यात्मही हरले.

जेव्हा भारतीय पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी 24 तारखेला मध्यरात्री लॉकडाऊन घोषित केले तसेच संपूर्ण भारत एका अंधाररूपी कोठडीत बंद झाला. परंतु दुसऱ्याच दिवशी संपूर्ण देशात अफरातफरीची परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली. सर्गीकडे आकर्षणे, हाहाकार माजला कित्येक लोक मृत्युमुखी पडले जणू अश्रुचा महासागर फुटला. त्यात वृद्ध, माता, बालके यांचा बळी गेला. हे चित्र डोळ्यांनी बघतांना मन आणि शरीर यांचा संपर्क तुटल्यासारखे वाटू लागले यामुळे मानवाला या जगात स्वतःची किंमत समजली.

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ABOUT THE POET

Dr. Narendra L. Gadge the Poet and Professor bring out more than 500 poems through the books and on online literature. He has almost 22 years of teaching experience. Today he is known as the trilingual (English, Hindi, Marathi) poet of international repute, a short story writer, translator an editor and a critic. His areas of interest in English Literature are Poems and Short Stories. He has been the member of World's Association of English Poetry, Literature Online, Haiku and Micro poetry International and many other international groups of poets. He has been honored in 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th & 12th Guntur International Poetry Festivals (Andhra Pradesh) and Cultural Centre Vijayawada. He has started writing poems since his graduation. As time went on maturity and wisdom came in his writings. He has already published his five collections of poems: 'Life's Scattered Words' (2015), 'Words from Heart' (2016), 'Winged Words' (2017) 'The Radiance' (2018) and one collection of Hindi Poems: 'Shabdharupi Teer' (2019) 'Love and Sacrifice' an Edited Anthology of Short Stories (2020) all these books were released in Guntur International Poetry Festival. Recently his new book 'Love and Sacrifice' an Edited Anthology of Short Stories (2020) has been published.

Beside these his creative works he has written and published more than 30 research papers which have been published in reputed National and International Journals. He has attended more than 55 National and International conferences, seminars, workshops and symposium and presented many papers. He is an emerging young poet from Central India. 'The Prudent Words' is his seventh book and the fifth anthology of English poems.

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Dr. Narendra L. Gadge has been in education field since 1998. At present he is working as an Associate Professor of English at Smt. Rajkamal Baburao Tidke Mahavidyalaya, Mouda. He is a poet of international reputation. Till today he has five anthologies in his credit, four in English and one in Hindi. He has been writing since 2015. Since then he never stopped. This edited anthology of global short stories is his 6th book. It is the result of his voracious reading and his deep interest in short

stories. He has acquired M.A., NET, M.Phil, Ph.D. & B.Ed. His basic areas of interest are poetry and short stories. He has done his doctorate on the two famous short story writers: O. Henry and R.K. Narayan. He has been honoured in many international poetry festivals. And his many poems have been published in International and national journals, books and newspapers.

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Global Popular Short stories of

Love & Sacrifice



Compiled & Edited By Dr. Narendra L. Gadge

Destiny and Chance: Fortune Changing Factors of 'Tess' and 'Henchard'

* Dr Narendra L. Gadge

Abstract

The present paper focuses on the two major characters; 'Tess' and 'Michael Henchard'. Tess is from Tess of D'Urbervilles and Michael Henchard from The Mayor of Casterbridge written by Thomas Hardy. The themes of the novels, the fluctuations in the fortunes of the hero and heroines have been discussed. Eventually this paper explains the roles of chance and destiny in the lives of Tess and Henchard.

Keywords: Destiny, chance, role, life, Wessex

Introduction

Thomas Hardy was born June 3, 1840, near Dorchester, England. For the most part self-educated, he worked in an architect's office as young man and later practiced architecture independently. From the year 1871 until 1897 he published the series of novels for which he is chiefly known; after 1897 he devoted himself almost entirely to the writing of verse. He continued to live in Dorchester, where he died on January, 11, 1928. Through his life span of which was 88 years he wrote many novels, and short stories and poems. Among the prominent novels of Thomas Hardy are *Far from*

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the Madding Crowd (1874), *The Mayor of Casterbridge* (1886), *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* (1891) and *Jude the Obscure* (1895). The protagonist of the novels of Hardy believes in the role of chance and destiny which always plays the villainous role against them.

Theme of Hardy's Novels

We often find the tragic theme in the novels of Hardy. Probably Thomas Hardy was fascinated by Greek tragedy. Hardy uses tragic circumstances to enhance the Wessex countryside and its inhabitants. By doing so he not only developed his story but also attained certain grandeur for his novels. His first attempts at tragedy were in *The Return of the Native* and *The Mayor of Casterbridge*, but *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* is the peak point of his efforts. Hardy describes himself as a determinist. In other words, Hardy believes that the course of human life is shaped by invisible forces. It might be internal or external; both beyond human control.

The Fortunes Tess and Henchard

John Durbeyfield is a poor man and is the father of Tess. Tess's Father sends her to D'Urbervilles palace to make fortune. But she is shocked to find that she and her family had no any relation with D'Urbervilles. Alec, who is the son of Simon somehow gets her job in the palace. Tess disagrees first and later agrees Tess has resisted seduction from Alec but one night Alec takes advantage of her unconsciousness in the woods. Tess returns home and gives birth to a boy named



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teaching of shantih, peace and prosperity in Indian philosophical bend of mind. This is really a unique contribution of Eliot's literary contribution to the people of the world. Whatever that he said through his writing is the higher level of Indian religious teachings. He could say this only after very complete study of the Upanishad, the Geeta and Scriptures. But to the non-scholastic common day-to-day life of people, present realities, a direct contrast to what he said shantih, shantih, shantih. In practical reality we are witnessing narrow, diabolic and destructive meaning of thought in all section of politically influenced which is prejudiced and farce.

Conclusion

Therefore, it is high time for all of us to give a very serious thought about Indianness in all walks of life - economic, cultural, social, political and daily routine experiences of life and above all literature throbbing heart of Indian reality. The purpose of this research article is to bring to the light for readers constructive values for better human survival. This is how the study of this poetic masterpiece from a master mind, Eliot, becomes very essential with deeper meaning of human existence will be found missing. In modern times we required only such wisdom which alone we sustain the greatness of Indian cultural and humanistic heritage.

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R. K. Narayan : The Grandfather of Indian English Short Story

Narendra L. Gadge

The short story has become the most favourite literary form since the man has got wheels in his legs. Nowadays it has become time saving means of entertainment. Now long dramas and novels have become outdated. But the short story retained its existence due to its compactness, preciseness. As it is told that it is one of the oldest genre of literary expression and an inseparable aspect of social development. We have experienced emotional purgation of happiness or sadness while listening to our grandmother's stories on cold wintry nights or summer afternoons and felt happy or sad. A story sometimes takes us to a world other than the one we are living in and are left fascinated by it. A short story gains popularity over other as it is easier to read and less time-consuming. But a short story is also perhaps harder to write as it has to create its effect in a limited space. Like miniature paintings, they are tightly bound and every detail counts. It takes every word in the story to say what the meaning is. You tell a story because a statement would be inadequate. The meaning of fiction is not abstract meaning but experienced meaning, and the purpose of making statements about the meaning of the story is only to help you to experience that meaning more fully.

The short story really took a long time to reach to the modernity. Undoubtedly it was very much influenced by the novel. It is also impossible to trace the earliest form of prose literature for in the running time many forms of literature lost their identity. As we know

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SOCIALISM IN LANGUAGE

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Abstract

This paper speaks about the social nature of the language. The big question is that can we live without language? And the answer is the big no..... Even animals and birds do not have the capability of speaking yet they express their emotions by uttering certain voices which are understood by their communities. It is the basic tenets of the language that it is social. If we have to find any great and huge socialism in anything we will find only in language. So we all should be indebted to our language. Because it has bound to us in one garland. The thread of the language is so strong that we the flowers might fade away in the passage of time but the thread-form language would ever be there. Language use and identity are conceptualized rather differently in a sociocultural perspective on human action. The identity is not to be seen as singular, fixed and intrinsic to the individual. Rather it is viewed as socially constituted

Keywords: social nature, language, emotions, communities, garland, thread, identity, socially, constituted

Introduction

It is said that the man must have tried the science of language. And later on he might have tried other sciences. If it is so the science of language is the oldest science. Man is the only animal who has the capacity to express his emotions through the words. He needs to

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Prof R. Gopichand & Prof P. Nagasuseela have been teaching English language and literature for 22 years, guided 25 M.Phil.s, together presented more than 80 research papers in international conferences & seminars and symposia, delivered 40 guest lectures on communications, personality development, phonetics, acted as resource persons, organized 50 workshops, seminars etc., for teachers,



lecturers and students in different colleges in our state. They are bilingual poets. They write poems, sonnets, haiku, Zen etc. So far they wrote 450 short & long poems in free verse, 2200 haiku, 400 Zen, 300 Chowakshar, 100 sparks, 100 senolite, 50 acrostic and 150 wings both in English and Telugu. They translated many poems from Telugu to English. They wrote lessons to University Material to degree, P.G., and M. Phil courses. Their articles have been published in many reputed journals and books. Their haiku have been awarded with fifteen gold, eleven silver & ten bronze medals. So far they conducted 50 Workshops on ELT & CLT Techniques, Phonetic Skills, Organizing Skills, Creative Writing, Conversation Techniques, Personality Development, Communication Skills, Stress Management and Teaching Grammar through games, fun & activities etc., for teachers, students and employees. They edited nine books: Anthologies of Poems (9): *Heart-Throbs, A Pury of Poetry, Poets' Paradise, The Fancy Realm, The Poetic Bliss, The Enchanted World, Rainbow Hues, Happy Isle, Chants of Peace, Critical Books* (6): *Indian Drama in English: A Kaleidoscopic View, A Spectrum of Indian Fiction in English, Rabindranath Tagore: A Retrospection, Perspectives on Indian Drama in English, Wonders and Splendors in Indian Fiction in English, The Said and the Unsaid Things of Indian Fiction in English, Others* (6): *A Hand Book for all Occasions, No Longer at Ease, Sprouts, Splendour, Mushrooms (A Collection of Short Verse), Voyage: A Collection of Short Stories; A Hand Book on Communication Skills, Essential Letters; Their other books, A Hand Book on Phonetics, Conversation Skills, A Handbook on Grammar and Sparks* are in the press. They organised nine self-sponsored International Poetry Fests and a UGC National Seminar on Indian Drama in English.

They designed more than 80 posters and greeting cards on issues like Seven Deadly Sins, Population, Pollution, Samson, Women, Friendship, Ragging, Classroom Conversations, Phonetic Alphabet etc. They also designed 25 different teaching aids like CDs, Charts, Role-Play cards, IPA Visiting cards etc. Their profiles have been enlisted in the *Biography India* and the 4th & 7th volumes of *Young Asian Admirable Achievers Reference Book*. They were awarded Great Indian Citizen Award-2011, Jewel of India Gold Award-2011, Vocational Excellence Award-2010 (Rotaract), Bharat Excellence Award-2010, Best Personalities of India Award 2010 and eight Gold Medals for their outstanding services to society, achievements & contribution in their fields. Michael Madhusudan Academy, Kolkata honoured them with the International Chattendranath Smriti Award for their outstanding intellectual literary contribution throughout India. In 2012, they received Michael Mudhusudan Award, Swami Vivekananda International Award in 2013 Rajiv Gandhi Arch For Excellence Award and Bharat Shiksha Award and in 2014 they are honoured with Indira Gandhi Award for Excellence for their services to society and literature. In 2016 "World Union of Poets" of Italy Honored P. Gopichand with "The Platinum Cross" for the promotion of literary values. P. Nagasuseela is honoured with Presidentship to the "World Union of Poets". At present they are working as Associate Professors in the Department of English, J.K.C. College, Guntur, A.P. Mr P. Gopichand is the Vice-Chairman to IQAC Wing & Ms. P. Nagasuseela is the Vice-Chairman to Vistruthi-Extension Activities Wing & Rotaract in their college.

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Anthology of Poems



Editors

P. Gopichand | P. Nagasuseela

Lyric and Music

- Narendra L. Gadge

One who waits
He gets everything
If expects everything
Eventually would get nothing.

Life is full of contrast
Rebirth is not sure
Life has so many maladies
Death comes to cure.

It is easy to access reputation
But what about the character?
Money is a great matter
For that we are running faster.

In mirth we dance foolishly
On the played music
The adversities make us understand
The life's genuine lyric.




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Mighty

- Nayanika Dey

When the bones turn into feeble branches
And the nest therein on the left drenches
All the warblers prepare themselves to leave
A mild shriek still echoes from the hedgerow
Trying to bear at least one more morrow.
When the flesh turns into well of quicksand
Pulling in sanity, there as you stand
Cascading down in an attempt to cleave
But then a mighty takes hold of the masts
True lies and sweet sorrows away it casts.
Who is the mighty and where he resides?
You will know how it is to still whelp hope
Amidst hopelessness in the pitch dark cove
When hope is the only mighty that lies.

~



ABOUT THE AUTHORS

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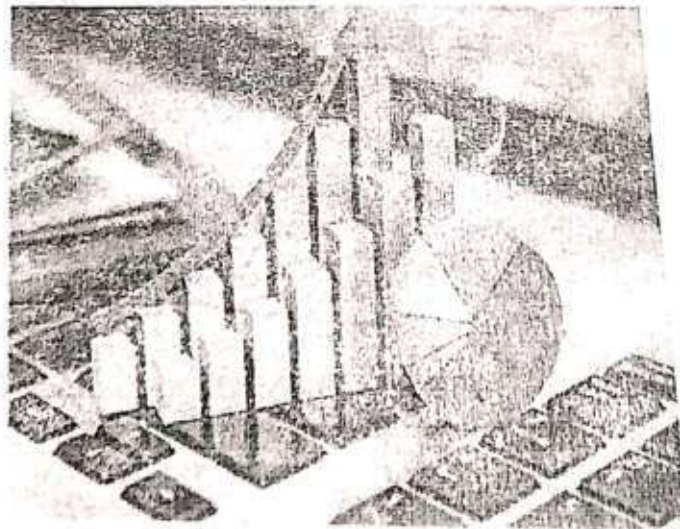
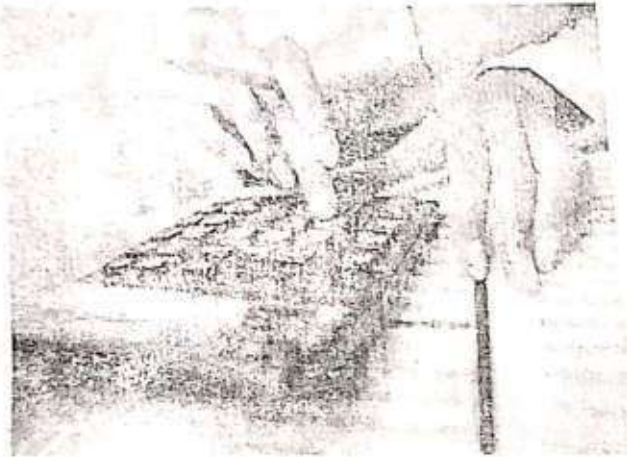
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प्रस्तावना —

विस्कळीत दशेला व्यवस्थित दिशा देवून उन्नत वैचारीक व व्यवहारीक नशेला दुर्दशेची जाणीव करून देताना विनाशापासून परावृत्त करण्याची रणगर्जना करित उदात्त अभ्युदयाच्या आशा आकांक्षाचा उत्तुंग अन्वयार्थ स्व-कर्तृत्वाने लावून लोकांच्या विवेकाला विलक्षण प्रभावाने पल्लवीत करतात. त्यांना 'महात्मा' मानले जाते. त्यांच्या ठायी स्वार्थ अजिबात नसतो; असतो तो फक्त सर्वार्थ. प्रचलित, प्रस्थापित व्यवस्था प्रवाहाच्या विरोधात तर्कशुद्ध, तत्वशील ध्येयधोरणे आखून त्यांची पराकाष्ठेने अंमलबजावणी करण्याची तशी विजिगीषू सिध्दता नगण्यतम नगण्य लोकांमध्ये असते. भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य आंदोलनाचे रणांगणातील अग्रणी योद्धा मोहनदास करमचंद गांधी यांचे अद्भूत नेतृत्व आणि असीम कर्तृत्व केवळ भारतालाच नव्हे तर अवघ्या जगाला निरंतर दिपस्तंभाप्रमाणे प्रकाशित करित राहिल. दैदिप्यमान प्रेरणेचा उज्ज्वल स्रोत ठरेल. म्हणूनच त्यांना विनम्रभावे महात्मा म्हणतात. त्यांच्या मृत्युनिमीत्य आनंदाने गेले दाहणाच्या वेड्यांची कीव करावीशी वाटते. माणसांना मारणे सोपे असते. उत्कृष्ट विचारांचा अंतः निकृष्ट विकृती कधीच करू शकणार नाही. गांधींचं लोभस कातड पांघरून लबाड कोल्ही कोणती संस्कृती शिकविणार? राजकारणी लोकांचे गूढेगारी जगताशी संबंध, भ्रष्टाचाराचे प्रशासनात गौडबंगाल, मिलावटखोर धंदेवाईक (उदा. दूधातील भेसळ इ.) डॉक्टरांचे कत्तलखाने (मानवी अवयवांची तस्करी, भ्रुणहत्या) रंगेल बोकेसंन्याशांच्या जंगी फौजा, बोफोर्स ते राफेल घोटाळे, मेहुल चोकसी, निरव मोदी, विजय माल्या इ. दांभिकांची पैदास, डॉ. नरेंद्र दामोदरकर, कॉ. गोविंद पानसरे, कुलगुरू डॉ. कलबुर्गी, पत्रकार गौरी लंकेश यांच्या हत्या अशी प्रकरणे विचारपटलावर आली की, हृदयात कासावीस होते. लोकशाहीचे वाटोळे करणाऱ्या घोटाळेबाजांना कोणत्या गदारंगेत अंतिम स्नानासाठी डुववावे कळत नाही. भ्रष्टाचार, हिंसाचार, दंभाचार इ. विकृतींचे तांडवनृत्य समाप्त करण्यासाठी म. गांधीजींच्या विचारांशिवाय तरणोपाय नाही. खासकरून कृषिपधान ग्रामीण भारतात देशाची आर्थिक राजधानी असणाऱ्या महाराष्ट्रात २०११ ते २०१८ पर्यंत १८,००० च्या वर शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्यात. तलावात पाणी नाही तर मुतू काय? भ्रष्टाचारी निकृष्ट कामाची झाकाथापी करण्यासाठी खेकड्यांनी तलावाची पाड फोडली म्हणणारे नेते दस्तुरखूद महाराष्ट्रात निपजल्याचे पाहून वर्षेच्या सेवाग्रामला लाज नक्कीच वाटली असेल. १८९३ साली गांधीजी दक्षिण आफ्रिकेत व्यवसायानिमीत्य गेले. तेथे युरोपातील गोऱ्या लोकांनी मुलनिवासी निग्रोंच्या जमिनी बळकावल्या होत्या. तेथील सोऱ्याच्या-हिऱ्यांच्या खाणी ताब्यात घेण्यासाठी व्यापारी सुंदोपसुंदी सुरू होती. युरोपीयन औद्योगिक क्रांतीने जोर पकडला होता. व्यापार व बाजाराने संपूर्ण विश्व वेजार होवून ईर्ष्या-स्पर्धा-द्वेष याला उधाण आले होते. म. गांधीजी निरीहभावाने चिंतनमंथन करत होते. १९०९ साली वयाच्या ४० व्या वर्षी त्यांनी 'हिंद स्वराज्य' नामक पुस्तक लिहीले. आणि त्यातील विचारांवर ते शेवटपर्यंत ठाम होते. त्यात प्रेम-धर्म (सहीष्णूता), अहिंसात्मक आत्मबलीदान (सत्याग्रह) आणि स्वयंसिध्दता याविषयी उत्तम विवेचन केलेले आहे. त्यात इस्पितळे, कारखाने, वाहतूक यातून फोफावलेली लंपटगिरी उघड केलेली आहे. ते पुस्तक लहान

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प्रा. डॉ. मुकुंदा गोपाळराव गेशाम श्रीमती राजकमल बाबूराव तिडके
नवविद्यालय, मौदा,

जखडबंद जातीव्यवस्थेची समाज रचना ब्राम्हण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य या सवर्णत्रयींसाठी सोयी, सन्मान, संरक्षण, संपदादायी ठरते. त्यामानाने शुद्रातिशूद्र या अवर्ण लोकांसाठी त्राहीमाम सत्यानाशम् ठरते. इतिहासाच्या जोलात गेल्यास प्राचीन काळी भारतात जाती नसाव्यात. परंतु कालप्रवाहात स्वतःच्या सोयीसाठी त्या षडयंत्रपूर्वक रचलेल्या असाव्यात असा आक्षेप घेण्यास बराच वाव आहे. ऋग्वेदाच्या पुरुषसूक्तात याचा उद्गम आढळतो. ब्राम्हणोऽस्य मुखमासीद् बाहु राजन्य कृतः, उरूतदस्य यदवैश्य शुद्रो पदाभ्यां अजायत आणि मनुस्मृतीत त्यावर जन्मानुगत कर्म अवलंबिण्याची पक्की शिकस्त आहे. ते पूढीलप्रमाणे त्या प्रभूने सृष्टीच्या आरंभी ज्यांना ज्या वर्गासाठी नियुक्त केले. तो त्यांच्या नंतरच्या जन्मीसुद्धा आपलेच तेच कर्म करत राहतो. कार्यानुसार समाजाचे विभाजन मान्य केले. तरी सवर्णांची गुणवत्ता कशी तपासणार? एवंच गुणवत्ता घसरली, पात्रता लोपली. क्षमता नसली तरी वरीष्ठ जातीयांचा मोठेपणा कायम राहिल. मात्र कनिष्ठ जातीयांना क्षमता, पात्रता गुणवत्ता उंचावण्यास वावच नाही. ६००० च्या वर या जातीसंभारामुळे एकात्मता, सहिष्णूता, सहकार्य उपलब्धीपेक्षा वरीष्ठ जातीयांचा अहंगंड आणि कनिष्ठ जातीयांचा न्यूनगंड उत्तरोत्तर बळावत गेला. द्वेषभाव बळावला. विशाल भारत मुठभर विदेशी आक्रांतांपूढे नामोहरम झाला. हा चचेबंद दुरावा तोडल्याशिवाय सर्वांना स्वातंत्र्याचा आस्वाद घेता येणार नाही. प्रत्येकांचा व्यक्तिमत्व विकास असंभव ठरतो. अस्पृश्यतेची विटाळगिर भटारगंगा संपूष्यात आणणे गरजेचे आहे. गुणवत्ता नसेल तर वरच्याने खाली आले पाहीजे. गुणवत्ता उंचावणाऱ्याला प्रगती करता आली पाहीजे. सामाजिक अभिसरणाशिवाय वरच्या श्रेणीत स्थानापन्न साचलेला वैचारीक, व्यावहारीक नडलेपणा घालविता येणार नाही. अभिसरण प्रवणशील समाज उभारणीसाठी संरक्षणाची तरतूद केलेली आहे. नवा समताधिष्ठीत समाज घडविण्यासाठी

भारतात न्यायालयीन सक्रियतेचे महत्व

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फितरत तुम्हारी वफा कर गई
हसरत तुम्हारी दफा कर गई
जब बेबस रहा बर्बर बेचारा
बिसाद सतरंज की बेवफा कर गई।

प्रस्तावना -

स्वतंत्र भारताच्या संवैधानिक व्यवस्थेला सुचारू गतीशिलता प्राप्त होण्यासाठी न्यायालयीन सक्रियतेचा हमरस्ता अनन्यसाधारण फलदायी तसेच श्रेयस्कर ठरू शकतो. न्या. स. असा संक्षिप्त विचार केला तरी न्यास म्हणजे जतनेज अर्थात विश्वास अशी संगती सर्वथैव पाहण्याजोगी आहे. भारतीय सांसदीय शासनप्रणालीची संघराज्यात्मक संरचना न्यायालयीन सर्वोच्चता, सत्ता विभाजन व नागरिकांचे निश्चित मुलभूत अधिकार यामुळे सत्तेचे सुतक लावणाऱ्या कायदेमंडळातील आणि कार्यकारी मंडळातील किमानपक्षी धुरंधर राजकारणी लोकांना (नेत्यांना) प्रायः अनेकदा अडचणीचे ठरते. प्रशिक्षित तज्ञांचे प्रशासन आणि जनसामान्यांचा कैवार मांडणारांचे शासन असा सुवर्णमध्य साधण्याचा प्रांजळ हेतू संविधानाच्या शिल्पकारांचा होता. पहीले राष्ट्रपती डॉ. राजेंद्रप्रसाद आणि पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांच्यातील पत्रव्यवहारात पदाची महीमा आणि सत्तेची गरीमा यावरून संघर्ष झालेला दिसतो. राष्ट्रपती गॅनी झैलन्तिह आणि पंतप्रधान राजीव गांधी यांच्यात देखील कुरघोडी उदभवत होती. राष्ट्रपती के. आर. नारायणन् आणि पंतप्रधान अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी यांच्यातील घोरणात्मक सुंदोपसुंदी सर्वांना ज्ञात आहे. राष्ट्रपती आणि राज्यपाल (कलम ८७/१७६) यांचे अभिभाषण, सरकारी विधेयकावर विभिन्न अवस्थांमध्ये चर्चा, मंत्रिमंडळावर अविश्वासाचा ठराव. धर्मनिरपेक्षता, समता नि विद्यमतेचा तिढा, आरक्षण, भ्रष्टाचार, व्याभिचार, गुन्हेगारी, दंभिक बदकैली प्रवृत्ती, नतद्रष्टांचा हैदोस, साठेबाजी, काळाबाजारी यामुळे. अगदी शिर्षस्थ स्तरापासून तळपातळी पर्यंत सौहार्दाचा परिकोष बादंगात गुरफटतो. मुलतः भारतीय गौरवशाली संस्कृतीचे कुतूहलजनक बहुआयामी अभिरूप परस्परविसंवादक अभिनिवेशाने अनेकदा प्रत्यक्ष अप्रत्यक्षपणे गुंतागुंतीच्या संकटात सापडते. स्वतंत्र भारताच्या संवैधानिक लोकशाहीतदेखील ते पिच्छा सोडताना दिसत नाही. जनसामान्यांवर स्वतःचे अधिनायकत्व प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी काहीजण हेतूपुरस्पर आततायी प्रयत्नांची पराकाष्ठा करतात. साकल्याने विचार करून स्विकृत व्यवस्था सक्षम करण्याऐवजी तीला कडेलोट करून वाममार्गाचा विचार पुढे आणला जातो. उदा. १९६२ साली जे. आर. डी. टाटा, १९७५-७६ साली महाराष्ट्राचे तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री व्ही. ए. आर. अंतूले, १९८४ साली नाना पालखीवाला (संविधान विशेषज्ञ) १९८६ मध्ये कर्नाटकचे मुख्यमंत्री रामकृष्ण हेगडे, १९८७ मध्ये भाजप अध्यक्ष लालकृष्ण आडवाणी इ. प्रभृतींनी अध्यक्षीय प्रणालीचा विचार पुढे आणला. राष्ट्रीय लोकशाही आघाडी सरकारने २००० साली संविधान समीक्षण आयोग बसविला. सरकारच्या अंतर्गत हेतूबद्दल संशय घेवून मुलभूत ढाच्याला बदलण्यास विरोधच नव्हे तर संविधान समीक्षणांलाच एकवटून विरोधकांनी तीव्र विरोध केला. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी लिहीलेले संविधान फक्त दलीत-शोषित-पिडीत मागासवर्गीयांचा कल्याणपथ आहे. असा भ्रम समाजात खोलवर रुजला होता. विद्यमान नरेंद्र मोदी सरकारने संविधानाची महता आणि उपयुक्तता तटूतच डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे राष्ट्रीय ध्येयघोरण निरंतर प्रभावीपणे उलगाडण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. असो. दोष संविधानाचा नसून जे अंमलबजावणी करतात. त्यांचा सदसद्विवेक आणि ज्यांच्यावर अंमलबजावणी होते. त्यांचे त्याविषयी आकलन, पारदर्शकता अवश्यभावी असते. नेते, सत्ताधारी, प्रशासन यंत्रणा, जनता यांची न्यायालयीन सक्रियता प्रायः शिक्षण, प्रशिक्षण, वैचारीक प्रबोधन, सामाजिक जागरण या अधिष्ठानावर सौष्ठव प्राप्त करू शकते.

संक्षेप -

१) न्या. स. - न्यायालयीन सक्रियता.

२) भाजप - भारतीय जनता पार्टी

गृहितके -

१. मनुष्य संघर्षशील समन्वयात्मक घोरणाने परीस्थितीजन्य अनुभवाच्या आधारे मनोवांछीत ध्येयसिध्दीसाठी झटत असतो.

२. मनुष्याची दुष्प्रवृत्ती आणि अनवधानाने सत्त्वृत्तीसुध्दा विकृती निर्माण करते. सत्त्वृत्ती संस्कृती उभारते. दोहोंचा प्रादुर्भाव सकल मानवी समाजावर प्रत्यक्ष अप्रत्यक्षपणे जाणवतो.

३. सत्ता प्राप्तीच्या शह-प्रतिशहात अधिकारांचा अभिमान आणि अस्मितेचा स्वाभिमान यातील संघर्षात पूर्वाग्रह आणि संप्रमाने




Principal

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महाराष्ट्रीय राजकारणात १४ व्या विधानसभेचा खंडीत जनाधार

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तकदीर का बनाकर तमाशा
आसमान से सरपर नाचते हो तुम
बनाकर सरफीरे बेवकुफ कुछ
जनाजा मैय्यत का हमारे रचते हो तुम
फितरत है तुम्हारी झगडे लड़ाने की
घंटी बजाकर देवल से बचते हो तुम

पक्षीय बलावलाची आकडेमोड :-

२१ सप्टेंबरला महाराष्ट्रात १४ व्या विधानसभेसाठी निवडणूका घोषित झाल्या. ८, १८, ३९, ६०० मतदारांची नोंद झाली. निवडणूकीत ३, २, ३७ उमेदवारांनी भाग घेतला. भाजप व सेनेची महायुती आणि काँग्रेस व राष्ट्रवादीची आघाडी प्रामुख्याने आमनेसामने विरोधात होती. भाजपाने १६४ जागी उमेदवार उभे केले. त्यापैकी १०५ जागी उमेदवार निवडून आले. उमेदवार विजयाची टक्केवारी ६५: अशी होते. शिवसेनेनी १२४ उमेदवारांना रिंगणात उतरविले. त्यापैकी ५६ उमेदवार विजयी झाले. त्या विजयी उमेदवारांची टक्केवारी ४५: होती. असे निदान भाजपाने गृहित धरून मुख्यमंत्रीपदाची दावेदारी लावून धरली. ३००१ पुरुष उमेदवारीपैकी २४१८ उमेदवारांची तसेच २३५ स्त्री उमेदवारीपैकी १८९ उमेदवारांची जमानत जप्त झाली. अर्थात ८०.५६ लोकांची जमानत जप्त झाली. वंचित बहुजन आघाडीमुळे महाआघाडीच्या २३ जागांवर प्रभावामुळे पराभवाची पाळी आली. भाजपाचा ५९ जागांवर पराभव झाला. त्यापैकी ५५ जागांवरील उमेदवार दुसऱ्या क्रमांकावर आहेत. भाजपला १.४१ कोटी म्हणजे २५.७५ टक्के मते मिळाली. शिवसेनेला ९० लाख म्हणजे १६.४१ टक्के मते मिळाली. काँग्रेसला ८७.४२ लाख म्हणजे १५.८७ टक्के मते मिळाली. राष्ट्रवादीला ९२.९६ लाख मते मिळाली. म्हणजे १६.७२ टक्के मते मिळाली. मनसेला १२.४० लाख म्हणजे २.२५ टक्के मते मिळाली. मनसेचा एक उमेदवार विजयी झाला. एम.आय.एम. चे २ आमदार झाले. ७.३६ लाख मते मिळाल्याने मतांची टक्केवारी १.३४ टक्के होते. शिवसेना-भाजप महायुतीला १०५५६३१५९ जागा मिळाल्या. दोन्ही पक्ष मिळून प्राप्त १५९ जागा निवडणूकीच्या असल्या तरी सत्ता स्थापनेसाठी होत्या असे मानता येईल? मात्र निवडणूक युती तूटल्यावर त्या निश्चितपणे सत्तास्थापनेसाठी राहू शकत नाही. युती वैचारीक एकोप्याने होते. वैचारीक मतभेद झाल्यावर व्यावहारीक मतभेद उद्भवतात. राष्ट्रवादीने स्वतःच्या ५४ आमदारांसह शिवसेनेच्या ५६ सोबत जावून निरूपयोग होता. काँग्रेसच्या पार्टीव्याशिवाय सरकार स्थापन करणे अशक्यप्राय होते. अपक्ष १३ सोबत घेतले तरीही निरूपयोग होता. भाजप मात्र १०५ सोबत राष्ट्रवादीचे ५४ आमदार सोबत घेवून शासन बनवू शकली असती. परंतु शरद पवारांची धोरणी भुमिका आणि राजकीय धूर्तता अडचणीची ठरली. कौरव पांडवांचे सत्तात्मक संघर्षातून उफाळलेले महाभारत १८ दिवसात संपले. श्रीकृष्णाची दिव्यशिष्टाईसुद्धा निकामी ठरली. मात्र महाराष्ट्रातील १४ व्या विधानसभेचा सत्तासंगर ३५ दिवसानंतर संवैधानिक पद्धतीने रीतशीर तडीस गेला. नतद्रष्ट कुतरओढ संपली. शरद पवार भाजपच्या आभासी लॉलीपापला बळी पडले नाही. महाराष्ट्राचे इंद्रप्रस्थ



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गित पुस्तिका

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अंकीता, राणावा, कंधका

प्रकाशित लेख - ६७५

कार्यभार

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सारांश

संपूर्ण मानवी संस्कृतीत शेती ही सर्वात जुनी संस्कृती आहे. यामध्ये भारतसुद्धा समाविष्ट आहे. म्हणून भारत देश कृषीप्रधान म्हणून ओळखला जातो. १९४७ मध्ये स्थापन झालेल्या गॅटचा उत्तराधिकारी म्हणून १ जानेवारी १९९५ ला WTO ची स्थापना झाली. यात कृषीविषयक आंतरराष्ट्रीय कराराला विशेष महत्त्व आहे. या करारात कृषीक्षेत्रासाठी शासनाने स्विकारलेल्या आधारभूत उपायाच्या संदर्भात डन्केल योजनेने अवर पॉलिसीज आणि ग्रीन पॉलीशी प्रदान केल्या. विकसनशील देश सामान्यतः 'ग्रीन बॉक्स' मध्ये घोरणे लागू करतात. ज्यात संशोधन, कीटक नियंत्रण, पायाभूत सुविधांचा विस्तार, पर्यावरणीय संरक्षण इत्यादींसाठी सरकारचे समर्थन उपाय समाविष्ट असतात. अशाप्रकारे जगातील कमी विकसित आणि विकसनशील देशांमधील शेतीच्या विकासाच्या गरजेचे महत्त्व डन्केल योजनेत ओळखले त्यानुसार अन्नसुरक्षा आणि पर्यावरण संरक्षणावरील शासकीय खर्च डन्केल योजनेच्या कार्यक्षेत्राबाहेर ठेवण्यात आला. WTO च्या कृषी करारात कृषी अनुदानाची समाप्ती निर्यात अनुदान, बाजारपेठ प्रवेश वचनबद्धता, घरगुती सहकार्य, स्वास्थ्य व पशुधन स्वास्थ्याचे उपाय यांचा समावेश होतो. या करारामध्ये असे म्हटले गेले आहे की, कृषी उत्पादनाच्या १० टक्क्यांहून अधिक मूल्यांच्या एकूण अनुदान असणाऱ्या देशांना ते कमी करावे लागतील. परंतु भारतातील अनुदानाची सध्याची पातळी या पातळीपेक्षा खाली आहे आणि या अटीचा देशावर परिणाम होणार नाही. एकंदरीत जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेचे अवास्तव वर्चस्व राहणार नाही. यादृष्टीने अल्पविकसित देशांनी भारताला खुल्या पद्धतीने पाठिंबा देण्याची गरज आहे.

प्रस्तावना :-

संपूर्ण मानवी संस्कृतीत कृषि संस्कृतीला सर्वात जास्त महत्त्व आहे. कृषीसंस्कृती ही सर्वात जुनी संस्कृती मानली जाते. म्हणूनच प्राचीन काळापासून तर वर्तमान काळापर्यंत भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेची ओळख कृषीप्रधान अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणून आहे. दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतर जगाच्या अर्थकारणाची घडी विस्कटित झाली. त्यामुळे व्यापारावर नियंत्रणे व त्याचा विकास करण्यासाठी १९४७ ला गॅट या संस्थेची स्थापना करण्यात आली. परंतु २० व्या शतकातील जागतिक व्यापाराचे क्षेत्र अमेरिकेकडे खेचले जात आहे व गॅटमध्ये बरेच बदल करण्याची गरज आहे हे लक्षात घेऊन, गॅटचा उत्तराधिकारी म्हणून १ जानेवारी १९९५ ला 'जागतिक व्यापार संघटना' (WTO) ची स्थापना करण्यात आली. यामध्ये आज अमेरिकेचे जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेतील स्थान महत्त्वाचे आहे. तिचा वाटा 'शुक्राच्या चांगणी' प्रमाणे अढळ आहे. गॅटने एकूण आठ फेऱ्या पार पाडल्या हा आंतरराष्ट्रीय करार म्हणून ओळखल्या जाणाऱ्या कृषीविषयक डब्लुटिओ करार ऊरुग्वे फेरी दरम्यान वाटाघाटी झालेला मुख्य करारपैकी एक होता. यात १२३ शेतकऱ्यांनी भाग घेतला होता. या करारामागे मुक्त व्यापाराचा आणि उदार व्यापाराला



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प्रस्तावना:-

प्राचीन काळापासून मानवापुढे आर्थिक प्रश्न उभा आहे. चौदावे शतक ते आधुनिक काळ यामध्ये बऱ्याच क्रांती घडून आल्या. या सर्वांमार्गे आर्थिक प्रश्न कारणीभूत मानला जातो. पंधराव्या शतकामध्ये खऱ्या अर्थाने आर्थिक विचारांच्या प्रवाहाला सुरुवात झाली असे म्हटले जाते. यासंबंधीचा उल्लेख भारतीय व ग्रीक वाङ्मयात पाहायला मिळते. व्यावहारिक आर्थिक प्रश्न हे अर्थशास्त्राच्या व आर्थिक विचारांना गती व दिशा देवू शकतात. व्यापारवाद व प्रकृतिवाद या विचारप्रणालीच्या काळामध्ये आर्थिक विचारांना गती मिळाली. यामध्ये कौटिल्याचे विचार, अँडाम स्मिथचे विचार, मार्क्सचे विचार, रिकार्डोचे विचार, म. गांधीचे विचार, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या आर्थिक विचारप्रवाहाचा प्रभाव भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर पडल्याचे दिसून येते. भारतातील आर्थिक विचारांचो खरी सुरुवात ही कौटिल्याचे विचारामधून दिसून येते. त्यांच्या मते "मनुष्यांना वृत्तिः मनुष्यवर्ती भूमिरित्यर्थः तस्या पृथित्या लाभ पालननोपायः शास्त्रामर्थ शस्त्र मिति" यातून धार्मिक विचारावर आर्थिक विचारांची प्रभावशिलता दिसून येते. त्यांच्या मते, धर्माचे मुळ अर्थात आहे आणि अर्थाचे मुळ राज्यात आहे. "मुख्य मूलम् धर्म, धर्मस्य मूलम् अर्थः। अर्थस्य मूलम् राज्यम्" अशी कौटिल्याची आर्थिक विचारधारा होती.

वास्तविक पहता भारतामध्ये आर्थिक विचारांच्या प्रवाह समजून घेण्याची व त्याला विकसित करण्याची विशेष परंपरा आढळून येते. यामध्ये वेद, उपनिषदे, महाकाव्य, धर्मशास्त्र, ग्रंथभूत, नारद, शुक्र, विदूर की निती, कौटिल्याचे आर्थिक विचार यांचा उल्लेख करावा लागतो. आधुनिक आर्थिक प्रवाहामध्ये दादाभाई नौरोजी (१८२५), महादेव गोविंद रानडे (१८४२), रमेशचंद्र दत्त (१८४६), महात्मा गांधी (१८४९), गोपाळ कृष्ण गोखले (१८६६), विश्वेश्वरैया (१८६९), बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर (१८९९) मनमोहन सिंह (१९३२), अमर्त्यसेन (१९३३) आणि नरेंद्र जाधव (१९५०) यांचा प्रामुख्याने उल्लेख करावा लागतो. यापैकी काही महापुरुषांच्या आर्थिक विचारांचा अभ्यास प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात घेण्यात प्रयत्न केला आहे.

शोधनिबंधाचे उद्देश :-

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंध खालील उद्देश समोर ठेवून तयार केलेला आहे.

- १) भारतीय महापुरुषांच्या आर्थिक विचारांची पार्श्वभूमी जाणून घेणे.
- २) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासातील त्यांचे योगदान जाणून घेणे.
- ३) महापुरुषांच्या आर्थिक विचारांचे आधुनिक काळातील प्रभाव समजून घेणे.

शोधनिबंधाचे गृहीतक :-

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंध खालील गृहीतक समोर ठेवून प्रस्तुत केलेला आहे.

- १) भारतीय महापुरुषांच्या आर्थिक विचारामुळे भारतीय अर्थकारणाची दिशा बदलली.
- २) भावी पिढीच्या उत्थानात महापुरुषांच्या विचारांचे योगदान आहे.

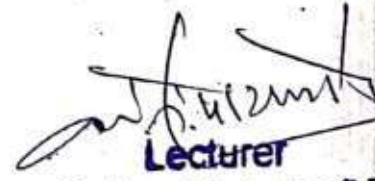
भारतीय महापुरुषांचे आर्थिक विचार :-

भारतीय संस्कृतीमध्ये आर्थिक विचारांमध्ये अनेक महापुरुषांचा वाटा आहे. त्यापैकी काही ठराविक महापुरुषांच्या आर्थिक विचारांचा अभ्यास प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात केला आहे.

१) कौटिल्याचे आर्थिक विचार :-

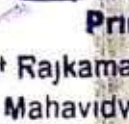
कौटिल्य म्हणजे दोन हजार वर्षांपूर्वी या भारतवर्षात उठलेले एक प्रचंड वादळ म्हणून ओळखले जाते. प्राचीन काळात अर्थशास्त्र हे वेगळे शास्त्र नसून राजकीय शास्त्राचा एक भाग होते. चंद्रगुप्त मौर्यांच्या काळात कौटिल्याने सर्वप्रथम अर्थशास्त्र हा जगप्रसिद्ध ग्रंथ लिहून त्यात त्यांनी प्रजेच्या कल्याणासाठी राजाने आर्थिक व्यवहार कसे पार पाडावे यासंबंधीचे स्पष्ट विचार मांडले आहे. २००० वर्षांपूर्वी 'कौटिल्याचे अर्थशास्त्र' हा ग्रंथ जसा लिहिला तसाच उपलब्ध आहे. कौटिल्याच्या काळात अर्थशास्त्राला आधुनिक अर्थ नव्हता. मानवी जीवनात चार पुरुषार्थ मानले जातात. धर्म, अर्थ, काम व मोक्ष यापैकी अर्थ या विभागात धर्माशिवपाय सर्व मानवी व्यवहार होतो. म्हणजे ज्यात दंडनीती, राजनीती, वारसा हक्काचा प्रश्न अशा सर्व प्रश्नांचा ऊहापोह येतो. तातूंत कौटिल्य अर्थशास्त्र हा ग्रंथ सर्व मानवी व्यवहाराचा वेध घेणारा ठरला आहे.

राज्याचे आर्थिक धोरण कसे असायला पाहिजे याविषयीसुद्धा कौटिल्याने विचार मांडले. त्याच्या मते, राजाने नैसर्गिक व मानवी संकटाचा सामना करण्याच्या दृष्टीने आर्थिक धोरण तयार करावे. शत्रुमध्ये फूट कशी पाडावी, शत्रुचा दारुगोळाचा विध्वंस कसा करावा, आपला खजिना कसा वाढवावा, प्रजेचे आर्थिक कल्याण कसे


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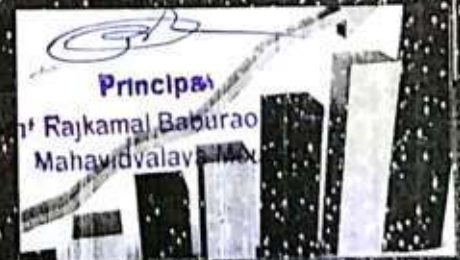

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Tidke


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Mahavidyalay

राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज नागपूर विद्यापीठाच्या
सुधारित अभ्यासक्रमानुसार

व्यावसायिक अर्थशास्त्र-२

बी. कॉम. द्वितीय सत्र



प्रा. डॉ. ईश्वर जे. वाघ





अल्प परिचय

प्रा. डॉ. ईश्वर जे. वाघ हे श्रीमती राजकमल बाबूराव तिडके महाविद्यालय मौदा येथे अर्थशास्त्र विषयाचे सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक म्हणून कार्यरत आहे. त्यांचे शिक्षण एम.ए. (अर्थशास्त्र, समाजशास्त्र), बी.एड., एम.फिल., नेट पर्यंत झालेले आहे. त्यांना अध्यापनाचा १३ वर्षांचा अनुभव आहे.

त्यांनी राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज नागपूर विद्यापीठ, नागपूर अंतर्गत पीएच.डी. प्राप्त केलेली आहे. त्यांचा पीएच.डी. चा विषय "नागपूर जिल्ह्यातील कृषीतील मृदा (माती), पाणी आणि खत व्यवस्थापनाचा शेतकऱ्यांवर पडणाऱ्या आर्थिक प्रभावाचे चिकित्सक अध्ययन" हा होता.

त्यांनी अनेक राज्यस्तरीय, राष्ट्रीय व आंतरराष्ट्रीय परिषदेत, चर्चासत्र व कार्यशाळेत सहभाग घेतला असून अनेक जनरल्समध्ये त्यांचे लेख प्रकाशित झाले आहेत. ते "ऑल इंडिया ईकॉनॉमिक्स असोसिएशन, मराठी अर्थशास्त्र परिषद आणि विदर्भ अर्थशास्त्र परिषदेचे सदस्य आहेत.

सप्टे २०१९

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६९, बजरंग नगर, मानेवाडा रोड, नागपूर-४४००२७.

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-205-



संदर्भात मांडलेले विचार भारताच्या दृष्टीने अतिशय महत्वाचे उरतात. महात्मा गांधीजींच्या आर्थिक विचारांचा सखोल विचार केल्यानंतर त्यांच्यामध्ये असणाऱ्या सर्वांगीण विकासाच्या दृष्टीकोनाचा परिचय होतो. त्यांनी आपल्या आर्थिक संपन्नतेला महत्त्व दिले आहे. म्हणूनच त्यांनी स्वदेशीचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात पुरस्कार केला. कारण जर स्वदेशी वस्तुची निर्मिती आणि विक्री वाढली तर त्या माध्यमातून सर्व विकास साधता येईल. आर्थिक संपन्नतेकरिता आवश्यक असणारी वास्तविक दृष्टी महात्मा गांधींकडे होती म्हणून त्यांनी ग्रामोदबेगाला महत्त्व दिले आणि कमी आर्थिक तरतुदीमध्ये स्वतःकडील उपलब्ध साधनांचा उपयोग विकसित करण्यावर त्यांचा भर होता त्याकरिता त्यांनी सुत, कपडा, साबण, कागद तयार करणे, आगपेटब तयार करणे, तेल काढणे अशा उदबेगांना प्राधान्य देत असतांना गरज पूर्तीकरीता उदबेगांना महत्त्व दिले आहे.

निष्कर्ष

महात्मा गांधीजींचे सामाजिक विचार सामाजिक समस्या दुर करण्यासाठी व सर्वांगीण सामाजिक विकास साधण्याकरिता अत्यंत प्रभावी आहेत. राष्ट्राच्या विकासाकरीता आणि स्थैर्यशिल राजकिय सत्तेकरीता तसेच राजकिय व्यक्तीवर नियंत्रण ठेवण्या करिता गांधीजींच्या विचारांचे अनुकरण काळाची गरज असल्याचे प्रेरित होते. महात्मा गांधींनी केवळ राजकिय किंवा सामाजिक बाजू संदर्भात विचार न करता आर्थिक परिस्थिती संदर्भातील त्यांचे विचार हे राजकिय स्थिरता आणि सामाजिक एकता निर्माण करण्यास अत्यंत उपयुक्त आहे. महात्मा गांधींनी प्रस्तुत केलेली रामराज्याची संकल्पना राष्ट्राच्या सर्वांगीण प्रगतीमध्ये व विघटनवादी विचारांना रोखण्यासाठी चोख उत्तर आहे. त्यांनी सांगितलेल्या तत्त्वानुसार व्यवस्थेमधील अन्याय आणि शोषण कमी होण्यास महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे ज्याचा फायदा देशाच्या शक्तीचा योग्य वापर करण्यास होईल. महात्मा गांधींनी सदैव भारतामध्ये समस्यांच्या निराकरणाकरिता प्रयत्न करितांना जनसामान्यांच्या उत्प्रेरणासंदर्भात विचार केला असल्याने निर्देशनास येते.



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महात्मा गांधीचा स्वच्छता,
आरोग्य व पर्यावरणात्मक दृष्टीकोन

प्रा. ईश्वर जणाधनजी वाघ अर्थशास्त्र विभाग श्रीमती राजकमल बाबूराव तिडके
महाविद्यालय मौदा, जि. नागपूर

संपूर्ण सृष्टीमध्ये मानव असा एक प्राणी आहे की, जो आपल्या बुद्धिच्या जोरावर गरजेनुसार निसर्गाशी समायोजन व सामंजस्य करित असतो त्यामुळे विज्ञानाच्या दृष्टीकोनातून भारताची बरीच प्रगती झाली असली तरी भारत स्वच्छता, आरोग्य व पर्यावरणविषयक सुधारणा करण्याच्या दृष्टीने बराच निराशजनक आहे. म.गांधींच्या मते खरा देश खेड्यामध्ये आहे. म्हणून आदर्श खेड्यांची रचना पूर्णतः आरोग्यदायी असावी. परंतु धर्म आणि बुद्धी यांच्यातील फारकतीमुळे आमच्या खेड्याबाबतच्या कमाल निवृणतेला गुन्ह्याचे स्वरूप आले आहे. त्याला परिणाम असा झाला की, जेथे आम्हाला सुंदर गावे दिसायला हवी होती तेथे कचऱ्यांचे ढीग दिसू लागले. त्याच्या मते, खेडी स्वच्छ राहतील आणि त्याला युक्ताहाराची जोड मिळाली तर सक्षम आरोग्य लाभेल. आरोग्यविषय हे ज्ञान मिळाविण्यासाठी डिग्रीची आवश्यकता नसून प्रत्यक्षात ते कृतीत आणण्याची गरज आहे. त्यासाठी प्रत्येक व्यक्तीने स्वच्छता व आरोग्य यावर अधिक परिश्रम घेवून हे दोन्ही अनमोल रत्नांची जपवणूक करायला पाहिजे. म.गांधींच्या मते, पर्यावरण हा देशाचा प्राण आहे. पर्यावरणाच्या दृष्टीने विचार केल्यास भारताची कामगिरी फारच निराशजनक आहे. राष्ट्रीय अथवा सामाजिक शुचिर्भुततेचे आम्ही महत्त्व जाणले नाही व तिचा विकासही केला नाही. त्यामुळे बदलत्या काळाच्या प्रवाहात राष्ट्रपिता म. गांधी यांचे स्वच्छता, आरोग्य व पर्यावरणविषय विचारांचा आजच्या पिढीला आणि सामाजाला अभ्यास करणे व त्यांची विचारधारा अमलात आणणे काळाची गरज आहे.

स्वच्छता विषयक विचार

म.गांधीचा स्वच्छता, आरोग्य व पर्यावरणविषयक दृष्टीकोन अभ्यासणे. म.गांधीचे विचार व भारताची वर्तमान स्थिती यांच्यातील सहसंबंध

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PANIC OF MIGRATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AMITAV GHOSH'S 'THE CIRCLE OF REASON'.

Dr. Prashant S. Dafar

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Abstract

The motif of the present paper is to focus the panic of migration in Amitav Ghosh's novel 'The Circle of Reason'. The novel shows complete relationship of life with the rich diversity of the modern world. The situation of war compels the characters to migrate from one place to another place which is imaginary. They are so uneducated and ignorant that they are unable to comprehend their own life. Panic in the minds of the woman who is victim of migration cannot dream a secure life for the generation and the next generation too. The concept of nationalism and migration are rooted in globalization in the contemporary world without borders. The conflicts in the minds of the characters for secured life have been discussed.

Keywords: *Panic, Migration, Contemporary, Conflicts, Society*

Many Indian novelists contributed to Indian English novels in 1980's. They introduced various themes based on the social, political, religious and economic issues. All those novels and their themes focused on the contemporary issues in Indian scenario. These novelists have earned recognition for their work. Some of them who influenced Indian English Literature, are Shobha Dey, Shashi Tharoor, Shashi Deshpande, Gurucharan Das, Vikram Seth, Arundhati Roy, Amitav Ghosh etc. These novelists depicted the panorama of Indian society in their writings. They put forward a true picture of not only different issues but also

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Performance Appraisal and Business Strategies of Private Finance Company

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S. Wankhede

Abstract

The main resource of service oriented companies is human resource. Integration of human resource management practices with the business strategies is extremely important for companies. The paper is related with to find out the Role of Performance Appraisal and its practices in the concrete development of Business Strategies of Private Finance Company. It is concluded that, Performance appraisal programs are found to be partially relevant. Some factors contribute to the growth of organization and support business strategies.

Keywords: Human resource, business strategies, Performance Appraisal, Private Finance Company, growth of organization

Introduction

The private finance companies have a large domain of operation. Formulation and implementation of these business strategies totally depend upon the Human Resource of the Company. Earlier HRM was merely an administrative function. It focused mainly on record keeping and processing. Now there is a sea change in functions of HR department. The HR departments need to train and develop the human resource so as to equip them to handle the dynamic and ever changing business environment. Many Scholars and researchers have emphasized that business strategy is the main determinant factor of HR strategy, followed by other internal or organizational and external or environmental factors. The practice of HRM must be viewed as a consolidated effort of achieving overall strategic goals for the organization instead of a standalone activity.

In order to formulate business strategy following points needs to be considered:

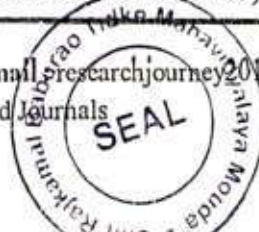
- Scope of Business
- Ascertaining the needs of customers
- Quality of workforce and Human Resource
- Availability of other factors of the organization.
- Future business needs

Each separates 'business' has its own business strategy. Two organizations with same goals and same business may not have same business strategy. Although their targets are same, they may face different problems relating to human resource, finance, availability of other resource, management risk appetite, perception of management etc. Business environment changes from time to time. Its dynamic nature forces the management to change or fine tune the business strategies so as to provide relevant business solutions to the changing circumstances and gain a competitive edge over the competitors. An organization must employ needs assessment and human resource development strategies in pursuit of its vision or mission.

Finance company function wise has relatively a narrow scope. Also the regulatory environment of these financial companies is less stringent. There's actually not a lot of difference between a bank and a finance company as they both accept funds from the public to be used for any manner of lending. Lending can include loans for housing, car finance, business ventures, personal loans and more. The main difference would be the risk level and the fact that banks are more regulated than a finance company. A finance company generally lend to those unable to obtain funds from a bank. There are number of such customers who due to non qualification of some or other criteria, are unable to obtain credit and other facilities from bank. In such case they approach finance companies. The Private finance companies are one of the most important business lines in the business of Maharashtra. Private finance companies cater the finance needs of a large amount of households, individuals, and even business organizations.

Review of Literature

High performance work system (HPWS) is a term used to denote a "system of HR practices designed to enhance employees' skills, commitment, and productivity in such a way that employees become a source of sustainable competitive advantage" (Datta, Guthrie, & Wright, 2005). (Schuh Dr. Martina 2003) stated that Annual employee



S. Wankhede

Principal

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Role of Social Media in Education

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M- 9420247276

Sandhya Wankhede

Abstract :

Social media education has helped some educators mentor their students more effectively. Rather than compete with, or deny access to social media sites, some schools have totally embraced them, and are using them to further students' educations.

Parents, students, and teachers are using social media to connect and communicate inside and outside the classroom. Programs like Black Board, School loop, Top Hat, and Moodle have created platforms to enhance the learning experience by increasing communication between all parties. These sites are not necessarily social media websites, but their added communication features such as forums create an experience that is similar to that of social media. Studies have shown that 96% of students have internet access, as well as access to at least one social media site. Teachers are moving away from the no phones at school rule, and are implementing them into their courses to keep students attention in class. Teachers are at risk when using these platforms, especially when communicating with students outside of the classroom.

What is Social Media?

A set of websites & applications that enable users for making as well as sharing anything for participating in social networking is called Social Media.

It is not just only limited to posting vacation snaps online. It is an interactive computer-mediated technology for sharing of various ideas, information, career interests, and other forms of expression through apparent communities & worldwide network.

It has gained plausibility as a definitive source of information over several years. It is a platform where organizations can interact with their audiences.

Social media has gained credibility over the years as a trusted source of information and platform where organisations can interact with audiences.

We are seeing education institutions adapting these developments into their systems and relying on group resources and mechanisms to improve the student life. The use of social media in education provides students with the ability to get more useful information, to connect with learning groups and other educational systems that make education convenient.

Social network tools afford students and institutions with multiple opportunities to improve learning methods. Through these networks, you can incorporate social media plugins that enable sharing and interaction. Students can benefit from online tutorials and resources that are shared through social networks and LMS's.

There is valuable knowledge to be gained through social media such as analytics and insights on various topics or issues for study purposes. Social media is also a medium where students can establish beneficial connections for their careers. As an educational institution, it is crucial to be

A Study of Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for Setting Up New Enterprises in India

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Abstract

Enterprises are the backbone to the development of industries in an economy which contribute to the economic development. It is well understood that, there is limited scope for job to the youth at one hand, on other there huge and multiple scope of employment opportunities through setting up of various enterprises as a self-sustain employment opportunities. In order to promote the setting up of enterprises in India various initiatives has been undertaken both at center and at state level. The one such step is Prime Minister Employment generation program for setting up of new enterprise in India both at rural and urban area. The present study is based on the various modalities of PMEGP in India.

Keywords: Enterprises, Economy, economic development, employment opportunities, PMEGP

Introduction:

In India unemployment is biggest problem due to various reasons. In order to tackle with the unemployment, the government every year provides various schemes and fund for various purposes of unemployment. In order to boost the employment both in rural and urban area the government has started various schemes and provides the fund for the same. In this regard during the first decade of the twenty first century the government has initiated the Prime Minister Rojgar Yojna for urban unemployed youth and rural employment generation program for Rural unemployed youth.

Prime Minister Rojgar Yojna (PMRY): the schemes were started in the year 1993. The purpose of the schemes was to create and provide sustainable self-employment opportunities to educated unemployed youth of the country. Initially the schemes was faced the problems while implementing it but later on some major changes have been made in the scheme regarding eligibility of applicants, its coverage and total financial assistance etc. the scheme covered All economically viable activities including agriculture and allied activities.

Rural Employment Generation Program (REGP): the schemes started in the year 1994 under the aegis of Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the generation of jobs in the rural areas of the country. The objectives of the schemes were to develop entrepreneurial skill and attitude among rural unemployed youth, to achieve the goal of rural industrialization and to facilitate participation of financial institutions for higher credit flow to rural industries. The scheme is applicable to all village industries project set up in rural areas.

Merging of Schemes: In recent years, the government has started new credit linked subsidy programme called Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). This scheme is the outcome of merger of two schemes that is PMRY and REGP.

Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

PMEGP is a central sector schemes which is administered by Ministry of Micro Small and Medium enterprises and implemented by Khadi and village industries commission.

The main objectives of the schemes are:

- To generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through setting up of new self-employment ventures/projects/micro enterprises.
- To bring together widely dispersed traditional artisans/ rural and urban unemployed youth and give them self-employment opportunities to the extent possible, at their place.
- To provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional and prospective artisans and rural and urban unemployed youth in the country, so as to help arrest migration of rural youth to urban areas.
- To increase the wage earning capacity of artisans and contribute to increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment.

Implementation process:

There are agencies appointed under this scheme for better implementation. At central level it is it will be



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The Role of an ICT in Entrepreneurship marketing through Social media

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Abstract

ICT contributes to the entrepreneurship in different ways. There is an easily available the online market places including social media website that enables the new entrepreneurs to take the advantage for the marketing and business expansion. E-commerce platform creation is one of the examples which provides for the online marketplaces etc. This article has focused on how ICT has helpful in entrepreneurship for marketing through Social media.

Keywords: ICT, Entrepreneur, social media website, E-commerce platform, marketing and business expansion.

Introduction

The constant development of ICT has a significant influence on various possibilities for developing innovative business concepts based and realizing these by establishing a new company. Against this background, the term 'e-entrepreneurship' describes the act of establishing new companies. It is quite evident that we are on knowledge era and those who are desirous of becoming an e-entrepreneur need to do a lot of exercise prior to venturing into online business. This is because, online business requires systematic and in depth study as the entrepreneurs need to administer their companies in different virtual places having different customers, suppliers and competitors.

Review of Literature



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**ORGANIZATIONAL READINESS FOR SPORTS MARKETING IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION
COLLEGES OF CENTRAL INDIA**

DR. HARISH MOHITE

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1.0 Introduction

It's a fact that today sports are integral part of not only education but also our daily life. Basically, in order to remain healthy they (sports) are very much needed everywhere. Moreover, to keep people motivated, nowadays many sporting events are organized that need participation of professionals (players as well as organizers). However, still the organizational aspects of the sporting events are largely carried out by the amateur people and only large to very large events are conducted by the professionals. Hence, in view of the above, it is necessary that a standardized procedure in the form of curricula should be developed so that a large pool of sport professionals can be developed for undertaking sports management as well as sports marketing activities.

Today, whether people are viewing a sporting event at the arena or in the comfort of their own homes, the amount of commercials and advertisements being showed before their eyes is hard to miss. This shows that the sports marketing related field is very robust and profitable for organizers as well as advertisers. It is visible everywhere that corporate logos are strategically placed on the playing surface and arena walls to be highly visible. Since people may watch sports on many platforms, sport marketing may take many forms and hence, there is a need to make sure that adequate and skilled human resources are available to cater to

these demands. Teams sell advertising space inside their stadiums, and television networks sell airtime during the events and famous athletes work as celebrity endorsers and sell their images to marketers, and businesses purchase naming rights for sports venues to enhance company awareness and recognition. In view of such dynamic situation, the physical education colleges need to provide the sufficient knowledge to the students so that they can excel in the sports marketing field and hence, this study was undertaken to investigate the organizational readiness of physical education colleges with respect to sports marketing.

2.0 Research Methodology

In this study, a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods was used. The selection of methods for conducting this study was based on the objectives of the study. The study was carried out in the central Indian city of Nagpur.

2.1 Research Design

In this study a descriptive (cross sectional) research design was used.

2.2 Universe of the Study, Sampling Method and Sample Size

All the lecturers working in physical education colleges affiliated to Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur were considered as universe of this study. Following random sampling technique 200 lecturers working in the physical education



**Domestic violence against women and its Effect****Dr. Dillip Chauhan**Head Of Department Of Sociology,
SRT. Rajkamal Baburao Tidke Mahavidyalaya, Mouda.**Abstract:**

Violence against women is now widely recognized as a serious human right abuse, and an important public health problem with substantial consequences physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health. Data on systematic review of domestic violence are needed to support policy and program recommendations. Therefore, the overall purpose of this systematic review was to assess magnitude of domestic violence against women.

Introduction

Violence is defined by the world health organization (WHO) as intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal development or deprivation [1]. Domestic violence against women is universal phenomenon that persists in all countries of the world and a major contributor of ill health of women. The perpetrators are often well known to their victims [2]. The health social, sexual, reproductive health and wellbeing of millions of individuals and families is adversely affected by violence [1, 3, 4]. Domestic violence is now widely recognized as serious human rights abuse, and increasingly as an important public health problem with substantial consequences for women's physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health [5]. The health system often are not adequately addressing the problem of violence and contributing to comprehensive multi-sectoral response.

Types of Domestic Violence:

All forms of domestic abuse have one purpose: To gain and maintain control over the victim. Abusers use many tactics to exert power over their spouse or partner as dominance, humiliation, isolation, threats, intimidation, denial and blame.

1. Physical Abuse: Physical abuse is abuse involving contact intended to cause feelings of intimidation, pain, injury, or other physical suffering or bodily harm. It includes hitting, slapping, punching, choking, pushing, burning and other types of contact that result in physical injury to the victim. Physical abuse can also include behaviors such as denying the victim of medical care when needed, depriving the victim of sleep or other functions necessary to live, or forcing the victim to engage in drug/alcohol use against his/her will. If a person is suffering from any physical harm then they are experiencing physical abuse. This pain can be experienced on any level. It can also include inflicting physical injury onto other targets, such as children or pets, in order to cause psychological harm to the victim.

2. Sexual Abuse and Marital Rape: Sexual abuse is any situation in which force or threat is used to obtain participation in unwanted sexual activity. Coercing a person to engage in sexual activity against their will, even if that person is a spouse or intimate partner with whom consensual sex has occurred, is an act of aggression and violence.


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**Impact on Social Media in Youth - Special Reference of Nagpur Rural Area****Prof. Dr. Dilip Sawairam Chavhan**

Head of Department Sociology

Smt. Rajakamal Baburao

TidkeMaha. Mouda.8830873040

Abstract:

This article highlights the social media in rural area belonging to youth. Most popular social media is very needful of our society and youth. Social media is create a knowledge of society and country. As like that social touch. And Education System to change the transfer knowledge of Education in rural area.

Introduction :

Social media refers to all applications and websites or blogs that enable people around the globe to interconnect via the internet, chat, and share content, video call among many other functionalities it offers to its users. For a person to be a member of any social media, he or she has to first signup and then sign in to access content and be able to share and chat with other users of that social media platform. Some of the common and widely used social media platforms include Google, Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, Snapchat, Messenger, Google pay many among others.

Over the past two decades, social media have gained so much growth and fame worldwide to an extent that many researchers are now interested in learning more about these social platforms and their effects on the community. Despite the fact that almost everyone in the community is connected to at least one social media platform, the youth and teenagers are the leading and most fanatic of these social platforms to the point that they even social network while in class or even church. It is to this light that researchers have found that these social sites impact the lives of our youth in a society a great deal in terms of morals, behavior and even education-wise.

The use of social media has both negative and positive impacts on our youths today. In this paper, I aim to bring to light the impacts of social media specifically to the youth of this generation. These impacts are both positive and negative.

The positive impacts of social media on the youth today include making them up date on the events happening around the globe and also enables them network and stay connected with their fellow youths and friends without physical meetings. It bridges the gap between friends since a person say in Africa can network and interact with his or her friend in the United States. This in turn helps in strengthening relationships say amongst classmates in high school or college, who after finishing school, moved to different locations around the world.

Additionally, youths can create pages and groups in the social media platforms based on their professions, faith among other dimensions of their lives and this leads to more connections being built and more opportunities being opened for their respective disciplines. This can even lead to more employment opportunities being created for the unemployed youths. From the many interviews carried daily, youths say that social media platforms make their lives enjoyable, efficient and easier and has also become their lifestyle.

**Principal**

Smt. Rajakamal Baburao Tidke



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Mobile Learning and Its Implications

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Abstract:

Mobile learning is a new form of learning through use of electronic devices like among others mobile phones and tablets. The advancement in the information technology has created this opportunities for learning with difference as well as poses a various challenges. This paper has discussed the various opportunities and challenges with respect to Mobile learning. The data has been gathered from various secondary sources and the paper concludes that, Mobile learning has not only opened the door of learning from anywhere but also created a various challenges.

Keywords: Mobile learning, electronic devices, information technology, opportunities and challenges

Introduction:

The information technology has been evolving the various features and development that leads towards the creation of various applications that enables the user to ease the various transactions including learning. The mobile devices have been converted into smart phones that enable the various programmers to develop mobile applications for various purposes. Mobile now a day used not only for just calling and sending messages but also for various digital transaction. The mobile phone which is a smart devices has provided an access to the world as well as information with few click.

Mobile learning is one of the features which can be seen in every smart phone like dictionaries, news apps, educational learning apps etc. this enables the user of smart phones to get the various information within a second. Many programmers have developed the

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Role of Audio Visual in Commerce Student

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Abstract :-

Audio visual aids are important in education system. Audio visual aids are those devices which are used in classrooms to encourage teaching learning process and make it easier and interesting. Audio-visual aids are the best tool for making teaching effective and the best dissemination of knowledge. So there is no doubt that technical devices have greater impact and dynamic informative system. This study designed to analyze the effectiveness of audio visual aids in teaching learning process at university level.

Introduction :-

Education is necessary for everyone. Education is very important, without education no one can lead a good life. Teaching and learning are the important element in education. The teacher use different methods and material to teach their students and their effective learning. With the passage of time, different methods and techniques are entered in the field of education and teacher use different kind of aids to make effective teaching. Teaching aids arouse the interest of learners and help the teachers to explain the concepts easily. Undoubtedly, audio visual aids those instructional aids which are used in the classroom to encourage teaching learning process. As Singh(2005) defines, "Any device which by sight and sound increase the individual's experience, beyond that acquired through read described as an audio visual aids"

History of Audio Visual -

The concept of audiovisual aids is not new and can be traced back to seventeenth century when John Amos Comenius (1592-1670), a Bohemian educator, introduced pictures as teaching aids in his book *Orbis Sensualium Pictus* ("picture of the Sensual World") that was illustrated with 150 drawings of everyday life. Similarly, Jean Rousseau (1712-1778) and J.H. Pestalozzi (1746-1827) advocated the use of visual and play materials in teaching. More recently, audiovisual aids were also widely used during and after World War II by the armed service. The successful use of picture and other visual aids in U.S armed forces during World War II proved the effectiveness of instructional tools.

There are various types of audiovisual materials ranging from filmstrips, microforms, slides, projected opaque materials, tape recording and flashcards. In the current digital world, audiovisual aids have grown exponentially with several multimedia such as educational DVDs, PowerPoint, television educational series, YouTube, and other online materials. The goal of audio-visual aids is to enhance teacher's ability to present the lesson in simple, effective and easy to understand for the students. Audiovisual material make learning more permanent since students use more than one sense.

It is important to create awareness for the state and federal ministry of education as policy makers in secondary schools of the need to inculcate audiovisual resource as main teaching pedagogy in curricula. The outcome is to promote the audiovisual material in secondary schools because they lack the resource to produce them. The visual instruction makes abstract ideas more concrete to the learners. This is to provide a basis for schools to understand the important roles in encouraging and supporting the use of audiovisual resource. In addition, studies have shown that there is significant difference between the use and non-use of audiovisual material in teaching and learning.

Functions of Audio Visual Materials in teaching and learning process:

There are various function of Audio Visual Materials is teaching, learning, research, entertainment and so on. Some of them are listed below.

1. **Reduce Verbalism:** Audio Visual Materials supply a complete basis for conceptual thinking; they give rise to meaningful associations. Hence they offer the best antidote solution available for the disease of verbalism. Words are wonderful, they are easily produced, reproduced, stored and transported. But the over use or excessive use of words can result in serious problem. The problem of verbalism can reduced the verbalism significantly in the areas of teaching, learning, research, entertainment and so on.

2. **Make learning permanently:** The quality of the learning experience profoundly influences the "performances". We can readily see how much Audio Visual Materials offer in terms of vividness and power of



Social Media and Consumer Behavior

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M -9527419220

Abstract :-

This study examined the impact of social media platforms and brand awareness in relation to the consumer decision-making and buying behavior patterns influenced by social media. It also depicts how companies can effectively make use of social media platforms as marketing strategy tools in business performances.

Introduction :-

Social media platforms seem to be increasingly and effectively bringing brand awareness and influence consumers' purchase decision-making and later on realize repeat purchases that bring about customer loyalty. Social media also has some influence to both the consumer and the marketers and is becoming the most welcomed online selling point by the millennial. Marketers/producers have noticed the rise in social media consumers; however, most of the business entities have not yet utilized social media to its fullest in their marketing activities and business strategies and performances. The study highlights the benefits of using social media platforms and brand awareness strategies that can be utilized through the online social media systems and gives a contemporary research gap, in how frequent businesses are engaging with social media.

Definition of social Media :

- 1) The digital marketing industry is evolving at lightning speed and so is social media.
-Shane Barker.
- 2) Social Media is a tool we use to keep connected with the people in our lives.
-Andrew and Pete

Role of Social media in marketing :-

Marketing is viewed as a tool that is used to information consumers our product and services, revealing the companies identity and brand being offered. Socialmedia does that tools. Online life gives a character to our identity, and the items or administration that we offered make connection utilizing internet base life with consumer who may not generally think about the organizations items or benefit or what the organization speak to social media makes us genuine to shoppers.

on the off chance that you need buys to tail you, don't simply discuss the most recent item news, however, dare your identity with them, and social media can also be used as a platform to peers association that may be serving the same target market and also gives facilitation through communication and interaction that consumers looks for.

Marketers cannot just depend on social media but must be integrated with other vehicles of marketing. While social media creates awareness, marketers need to be convinced that in the beginning, it will sell a million dollars' worth of product and services. That is not to say that one



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Function of Reference Service

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Librarian

Smt. R B. Tidke

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Abstract


Reference service is considered as the heart of the library services. It is a service, facilitated by a reference librarian, which meets the information needs of users with desired information. Like many other library services, library reference service also has changed with the impact of emerging technologies and in par with changing social needs. The aim of this paper is to discuss some of these new trends of library reference services. These new trends are divided into four main areas named as: new trends of reference sources, new trends of reference interview, collaborative efforts on reference services, and non-library based information services.

Keyword: Reference, Library Service, Information.

Introduction

In this first decade of the twenty-first century reference and information services are changing part of the function and mission of the library institution. While the continually expanding availability of electronic resources and digitized materials has changed the nature of reference, the essential service remains central. Indeed, far from minimizing the need for reference services, the rise of the Internet, and with it the availability of a tremendous number of subscription and free online resources, makes this aspect of library service all the more crucial. Librarians and their users are constantly bombarded with a wide range of information choices that must be evaluated for authenticity and accuracy. Whether at home on their computers or wandering through the stacks, many people feel as though they are drowning in a sea of information. New media and technologies are like tributaries leading to this great new body of knowledge, and each stream makes the waters deeper and more perilous. Reference services are at once a life raft, map, and compass to those who feel adrift. In providing them with a combination of personalized service in a timely manner, libraries reaffirm their centrality as twenty-first century public institutions par excellence.




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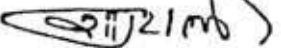
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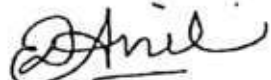
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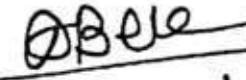

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PROBLEM OF EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA DUE TO COVID-19

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Abstract : Due to Coronavirus unemployment rates have been on surge and people are forced to stay home and work from home but many people have on-site jobs and are unable to work and results in drop in employment rate as the lethal coronavirus pandemic has not just created a medical emergency but also an employment crisis across the country. The International Labour Organization (ILO) in its report titled 'ILO Monitor 2nd edition: COVID-19 and the world of work', describes the coronavirus pandemic as "the worst global crisis since World War II".

Keywords : Unemployment, crisis, pandemic, coronavirus, lethal, on-site, surge, emergency, starved, restrictions.

Introduction : About 400 million people working in the informal economy in India are at risk of falling deeper into poverty due to the coronavirus crisis which is having "catastrophic consequence", and is expected to wipe out 195 million full time jobs or 6.7 percent of working hours globally in the second quarter of this year. As a cash starved businesses have either shut shop or delayed worker's salaries. In the reports by Reuters, All India manufactures Organisation (AIIMO) an industry body representing some 100,000 small manufacturers – said that more than two-thirds of its members faced problems in paying salaries on Tuesday, the usual day for paying monthly wages which effected the monthly wage workers.

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Bar. Sheshrao Wankhede Arts & Commerce College, Khaparkheda



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Information Technology and its implication in the New Trends in Retail Banking.

Dr. Gopal J. Zade

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Abstract :

Information technology is a use of technology of managing information like storing, accessing, retrieval and dissemination of information in proper way. With a jump in the Indian economy from a manufacturing sector, that never really took off, to a nascent service sector, Banking as a whole is undergoing a change. A larger option for the consumer is getting translated into a larger demand for financial products and customisation of services is fast becoming the norm than a competitive advantage. The Retail banking sector expected to grow at a rate of 30% players are focusing more and more on the Retail and are waking up to the potential of this sector of banking. At the same time, the banking sector as a whole is seeing structural changes in regulatory frameworks and securitisation and stringent NPA norms that mean the faster one adapts to these changing dynamics, the faster is one expected to gain the advantage.

The, innovation in banking lies more in process and organizational changes than in new product development in a traditional sense. This paper focuses on the new trends in retail banking.

Keyword : Retail, IT, banking



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COVID-19 ON WORKERS OF PRODUCTION, MANUFACTURING, CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED SERVICE SECTOR

Dr. Gopal Zade

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Abstract : The corona virus pandemic of global issue but thy started in China, city of Uhan . the coronavirus is in effected of various country like America, Rushia, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Afghanistan, almost country to serious matter of this covid-19, the America says this virus is very bad gifet of new year in china gift to humanity. Every day of case increase in world so America declare the this is global virus.

Introduction : The COVID-19 pandemic, also known as the coronavirus pandemic, is an ongoing pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The outbreak was first identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. The World Health Organization declared the outbreak a public health emergency of international concern on 30 January, and a pandemic on 11 March. As of 28 May 2020, more than 5.8 million cases of COVID-19 have been reported in more than 188 countries and territories, resulting in more than 359,000 deaths; more than 2.39 million people have recovered.

In India was deducted in March 2020, and suddenly Said, Prime Minister Lockdown and Human Curfew 24rd March 2020. And all the India had been stop. No Suggestion, No Design, No Any other meeting suddenly brake down. All India is silent and man to man is closed in our home. But there is Mistake because the middle class and workers is what happened to

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वामनराव चोरघडे - एक दृष्टिक्षेप

प्रा. डॉ. व्यंकटेश पोटफोडे

श्रीमती राजकमल वा. तिडके महाविद्यालय, मौदा, जि. नागपूर - ४४११०४

 27/3/2020

(भूमिका : विदर्भाच्या साहित्यिकांची परंपरा लाभलेली आहे. या साहित्य परंपरेमध्ये कथाकार वामनराव चोरघडे यांचे नाव कथाकार म्हणून साहित्यविश्वात परिचित असले तरी त्यांनी कथा, लोककथा, बालकथा, प्रबंध, चरित्र, आठवणी, अनुवाद, संपादित ग्रंथ अशा स्वरूपाची शंभरचे आसपास ग्रंथनिर्मिती केली. त्यांच्या साहित्यावर एक दृष्टिक्षेप टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न या लेखात केला आहे.)

प्रस्तावना :

अत्यंत गरीब परिस्थितीवर मात करीत शिक्षकीपेशापासून उपप्राचार्य म्हणून निवृत्त झालेले वामनराव चोरघडे यांचे विपुल साहित्य आहे. त्यांच्या साहित्यावर वैदर्भीय, ग्रामीण साहित्याची मूल्ये आहेत. बालपणी उशीरा शिक्षणाकडे वळलेले चोरघडे 'पुस्तक म्हणजे निर्जिव वस्तु नसतात' या भूमिकेतून त्यांच्या मनात वाचनाची आवड निर्माण होते. त्यांनी लिहिलेल्या साहित्यामुळे त्यांना चंद्रपूर येथे भरलेल्या ५३ व्या अखिल भारतीय साहित्य संमेलनाच्या अध्यक्षपदाचा सन्मान मिळाला.

बालपण :

वामनराव चोरघडे यांचे वडील मध्यप्रदेशातील एका जमिनदाराकडे मुनिमाचे कार्य करीत होते. त्यांना मदारी गोंडाची पत्नी 'लखमी'ने अंगाखांद्यावर खेळविले. त्यांनी सर्व बालपण हे बहुजन समाजातील अठरापगड जातीमध्ये घालविले. स्वतःबद्दल सांगतांना ते म्हणतात की, 'माणसाना शिकविले, जनावरांना शिकविले, पाखरांना शिकविले, घरातील दारिद्र्यमुळे बाबर शिकला नव्हता पण आयुष्याच्या शाळेत त्याने खुप ज्ञान संपादन केले होते' याचप्रमाणे वामनराव चोरघडे यांनी आपले अनुभव विश्व त्यांच्या साहित्यातून व्यक्त केले.

शिक्षण :

बालपण त्यांनी नागपूर जिल्ह्यातील 'नरखेड' या खेड्यात घालविले. तिथेच वयाच्या ८ व्या वर्षापासून शिक्षणाला सुरुवात केली. प्राथमिक शिक्षणानंतर माध्यमिक शिक्षणासाठी मामाकडे वर्धेला राहिले. तेथील शिक्षण पूर्ण झाल्यानंतर नागपूरच्या पदवर्धन हायस्कूल व पदव्युत्तर शिक्षण मॉरिस कॉलेजमध्ये पूर्ण केले. महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षण घेत असतांना त्यांनी 'चेतना' हे हस्तलिखित काढले. पुढे जाऊन त्यांनी वाचक, लेखक, संपादक, प्रकाशक अशा भूमिका पार पाडल्या. त्यांनी शिक्षकाचा पेशा स्वीकारल्यानंतर जी.एम. कॉमर्स कॉलेज नागपूर येथे सेवानिवृत्तीपर्यंत कार्य केले.

साहित्यसंपदा :

वामनराव चोरघडे यांची विपुल ग्रंथसंपदा आहे. त्यांनी ११ लघुकथासंग्रह, १२ लोककथासंग्रह, ८ चरित्र ग्रंथ, १०-१२ अनुवादित साहित्य, १७ प्रबंध ग्रंथ लिहिले. मराठीतील या ग्रंथांवरोबर हिंदी, गुजराती, इंग्रजीमध्ये काही कथासंग्रहाचे अनुवाद प्रकाशित झाले. त्यांचे साहित्य वैचारिकता, तत्त्वज्ञान, लोकसाहित्य, समाजजीवन, वाङ्मयीन मूल्ये यांनी भरलेले आहे.



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अष्टपैलू व्यक्तिमत्त्व : सावित्रीबाई फुले

प्रा. डॉ. व्यंकटेश पोटफोडे

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख श्रीमती राजकमल बा. तिडके महाविद्यालय,
मौदा, जि. नागपूर - ४४१ १०४जि. तिडके
११/०१/२०२०

प्रस्तावना :

महाराष्ट्रातील कर्तबगार स्त्रियामध्ये ज्याचे अग्रक्रमाने नाव घेतले जाते त्यामध्ये सावित्रीबाई फुले यांचे स्थान वरच्या दर्जाचे आहे पण साहित्यिक म्हणून त्यांच्या साहित्याकडे दुर्लक्ष्य केले जाते. साहित्याच्या क्षेत्रातही सावित्रीबाईंनी केलेल्या साहित्य कर्तृत्वाची विविधता उलघडण्याचा प्रयत्न या लेखात केला आहे.

जीवन :

१८ व्या शतकाच्या पूर्वार्धामध्ये पेशवाई संपून इंग्रजी सत्ता आपली पाळेमुळे मजबुत करित होती. पेशवाच्या काळात अत्यंत अंदाधुंदी पसरली होती. राजकारणामध्ये कुणीही कुणाचे वर्चस्व मानीत नव्हते. समाजाची घडी विस्कटलेली होती सांस्कृतिकदृष्ट्याही एकनिष्ठता नव्हती या सर्व दुफळीचा फायदा इंग्रजांना होत होता. वर्ग, वर्ण, जात, धर्म यांच्यातील विषमतेने दुर्गुणाचे टोक गाठले होते. महाराष्ट्रातील सातारा जिल्ह्यातील नायगाव येथे खंडोजी व लक्ष्मीबाई नेवासो राहत होते. त्यांना सिदुजी, सावित्री, सखाराम व श्रीपती अशी अपत्ये होती.

सावित्रीबाईंचे वय ९ वर्षे व ज्योतीरावाचे वय १३ वर्षे असतांना सगुणाबाईंच्या मध्यस्थीने त्यांचा विवाह इ.स. १८४० मध्ये झाला. याच सावित्रीबाईंच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचे विविध पैलू त्यांच्या जीवन व साहित्याच्या आधारे दिसून येतात. सावित्रीबाईंच्या जीवनापासून प्रेरणा घेवून सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय, वैद्यकीय, न्यायसंस्था अशा विविध क्षेत्रांमध्ये कार्य करणारे कर्तबगार व्यक्ती होवून गेल्या व सतत होत आहेत व राहतील इतके महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य सावित्रीबाई फुले यांनी केले म्हणून त्यांना क्रांतिज्योती सावित्रीबाई फुले म्हणून राजमान्यता व समाजमान्यता मिळाली. सावित्रीबाईंचा जन्म ३ जानेवारी १८३१ चा असून हा दिवस 'स्त्री मुक्ती दिन' म्हणून साजरा केला जातो.

वेशभूषा :

सावित्रीबाईंचा जन्म खेड्यात झालेला होता. लहानपणापासून कष्ट करण्याची सवय असल्यामुळे शरीर— यष्टीने काटक दिसायच्या. विवाहानंतर गळ्यामध्ये साधी पोत व मंगळसूत्र घालायच्या. कपाळावर मोठे कुंकू लावायच्या. ग्रामीण, शेतकरी व सुमंस्कारीत स्त्रीला साजेल असे त्यांचे साधे राहणीमान होते.

सावित्रीबाईंचे साहित्य वाङ्मय:

सावित्रीबाईंच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा अभ्यास करावयाचा असल्यास खालील साहित्य वाङ्मयाद्वारे करता येईल.

(१) पत्रे, (२) भाषणे, (३) काव्यफुले (काव्यसंग्रह) (१८५४),

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२१.११.२०१९
०२.०१.२०२०

प्रस्तावना

संत सावता यांचा जन्म सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील आरण भेंडी, ता. माळा, या गावी इ. स. १२५० मध्ये झाला. त्यांच्या वडिलांचे नाव परसोबा व आईचे नागीताबाई होते. हे विठ्ठलभक्त दांपत्य माळी समाजाचे होते. सावता याला बालपणापासूनच भजनाचा नाद होता. तो दगडांचे टाळ करून वाजवी. सवंगडी त्याला 'साधू' म्हणत. सावता पांडुरंगाचा भक्त बनला. पुढे तो लग्नाचा झाला. आईवडिलांनी शेजारच्याच भेंडी नावाच्या गावातील रूपगुणसंपन्न मुलगी जनाबाई हिच्याशी त्याचा विवाह करून दिला. त्यांचा प्रपंच सुरू झाला. त्यांना नागाताई व विठ्ठल अशी दोन अपत्ये झाली. कुटुंब आपल्या शेतामध्ये अतिशय श्रम करीत असे. त्यांच्या शेतात पाणी कधी न आटणारी विहीर होती. त्यामुळे त्यांचा मळा फळाफुलांनी समृद्ध असायचा. सावता पहाटेपासून सायंकाळपर्यंत मळ्यात श्रम करायचा. घरी आल्यावर विठ्ठलाचे भजन करायचा. सावता माळ्याचे अभंग काशीबा गुरव लिहून ठेवत होते. जेवण झाल्यावरही विठ्ठलाचे नामस्मरण करीतच तो शोपायचा. जनाबाई आल्यागेल्याचे उत्तम आदरतिथ्य करीत असे. जनाबाई सावत्यांच्या संसाराची शोभा होती. सावतोबाचा मळा वर्षभर कोणती ना कोणती फळझाडे, पालेभाज्या, फुलझाडांनी बहरलेला असे. तो मळा पाहता असताना सावतोबाला पानाफुलात, फळाफळात, झाडावेलीत सर्वत्र देव दिसायचा. तो मळा विठ्ठलभक्तीचा मळा झाला होता.

आमुची माळियाची जात । शेत लावू बागाईत॥
आम्हा हातीं मोट - नाडा । पाणी जातें फुलझाडा॥
शांती - शेवंती फुलली । प्रेम - जाई जुई व्याली॥
सावतानें केला मळा । विठ्ठल देखिल डोळा॥

जीवन

आरणभेंडीला महादेवशास्त्री राहत असत. ते कीर्तन करायचे, प्रवचन द्यायचे, भागवताचे सप्ताह करायचे. त्यांचा गजानन नावाचा मुलगा एकदा आजारी पडला. वैद्यराजाने औषधी दिली, इतरही उपाय केले पण त्याच्या प्रकृतीत उतार पडेना. शेजारच्या रमाबाई त्याला बघायला आल्या आणि त्यांनी सांगितलं की त्यांच्याही मुलगा असाच आजारी पडला होता. सावतोबानं औषध दिल्याने तो बरा झाला. शास्त्रीबुवा सावतोबांना अगदी तुच्छ लेखत होते. पण बायकोच्या आग्रहामुळे ते सावतोबाकडे गेले. सावतोबाने वाहत्या पाटातील माती, एक रोपटे व आल्याचा ओला तुकडा यांचा खडीलेप तयार केला. एका वनस्पतीच्या रस काढला. आणि हे औषध त्यांना दिले. त्या औषधाने मुलाचा आजार बरा झाला. याच पध्दतीने सावतोबांनी अनेकांना आजारमुक्त केले. याचा अर्थ त्यांना वनस्पतीच्या औषधासंबंधीची माहिती होती.

विठ्ठलनामाचा गजर करत आषाढी वारीसाठी वारक-यांची एक दिंडी पंढरपूरला निघाली होती. त्यांचा रस्ता मळयापासून जात होता. सावतोबाने सर्व वारक-यांना आत बोलावले. त्यांचा आदर सत्कार केला. जनाबाईने त्यांना रानमेव्यांचा पाहुणचार दिला. वारक-यांचा थकवा गेला मग वारक-यांनी सावतोबाला आपल्या सोबत पंढरीला येण्याचा आग्रह केला पण त्यांनी नम्रपणे नकार दिला. सौ. मंदा हिवसे लिहीतात, "देवाने मला जे काम दिले त्यात हयगय झाल्यास मी अपराधी ठरेल. मळयाच्या कामातच मला विठ्ठल सेवेचा आनंद मिळतो. हीच माझी पंढरी. आता हे पीक वाढीला लागले. लहान बाळाची काळजी घ्यावी तशी या मळयातील रोपट्यांची काळजी घ्यायला हवी. नाहीतर ती कोमेजतील. मळयातील ही रोपे म्हणजे विठ्ठलनामाचा जप सुरू होता, त्यातून मला विठ्ठल नामाचा नाद ऐकू येतो. तो ऐकला की माझे हात दुप्पट काम करतात. याप्रमाणे त्यांनी भक्तिमार्गात कर्मयोगाला प्रथम स्थान दिले." आणि सावता गाऊ लागले -

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Principal
Rajkamal Baburao Pote
Mahaadulesu Munda

W. Rajkamal
20/2/2020

गाव हा देशाचा नकाशा

प्रा. डॉ. व्यंकटेश पोटफोडे

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख,
श्रीमती राजकमल बा. तिडके महाविद्यालय, मौदा, जि. नागपूर

राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराजांनी गावाच्या विकासासाठी काही योजना सांगितल्या आहेत. त्यांनी ग्रामरक्षण या अध्यायामध्ये फक्त गावातील जनतेमध्ये असणारे दोष दाखविले नाही तर त्यावरील उपायही सुचविले आहे. संपूर्ण ग्रामगीतेमध्येच गावाचा उद्धार होण्यासाठी वेगवेगळ्या बाबी सांगितल्या आहेत. त्या जर अंमलात आणल्या तर गावाचे नंदनवन होईल. त्यासाठी गाव हा देशाचा केंद्रबिंदू मानून योजना आखल्या पाहिजेत.

राष्ट्रसंतांच्या ग्रामगीतेमध्ये एकूण ४१ अध्याय असून त्यांची ओवीसंख्या ४६७५ आहे. १) सर्वधर्म मंथन पंचक २) लोकवशीकरण ३) ग्रामनिर्माण ४) दृष्टिपरिवर्तन ५) संस्कार शोधन ६) प्रेमधर्म स्थापन पंचक ७) देवत्वसाधनपंचक ८) आदर्श जीवनपंचक असे आठ पंचक आहेत. त्यामध्ये खालील अध्याय आहेत. १) देवदर्शन २) धर्माध्ययन ३) आश्रमधर्म ४) संसार परमार्थ ५) वर्णव्यवस्था ६) संसर्ग प्रभाव ७) आचार प्राबल्य ८) प्रचार महिमा ९) सेवासामर्थ्य १०) संघटन शक्ती ११) ग्रामरक्षण १२) ग्रामशुद्धी १३) ग्राम निर्माण कला १४) ग्राम आरोग्य १५) गोवंश सुधार १६) वेष-वैभव १७) गरीबी-श्रीमंती १८) श्रम-संपत्ती १९) जीवन शिक्षण २०) महिलोन्नती २१) वैवाहिक जीवन २२) जीवन संस्कार २३) सणोत्सव २४) यात्रा मेळे २५) देव-देवळे २६) मूर्ती उपासना २७) सामुदायिक प्रार्थना २८) प्रार्थना =



२०१९

Principal

Shri Rajkamal Baburao Tidke
Mahavidyalaya Mouda



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Shri Ram Gram Vikas Shikshan Sanstha, Nagpur
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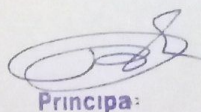
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2018-19

3.3.2

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Dr. N. L. Gadge	The Vase: Old Book vs New Book		3
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Dr. G. J. Zade	Business Communication	Sambhachacha Nava Rajkiy -Samajik Paripreksh	7
Dr. I. J. Wagh		Bhartat Aadharbhat Vikasat	9
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Dr. G. J. Zade		Mahatma Gandhijinchya	11
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Principa:

Smt. Rajkamal Baburao Tidke
Mahavidyalaya Mouda



नरेन्द्र गाडगे

नरेन्द्र गाडगे

देखा जाये तो नरेन्द्र लक्ष्मणराव गाडगे अंग्रेजी भाषा में लिखने वाले कवि हैं। उन्होंने अपनी स्नातक शिक्षा से ही लिखना शुरू किया था। आरंभ में अंग्रेजी के साहित्यिक माध्यमों और मीठा मिठा श्रीमती नरेन्द्रमल बाबुराव टोके के मार्गदर्शन से। तब से गाडगे अंग्रेजी और अंग्रेजी साहित्य पढ़ा रहे हैं। उन्होंने बहुत से कविता संग्रह लिखे हैं। अंग्रेजी साहित्य में अंग्रेजी कविताओं के चार संग्रह प्रकाशित कर चुके हैं। उनके नाम और प्रकाशन के वर्ष कुछ इस प्रकार के हैं। Life Scattered Words (2015), Words From Heart (2016), The Winged Words (2017) और The Radiance (2018) और इनके बाद इस साल इनका पांचवां अंग्रेजी कविता का कविता संग्रह शब्दरूपी तार (Sight and Vision) (2019) आया है। शब्दरूपी तार (अगस्त 2019) हिंदी कविताओं की पहली कविता है, जिसे को समझने में आ रहा है कि कवि ने अपने शब्दों के तार छोड़े हैं। इन कविताओं के माध्यम से कवि ने कुछ ना कुछ निर्देश दिया है और समाजिक कृत्रिमता पर हमला किया है। नरेन्द्र जी पिछले इक्कीस साल से शिक्षणिक क्षेत्र में कार्यरत हैं। उन्होंने अंग्रेजी में स्नातकोत्तर, नेट, एम/फीन. तथा पीएच.डी. हासिल की है। इसके अतिरिक्त उनकी बहुत सारी रचनाएं मानवीय राष्ट्रीय तथा अंतरराष्ट्रीय कविता तथा प्रेसनासिकाओं प्रकाशित हुई हैं। अपने शैक्षणिक जीवनकाल में अब तक इनके पद्यास के सम्बन्ध शोध पत्र लिखे हैं और उन्हें नामचीन कविता, जर्नल तथा मैगजीन में स्थान मिला है। इसके साथ ही उन्होंने पद्यास के आसपास राष्ट्रीय तथा अंतरराष्ट्रीय सेमिनार तथा संगोष्ठीयों में हिस्सा लिया है।

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शब्दरूपी तार

एक अनुठा कविता संग्रह



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Support of Advanced Technology to Enhance the Quality of Research Work**Prof. Narendra L. Gadge**

Assistant Professor & IQAC Coordinator

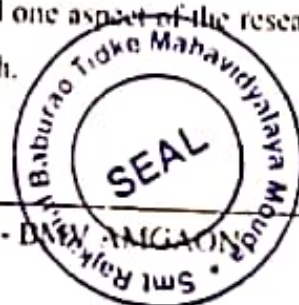
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Abstract : As we know that the Central as well as State Government have made NAAC compulsory in order to check and control the teaching and learning quality in all the educational institutions. Whether it is big or small, state or central university; all must have NAAC accreditation lest the Government would give them any grants. We also know that every educational institution must have IQAC cell in order to check the teaching learning quality that institutions. It is the guideline of UGC that formation of IQAC must be according to its guidelines for anyhow the Government wants quality in higher education and more importantly in the research works of teachers as well as of students. Undoubtedly today we have advanced technology than yesterday. We must use this technology to enhance the quality of our research works. This Paper specially focuses on how can we use this advanced technology as a support to enhance the quality of our research?

Introduction: Since the NAAC has been made mandatory, there rose the question of quality of teachers and also of students. Unless we have scholarly teachers, we cannot have the output of scholarly students. In recent times the research has got much importance. Research has many avenues. It can be taken in any fields and subjects. Our research paves some new areas and scopes to the posterity. Every teacher must be competent in his or her subjects and areas. He must have deep knowledge of his subject. He must explore his subject by every corner. We cannot say that one has acquired a degree and his or her research has ended. But it is not so. Having acquired the degrees like M. Phil and Ph.D. we cannot say that research has ended. By doing so we just have explored one aspect of the research, but there are unlimited aspects and avenues in the field of research.



REMAAC : 2018 - DNY - ANGAON

Principal**Smt. Rajkamal Baburao Tidke**

Mahavidyalaya, Mouda



Prof. P. Gopichand and Prof. P. Nagasuseela have been teaching English language and literature for 27 years. They have guided 25 M.Phil., together presented more than 70 research papers at international conferences, seminars and symposia, chaired the sessions, presented radio talks, delivered 50 guest lectures on communication skills, personality development and phonetics, acted as resource persons, organized 70 workshops, seminars,



here, lecturers and students in different colleges in our state. They are bilingual poets & far written 1000 short and long poems in free verse, 4000 haikus, 300 Zens, 300 100 spunks, 100 sonnets, 50 acrostics and 100 wangs, both in English and Telugu. They translated many poems from Telugu to English. They wrote the material for university use and postgraduate degree courses.

They have been published in several reputed journals and books. Their haikus have been seen gold, eleven silver and ten bronze medals. So far they have conducted 40 workshops & CLT techniques, phonetic skills, organizing skills, creative writing, conversation personality development, communication skills, stress management, teaching grammar, fun and activities, etc. for teachers and students. They have published many books: *pes of poems: Heart Thinks, A Day of Poets, Poets' Paradise, The Poet's Rasin, The Poet's Bliss, the World, Ravanna Hani, Happy Life, Chants of Poets, Symphony of Poets, Tranquil Mace, 7 ha: Indian Drama in English, A Kaleidoscope View, A Spectrum of Indian Fiction in English, 8 Types, A Renaissance Perspective on Indian Drama in English, Wonders and Splendors in Indian English, The Soul and The Unseen Things of Indian Fiction in English, 11 other writings: A Hand Book on Communication Skills, Handbook on Phonetics, Essential Letters/Splendor (Short Poems), Let Poets Praise Nature, Looking Glass: Their other books are: A Hand Book on Communication Skills, A Handbook on Grammar, Spunks, Handbook on Great Spunker are in the y organised eleven self-sponsored international poetry fests, UGC national seminars on ums in English, multi culturalism, human values, language and literature, a national n on Emerging Communication Patterns in the Digital World and an international e on Novel Issues in Indian Writing in English.*

igned more than 200 posters and greeting cards on issues like Seven Deadly Sins, n, Pollution, Samson, Women, Friendship, Ragging, Classroom Conversations, Phonetic etc. They also designed 25 different teaching aids like CDs, Charts, Role-Play cards, ITA urds etc. They compiled 7 CDs for Teaching and Learning Communication Skills under the elling Excellence. They are the South Zone EC members in AIETC. Their profiles have ved in the *Empire India* and the 4th and 7th volumes of Young Asian Admirable Achievers : Book. They were awarded the Great Indian Citizen Award, 2011, Jewel of India Gold 011, Vocational Excellence Award, 2010 (Phonetics), Bharat Excellence Award, 2010, Best es of India Award, 2010, and eight Gold Medals for their outstanding services to society, ions and contribution in their fields. Michael Madhusudan Academy, Kolkata honoured y the International Sanyendranath Sanku Award for their outstanding Intellectual literary on throughout India. In 2012, they received the Michael Madhusudan Award, Swami nda International Award and in 2013, the Rajiv Gandhi Arch for Excellence Award and the hula Award for their services to society and literature. They were also awarded the Little ysignature in 2016, the World Icons of Peace Award in 2017 and 2018, the Featured Poets and David, 2017, the International Human Rights Award in 2018, Sahitya Shree Award in World Best Home Narrator Award, 2018, the International Icon of Literature Label Award in 2018. A *poet* they are working as Associate Professors in the nent of T. G. S. J. K. C. College, Guntur. P. Me. P. Gopichand is the Vice-Chairman of the Gunt and Ms. P. Nagasuseela is the Vice-Chairman of the college magazine, *Vuruvu*, the on Authors Wing and the Writers Wing of the college.

Principal

Smt. Rajkamal Baburao Tidar
Mahavidyalaya Mouda

The Vase

P. Gopichand P. Nagasuseela

The Vase



Editors

P. Gopichand P. Nagasuseela

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Smt. Rajkamal Baburao Tidar
Mahavidyalaya Mouda

Lecturer



NANDITA SAMANTA

Inescapable Life-Scapes

The nights get carved out of breaking breaths,
this noisy city of living makes and unmakes a being.
Fable of love is moulded by the oceans in the chest,
ravaging waves move over the fire of hunger and covet

The crack of the bones speaks to the million falling stars,
to burn the tongueless truths hidden somewhere.
In every inch of the soil is buried a porous dream
their cicatrices are visible in the neon light at eventide.

Dolphins of the mind click and whistle in 'Aeolus' ecstasy,
in volition of inexplicable axioms,
Stretch beyond the hidden territory.
Archangels in indomitable pride stride
to these graveyards of laconic passion
in the moonlight for a dialogue with the suave.

Across the bridge, shoots a forlorn star
burning unsaid narratives of Elysium.
With a blood soaked gag in the mouth
a ghetto grows silently from the ruins.
Each night dreams are picked from the broken kaleidoscopes,
each dawn a child in joyous abandon
picks up hopes from the waste-yard.



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NARENDRA L. GADGE

Old Book Vs. New Book

I am an old book
Now I have lost my outer beauty,
People still remember my stories
Thus even now I am performing my duty.

My thoughts are evergreen
For those thoughts were unbiased,
I was not prejudiced
My words were just straightforward.

As the time went on
I was totally ignored,
Now I found myself untouched
Just lying alone in a cupboard.

Now I think I have become out dated
And my utility is no more now,
But I am full of life's values
People need to serve them in their bowl.

When I see my new friends
I feel jealous to see their grandeur,
But I know, they are hollow from inside
For they are just for a temporary pleasure.

Principal
Smt. Rajkamal Baburao Tade
Mahavidyalaya Mouda

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डा. बी. मुकुंद शेखराव मेडम
वीरवी संस्कृत संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, जि. नांदेड



संक्षिप्त

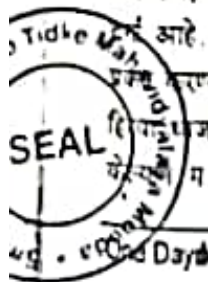
१. लिपि - मुसलीम लिपि

२. समुचित लोकांसाठी - लोकशाहीची व्याख्या - 'कोणताही स्वतंत्र न होणू देता लोकांच्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजकीय जीवनात प्रगतीसाठी बदल घडविण्याची शायनपद्धती व्याख्या म्हणजे लोकशाही' - डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर.

संक्षेप - भारत पाकिस्तान ह्या दोन राष्ट्रांची निर्मिती घाय हिंदू मुसलीम वेदीतून झाली. वेदीतून धर्मिक अस्तित्वा प्रस्थापनेची आज्ञाची पद्धतीतून सत्तापाने बळकट गेली. त्यामुळे ह्या परमंत संहिष्णू आणि परहित सौदारवा मानवतावादी दृष्टीकोन दृष्टीक्षित झाला. " सर्व अर कुडे असेल, तर तो भारतात बनणू हे भावनात्मकी अवेक्षित केलेले राष्ट्रीय धर्म राजकारणात साक्षात्क हेतुने सत्तापान विलासना देणू दृष्टीस मिळविले. मनुष्य स्वतःच्या स्वतंत्रताची धर्ममिष्टीसाठी प्रदीर्घकालीन राष्ट्रीय धर्ममिष्टीतून नवे दृष्टीस मिळविले. याचे अनेक नमुने भारतीय आणि पाकिस्तानच्या परममिष्टीक संघर्षात पहायला मिळतात. राजकारणाचे धर्मिक तोंड मिळविले. धर्माचे विस्तृत राजकारणातून वितीमान वळणावर आणता येणू शकते. जगाच्या व्याख्या मनुष्याने ते शक्य आहे. मानवी वेदव्यवसाय आसने स्थिरतावर सत्तापानासाठी प्रस्थापित आणि सत्ताधारी वर्ग जनसामान्यांना सदैव सुखच्छयात टाकतो. आधुनिक तत्वातून पुरेपूर उपभोग घेणारे धर्माच्या संघर्षात परीक्षणाने जनसामान्यांना हेतुपुरस्सर अज्ञानाच्या छाईन लोटातून काढायला पुढच्या राष्ट्रीय धर्ममिष्टीच्या पुढाकाराने भारत-पाकिस्तानच्या सौजन्यातून आतंरिक सूर दृष्टीक्षेपात आले. राक्षस मनुष्याने होणू शकतात. उपायाना परममिष्टीक विश्वास घडविला पाहिजे. कुत्र्यातून त्यातून तटस्थ, दृष्टीक्षेपात, संकुचित कारणातून प्रभाव पातळ्यात काढोरी अशाच नाही. धर्माधोपेक्षा मुलगांनी मानवतावादी धर्मिक वितीमाने वळकट करवी लागतील. चिकित्सक दृष्टीक्षेपातून दृष्टीक्षेपातून नैर आडबडता प्रविष्ट पातळ्यात ते शक्य आहे.

प्रस्तावना -

लॉर्ड माउन्टबेटन यांनी मार्च १९४७ ला ब्रिटीश संसदेला माग केलेल्या अहवालातूनून भारत स्वातंत्र्य कायदयाने अखंड भारताचे विभाजन करून १४ ऑगस्टला पाकिस्तान आणि १५ ऑगस्ट १९४७ रोजी भाग असे दोन देश, राज्य आणि राष्ट्र निर्माण झाले. मध्य त्यातून विभाजकाने ते सध्याच्या संहिष्णू आले. या कुत्रिल नीतीचे एक सुंदर उदाहरण गोविंद तळवलकर यांनी 'सत्ताधारी' या पुस्तकात खंड १ मध्ये दिले आहे. जानेवारी १९४९ मध्ये भारतीय सैन्यातील ४ लक्ष १८ हजार सैनिकात मुस्लिम सैनिकांचे संख्या १ लक्ष ५५ हजार म्हणजे फक्त ३८. टक्के होती. मात्र तत्कालीन कार्यकारी मंडळाने सदस्य सर फिरोज खान नून यांनी ब्रिटीश प्रधानमंत्री चर्चिल यांना ही टक्केवारी ६५: अचानकची छोटी माहिती दिली. चर्चिलने अमेरिकेचे अध्यक्ष ट्रुम्वेल्स यांना ही संख्या ७५: आल्याचे सांगितले. त्यामुळे विभाजन केले नाही तर भारतात हिंदूंची भिषण घडतल सोईल, अशी जाणवित नव्हत. धर्मिक भिती निर्माण झाली. वस्तुतः बहुसंख्य हिंदूंच्या समोर अल्पसंख्य मुस्लिमांचा विभाग लागणार नाही. हिंदू जनता मुस्लिमांची दडपणूक करेल, अशी भितीची भावना मुसलीमांमध्ये भिषणविषयात आली. ब्रिटीशांच्या सत्ता व विभाजनप्रणालीतून भारतीय समाजाच्या मतेभारतातून अन्य भारतीय समाजांमध्ये ज्या दृढगतीने स्थित्यंतरे प्रतीवर्तने घडून आलीत. त्यात मुस्लिमांचा मागसलेपणा अपरंपार होणू ब्रिटीश अमदानात त्याची सम्वृत्ती, संपदा, सभ्यता उजवून झाली. त्यामुळे १८५७ च्या ब्रिटीशविरोधी राष्ट्रीय उठावात ते माध्यामी झाले. मुस्लिमांसाठी स्वायत्त अधिकार व संघर्षाची निरोध तरातू तो मागणी जोर पळू लागली. याचे मुळ जॉन ड्राईट याच्या १९५८ च्या मूल्या. आढळते तसेच प्रतिपादन 'आयन स्टिफन' याच्या 'पाकिस्तान जुना देश - नवे राष्ट्र' या पुस्तकात अचल्याचे निदर्शनास येते. ही भूमिका १८७९ मध्ये आयन प्रभावीपणे सर विल्यम हटर यांनी व त्यानंतर सर सम्यद अहमद यांनी काढून घेतली. परिणामतः मुस्लिम समुदायांमध्ये तीव्र भूमिका हट्टाप्रधाने समर्थित करण्यात एक निगारवंत वर्ग विकास पावला. पुढे टिळक-सावरकर यांचे हिंदूत्व आणि मुस्लिम विचारवंतांचे इस्लामिक राज्य' यांच्या संघर्षात द्विसंघर्षादाचा धर्मिक परीक्षेच सामाजिक आणि राजकीय परीपटलावर उफळला. बॉलीवुडपातून नामवंत राजकारणांपर्यंत हिंदू-मुस्लिम यांच्यात आताही भारतात सामंजस्याचे, सौहार्दाचे, सहकार्याचे संबंध आहेत. वैवाहीक, सामाजिक, राजकीय, धर्मिक सलोखा आहे. नागपूरगत संत ताजुद्दीन यांनी मजार व



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स्वीकारलेल्या नवीन अभ्यासक्रमानुसार
द्वितीय वर्ष (तृतीय सेमेस्टर) करीता
लिहिलेले क्रमिक पुस्तक

व्यवसाय संदेशवहन आणि व्यवस्थापन

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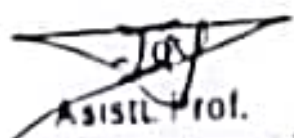
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पायल प्रकाशन, नागपूर

२, गजानन सोसायटी, व्हॅटरनरी कॉलेज चे मार्गे,
मर्मिनेरी हिल्स, नागपूर ४४० ००६
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भारताच्या आधारभूत विकासात सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राची भूमिका

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सारांश :

भारताची वर्तमान अर्थव्यवस्था ही स्वाजगी आणि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राच्या सहअस्तित्वातून बनली आहे. स्वातंत्र्यापूर्वी भारतातील बहुतांश उद्योग खाजगी क्षेत्रात होते. परंतु स्वातंत्र्यानंतर दिशेयतः भारतात आर्थिक नियोजन सुरू झाल्यानंतर १९४८ ते १९५६ ची औद्योगिक धोरणे घोषित करण्यात आली. त्यानंतर भारतात औद्योगिक विकासात सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राची भूमिका व्यापक बनली आहे. या संदर्भात प्रो. एस. खेरा असे म्हणतात की, आज राज्य (सरकार) आर्थिक प्रक्रियेचा निष्क्रीय पर्यवेक्षक नसून तो क्रियाशील भागीदार आहे. त्यामुळे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राची भूमिका नागरिकांच्या संरक्षक, नियंत्रककर्ता, प्रगत उद्योगी या दृष्टीने महत्वाची आहे. भारतात हे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र राष्ट्रीय, राज्य व स्थानिक पातळीवर वर्गीकृत झाले आहे. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राची भूमिका भांडवल निर्मिती, आदर्श नियंत्रक, निर्यात प्रोत्साहन व आयात प्रतिस्थापन या दृष्टीने महत्वाची राहिली आहे. पायाभूत सुविधांचा विकास करणे, देशामध्ये मजदूर औद्योगिक आधार निर्माण करणे, वेळोवेळी रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे, शिक्षणाचा प्रसार करणे या दृष्टीकोनातून सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राची भूमिका अत्यावश्यक आहे. परंतु देशातील उपलब्ध दत्ता सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राच्या माध्यमातून एकत्रित करण्यात हे सं. असमर्थ ठरत आहे. असे असने ती देशातील जनतेच्या कार्यक्षमतेचा वापर अशा पद्धतीने करावयाचा की, ज्यामुळे सर्वांना आनंद मिळेल. हा आनंद खाजगी क्षेत्र उपलब्ध करून देऊ शकत नाही म्हणून सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राची भूमिका महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरत आहे.

प्रस्तावना :

भारतामध्ये सार्वजनिक विकास ही नवीन संकल्पना नाही. आजपासून २००० वर्षांपूर्वी भारतामध्ये सार्वजनिक उद्योग कार्यरत होते. प्राचीन काळामध्ये उद्योग आणि व्यापारामध्ये राज्याच्या हस्तक्षेपाचा अवांछनीय मानले जात होते. त्यामुळे असा समज होता की, जनतेच्या जीवनामध्ये किंवा विकासाच्या क्षेत्रात कमी हस्तक्षेप करणे, यातच समाजाचे सर्वात कारण त्यावेळी राज्याचे कार्य केवळ देशात सुविनता एवढेच मानले जात होते. भारतामध्ये

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राचा खरा विकास स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीनंतर झाला. यामध्ये खाजगी आणि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राच्या सीमारेषा ठरवून देण्यात आल्या. व्यापार आणि उद्योग यामध्ये सरकारचे प्रत्यक्ष योगदान ही एक आधुनिक घटना मानली जाते. यापूर्वी सरकारचे कार्य रक्षा, शांती व जनकल्याण या पुरतेच सिमित होते.

१९५६ च्या औद्योगिक धोरणामुळे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राला भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत एक महत्वाचे स्थान प्राप्त झाले. त्याचे मुख्य कारण स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीच्या वेळी भारत हा एक अल्पविकसित असा देश असून त्याचा औद्योगिक आधार अत्यंत कमकुवत होता. साधारणतः असा समज होता की, ज्या देशाचा राजा व्यापार करतो तो देश नष्ट होतो. परंतु हळूहळू या विचारधारेत दोष निर्माण झाले. म्हणूनच प्रो. एस. खेरा असे म्हणतात की, आज राज्य (सरकार) आर्थिक प्रक्रियेचा निष्क्रीय पर्यवेक्षक नसून तो क्रियाशील भागीदार आहे. त्यामुळे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राची भूमिका नागरिकांच्या संरक्षक, नियंत्रककर्ता, प्रगत उद्योगी या दृष्टीने महत्वाची आहे. श्रमिकांचे शोषण, स्त्रियांचे शोषण, मोठ्या उद्योगकांची मक्तेदारी, उपभोक्त्यांचे शोषण, संपत्तीचे असमान वितरण, असंतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा, देशात आधारभूत उद्योगाचा अभाव, लालफीताशाही, भ्रष्टाचार, राजकीय पुंजीवाद यासारख्या समस्या सोडविण्याच्या दृष्टीने खाजगी क्षेत्र पूर्णपणे अपयशी ठरले आहे. अशाप्रसंगी अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या आधारभूत विकासाकरिता एका दड्या धक्क्याची गरज होती. परंतु खाजगी क्षेत्राजवळ एवढ्या मोठ्या प्रमाणावर भांडवल उपलब्ध नसल्यामुळे असा यडा धक्का देण्यास खाजगी क्षेत्र असमर्थ होते. त्यामुळे सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय आणि वैयक्तिक दबावापासून राज्याचे संरक्षण सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राशिवाय कुणीही करू शकत नाही, अशी विचाराधारा निर्माण झाली. यातूनच खऱ्या अर्थाने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राच्या विकासाचा प्रारंभ झाला.

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राचा अर्थ :

ज्या क्षेत्रावर सरकारची मालकी आहे किंवा ज्यांचे व्यवस्थापन व संचालन सरकारी यंत्रणेद्वारे केले जाते किंवा मालकी, व्यवस्थापन व संचालन या तिन्ही बाजूंनी सरकारकडेच



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कॉलेज :- श्रीमती राजकमल बाबुराव तिडके महाविद्यालय मौदा
मो. ८८०६६८५८५०/७४४८०८१२९३
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सारांश

ग्रामीण समाजाच्या विकासाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधीच्या विचारांना अत्यंत महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. " वसुधैव कुटुंबकम् " आणि " कणवन्तो विश्व आर्यम् " म्हणून ओळखल्या जाणाऱ्या देशात जातीयता, नश्वलवाद, आतंकवाद, वैचारिक संघर्ष सांस्कृतिक मुल्याचा न्हास यासारख्या ज्वलंत समस्या निर्माण झाल्या त्यावर मात देण्यासाठी म. गांधींनी पूर्ण स्वराज्याची सकल्पना मांडली. ज्या राज्यात जनतेच्या आशा-आकांक्षांचा विचार होतो, आदर्श मानवाची कल्पना साकार होते असा समाज निर्माण करण्याचे स्वप्न महात्मा गांधींचे होते. हिंद स्वराज्याची निर्मिती केवळ इंग्रजांपासून सूटका मिळावी या उद्देशाने नसून देशामध्ये रामराज्य निर्माण करणे हा आहे. यामध्ये महात्मा गांधींना पशुबळपेशा आत्मबळावर जास्त विश्वास असल्याचे दिसून येते. त्यांच्या मते जगातील सर्व समस्यांचे मुळ शहरीकरणांमध्ये सापडते. वाढते शहरीकरण व यांत्रिकीकरण देशाला विनाशाकडे घेऊन जाईल, त्यामुळे ग्रामीण खेड्याचा सर्वांगी. दृष्टीकोनातून विकास करणे गरजेचे आहे. शेती, कपडा व मकान या गरजांची पूर्तता व निर्मल समाज निर्माण करण्याचे स्वप्न पूर्ण करण्यासाठी पूर्ण स्वराज्य उदयास येणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यासाठी आर्थिक विकेंद्रीकरण, पंचायत राज व्यवस्था, सर्व धर्म समभाव, सहयोगता, संरक्षकता, स्वावलंबन, मानवी श्रम, स्वदेशी वस्तू वापर या सर्व गोष्टी ग्रामीण समाजात निर्माण व्हायला पाहिजे. तात्पर्य समाजांनी आणि निर्मल भारत निर्माण करण्यासाठी पूर्ण स्वराज्य निर्माण करणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे हे महात्मा गांधींच्या विचारांचे सार आहे.

प्रस्तावना:-

वर्तमान व्यवस्थेमध्ये महात्मा गांधींच्या विचारांना अत्यंत महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. कारण ज्या देशामध्ये अनादी काळापासून विरता आणि शूरता यांचा इतिहास लिहिला गेला आहे तोच देश सर्वांत जास्त काळापर्यंत गुलाम राहिला आहे भारत देश " वसुधैव कुटुंबकम् " आणि " कणवन्तो विश्व आर्यम् " म्हणून ओळखला जायना तोच आता छोट्या छोट्या राज्यामध्ये विभागीत झाला याचे कारण म्हणजे स्वराज्यचा सकल्पनेचा मुळ यथार्थ न घेता केंद्रसत्ता, राज्यसत्ताव स्थानिक सत्ता कार्य करीत आहे, त्यामुळे देशामध्ये जातीयता, नश्वलवाद, आतंकवाद, वैचारिक संघर्ष सांस्कृतिक मुल्याचा न्हास यासारख्या अनेक ज्वलंत समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहे. अशा परिस्थितीत गांधीजींचा स्वराज्यविषयक विचारांना जाणून घेण्याची गरज निर्माण झाली आहे. स्वराज्य हा शब्द उप्रवादी काळापासून जास्त प्रचलित झाल्याचे दिसून येते. यामध्ये वाळ गंगाधर टिळक यांनी " स्वराज्य माझा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार आहे व तो मी मिळविणारच " अशी घोषणा केली होती. यानंतर म. गांधींनी सर्वप्रथम मध्ये स्वराज्याची मागणी केली, यामागे ससंदीय लोकशाहिची सकल्पना रजविण हा उद्देश होता, त्यांच्या मते स्वराज्यात लोकांच्या गरजा आणि आकांक्षांची पूर्तता केली जाईल अशी व्यवस्था निर्माण करणे हा स्वराज्यचा मुख्य कल्पनेप्रमाण होतो.



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THE ROLE OF COMPUTER AND INTERNET ACCESS IN BUSINESS STUDENTS' ACCEPTANCE OF E-LEARNING TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract:

There are diverse views on the management and creation of organisational knowledge or at least what people perceive that knowledge to be. There is much debate as to how important to KM it is to distinguish between information and knowledge and, if so, on what basis this should be done. From an Information Systems perspective, knowledge is the top of the data-information knowledge hierarchy where common definitions are that information is meaningful, processed data and knowledge is information that is actionable. However knowledge management encompasses much more than just technical disciplines and the variation between different schools of thought on what constitutes organisational information and knowledge are an indication of the problems to be faced.

The implication is that knowledge can be separated from its source and context. The other main view says that knowledge can only reside in people and a KMS enables individual knowledge seekers to identify and communicate with knowledge sources, i.e. experts. The implication here is that group knowledge is simply the sum of the knowledge of its members and "the goal for KMS is to create a connected environment for knowledge exchange - a technical embodiment of corporate memory" (Mentzas et al 2001). While both these views of organisational knowledge are acknowledged, this chapter will explore ways to integrate and reconcile the demands of each view in relation to the capacity of KMS to enhance knowledge creation and learning. It will take the view that, in planning knowledge management projects, it is critical to focus on human activities in pursuit of business objectives and to recognise the influence of the context in which this takes place, in particular the current changing environment.

Keywords: *Informational Technology, E-Learning.*

Introduction:

The E-Learning Technology Acceptance (ETA) survey instrument was administered to business students at two universities in North Carolina. Hierarchical regression was performed to test whether or not computer and Internet access explained variance above and beyond race and socioeconomic status. Regression analysis revealed that computer and Internet access affected the degree to which students expected Blackboard and the Internet to be easy to use. As a result, creating a technology assessment to be

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Challenges of Commerce Student in Rural Area

Special Reference Nagpur District Rural Area

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Abstract:

In the fastest developing country young generation is increasing with high speed. Without education and skill development young blood can't be used as a means of production. Rural HEIs have great responsibility to build up quality HR. HEIs have many challenges to supply the Quality HR. In this research paper researcher studied these challenges faced by Indian rural HEIs and suggested some remedies to overcome over a Government, public & private industries and HEIs have to take certain initiatives individually and jointly.

Introduction:

To meet the growing needs of the business society, there is greater demand for sound development of commerce education. The relevance of commerce education has become more imperative, this means a marked change in the way commerce and management education is perceived in India. Through teaching, research and service, the College of Commerce is dedicated to developing tomorrow's leaders, managers, and professionals. India's higher education system is the third largest in the world, after China and the United States. As on March 2011, the number of Universities had gone up to 523 universities - (43 Central, 265 State, 80 State Private, 130 Deemed to be Universities, five Institutions established under State Legislation) and 33,023 colleges in the Higher Education.

Importance of Commerce Education :

Commerce education in our country has been developed to support the growing manpower needs of business enterprises. The education imparted to the students of commerce intended to equip them with the specialized skills useful in different functional areas of trade, commerce and industry. Continuous supply of quality manpower is essential for the growth of the industry sector. This necessitated the skilled manpower to manage the process of industrial reconstruction and the rapidly growing trade and commerce. However, over the years, there has been a fundamental shift in the very approach of commerce education; from a professional to a theoretical education. With a quantum jump in business scenario, there is a need to redefine the commerce education in the changing scenario and recognize it further. The Commerce education plays an essential role in today's dynamic business environment. The rapid trend of globalization and technological changes have made difficult for organizations to survive in the competitive world.

Methodology:

Researcher used secondary data and studied worldwide previous studies, research articles, books, news papers, queries and statements. Researcher used observation method to express the facts of the topic.

Review:

Dr. Satish (2013) argued that teachers, principals, heads of the departments and policy makers in education should worry about quality of teaching, programmes and institution because of competition, consumer satisfaction, maintaining standards, accountability, improve employee morale and motivation, credibility, prestige and status and finally image and visibility. She concluded with five variables which lead to student satisfaction are - 1. Commitment of top management, 2. course delivery, 3. campus facilities, 4. courtesy and 5. customer feedback. Dikhe (2004) reviewed literature in his research article and found equal problem faced by the rural HEIs in developing countries. Inadequate access, funding, teacher salaries and qualifications, pedagogical materials, faculty conditions, institutional autonomy, and quality assurance mechanisms are all difficult issues addressed by HE institutions, including diversification, establishing links between HE institutions and providing access to adult learners.



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Impact of Motivation on Employee: In Industrial Private Sector

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Abstract

Employees are the heart of any organization. For any organization to operate smoothly and without any exception, employee cooperation cannot be replaced with anything else. It is of utmost importance that the employees of an organization not only have a good relationship with the top management, but also, they maintain a healthy and professional relationship with their co-workers. The following study is a self-conducted research on how motivational factors impact the performance of employee for betterment. The study also focused on de-motivation factors affecting employee performance negatively. A sample of individuals was selected and was interviewed with self-administrated questionnaire to obtain primary data. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis methods. The results obtained indicate that if employees are positively motivated, it improves both their effectiveness and efficiency drastically for achieving organizational goals.

Keywords: Motivation, Productivity, Organizational goals.

Introduction

What makes the employees of any organization "go the extra mile" to provide excellent service? The answer to this question lies in this self-conducted research paper. Motivation is actually a combination of factors that operate on each individual and requires a combination of approaches. In general sense, motivation can be referred as a combination of motive and action. Vroom has suggested that performance can be thought of a multiplicative function of motivation and ability. The model of motivation is based upon a definition of motivation as "a process governing choices made by persons or lower organisms among alternative form of voluntary activity". Also, research reveals that an employee's ability only partially determines his output or productivity.

The other major determinant is his motivation level. "Psychological forces that determine the direction of a person's behavior in an organization, a person's level of effort and a person's level of persistence". Jones and George from the book "Contemporary Management". Employee motivation plays a vital role in the management field, both theoretically and practically. It is said that one of the important functions of human resource manager is to ensure job commitment at the workplace, which can only be achieved through motivation. There is general agreement that people are motivated in situations where they can participate, they can feel accomplishment and receive recognition for their work, where the communication is frequent and there are opportunities for career and knowledge growth. "A central concern of industrial relations is the identification and measurement of factors associated with individual differences in employee job performance." And this identification and measurement are the basic function of motivational theories or tools. Motivation is crucial for good performance and therefore it is increasingly important to study what motivates employees for better performance, so the author of this journal urges that more and more research should be conducted to find out the factors that affects employee performance significantly.

Objective of the study

The cardinal objective of the study was to explore how different key variables motivate employee and assist an organization (National Thermal Power Corporation, Mouda.) to rise and ascend as an economic superpower. The main objectives of this study are:

- 1) To investigate the condition of motivation in Industrial Private Sector.
- 2) To analyze the influences and outcomes of motivation on employee performance.

Research Question:

Research is the systematic investigation into study of materials and source to establish fact and reach new conclusion.

- 1) How the intrinsic and extrinsic motivational factor impact the employee performance
- 2) Where the employee desire to see the growth after 1 year of working.

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Role of Education in the Human Resource Development

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Abstract

HRD strategy constitutes a major component of educational system of a nation. Trade and economic viability are becoming increasingly important in all countries around the world. As a result, Human Resource Development is becoming an integral part of a country's ability to sustain development and it is evident that many countries outside of the United States are integrating HRD as part of their national policy (NHRD). This review of literature explores the reasons behind the thrust of education as the main driver for NHRD.

Keywords: NHRD, Education, Economic Development

Introduction

The importance of qualitative human resource in the economic, social and political development of any nation cannot be overemphasized. No nation is known to have achieved great economic height or technological advancement without having a qualitative human resource. Even in the technological advanced and industrial nations of the world, qualitative human resources is still very essential to keep them abreast to changes.

Human Resource Development as national policy (NHRD) is growing exponentially as countries worldwide grapple with sustaining and growing economic development. Material standards of living, the character of social and cultural life, and the well-being of societies are associated with human resource development (HRD) and this is a key reason why HRD plays a major role in national development planning (Al-Sahawi & Gardener, 2004) and sustainable economic development. In addition, Al-Sahawi and Gardener found that HRD is more of a realistic indicator of development than any other single factor since it is a necessary condition for all kinds of growth.

The purpose of this paper is twofold: to examine to what extent the role education plays as part of NHRD policies and to examine the ways the educational arm of the policy is being implemented to initiate sustainable economic development. No one debates the value of education. However, research is necessary to reveal the various ways that education is being used to drive NHRD policies in developing and transitioning economies. The lens through which this research will be examined is human capital theory which posits that investment in human capital promotes economic growth (Shultz as cited in Bratton, et al., 2004) and economic growth fuels education enabling sustainable economic development to take place. In order to clarify the importance of education and justify researching its impact within NHRD policy one first has to define and differentiate between learning and education. Swanson and Holton (2001) define learning as "the process of acquiring new knowledge and expertise in people" (p.208). Geo-Jaja and Mangum (2003) established that education, appropriately tailored to local and national need, is the essential input to human resource development. Studies by Haq and Kirdar (1986) reaffirmed the correlation between education and human resource development. If human resource development is "a process of development" (Swanson & Holton, 2001, p. 227) then education is the acquisition of

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सहाय्या सेमेस्टरकरिता...

वित्तीय लेखांकन : भाग ३

(Financial Accounting - Part 3)
(Theory in Marathi & Problems in English)


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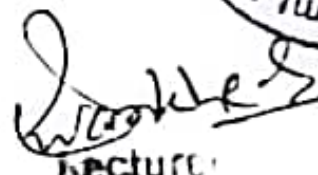
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THE FUSION OF INDIVIDUAL WITH THE PRIMAL BEING WITH REFERENCE TO KARNAD'S BALI: THE SACRIFICE

Prashant S. Datar
Smt. Rajkamal Baburao Tilke College,
Mouda Dist-Nagpur

Abstract:

Indian society believes in orthodox, ill-beliefs and traditions. Indian people are bound to old orthodox beliefs. They discard even their precious lives to preserve these beliefs. Girish Karnad, an Indian English foremost dramatist put the socio-cultural traditional beliefs of Indian people through his literary works. His *Bali: The Sacrifice* deals with such beliefs in orthodox that results in violence.

Key Words: Orthodox, violence, bloodshed, cruelty, hatred.

Theatre is originated in religious rituals. Many events in life are represented in the form of drama or theatre. The events are always related to the various peoples and cultures. As Richard Schechner remarks,

... dancing, singing, wearing masks and/or costumes, impersonating other humans, animals or supernatural, acting out stories, presenting 1 at time 2, isolating or preparing special places and/or times for these presentations, and individual or group preparations or rehearsals are coexistent with the human condition (Schechner 66).

The theatre and human communal life are co-existed. It has proved through the ancient archeological findings and excavation. The function of performances is either to idealize or to criticize human life and society. Girish Karnad, a voicing dramatist, lives and writes in the lack of a theatre.



[Signature]
Principal

Dr. Rajkamal Baburao Tilke Mahavidyalaya Mouda
International Research Journal Special Issue, Nov. - 2018

The Knowledge Resource Management

Dr. Abhay Bhakte

Librarian, Smt. Rajkamal B. Tilke, Mahavidyalaya Mouda.

Accepted: October 10, 2018

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ABSTRACT

Now a day, it's much easier for human beings to access to knowledge and the latest news. Not only by books, we can update and widen our knowledge through modern technology and multimedia. What Knowledge Resource Management tools and techniques are being used in the libraries? What difficulties are faced by the information professionals for applying Knowledge Resource tools and techniques in the libraries? The result of this study show that document management is the highly used Knowledge Management tool used in the libraries followed by intranet, telephones, instant messenger, groupware, digital warehouse, and web conferencing. Results also reveal that the use and application of Knowledge Resource Management in Library & Information Science supports improved access to information resources and services, enriched professional knowledge of information professionals, enhanced environment and culture of knowledge sharing, and changed work behavior of information professionals. The study identifies that communication gap and lack of knowledge sharing, and lack of technological infrastructure are the main problems for the use and application of Knowledge Management.

Keywords: Knowledge Management, Library and Information Services, Resources

Introduction

A number of publications have dealt with the correlation between knowledge-management capability and competitiveness.

The knowledge management has become an important guideline for the Information and Knowledge Society, as well as for libraries. It is necessary that they make knowledge management a part of their routines and think of it in a systematic way, in order to channel resources, planning, among other things, and benefit from the improvements that can be achieved through knowledge management, perfecting their services and satisfying their users.

The knowledge management can be defined as the systematic coordination of people, technologies, processes and organizational structure in order to add value to the organization through the reuse of knowledge and innovation.

Knowledge management efforts have a long history, including on-the-job discussions, formal apprenticeship, discussion forums, corporate libraries, professional training, and mentoring programs. With increased use of computers in the second half of the 20th century, specific adaptations of technologies such as knowledge bases, expert systems, information repositories, group decision support systems, intranets, and computer-supported cooperative work have been introduced to further enhance such efforts. In 1999, the term personal knowledge management was introduced; it refers to the management of knowledge at the individual level. In the enterprise, early collections of case studies recognised the importance of knowledge management dimensions of strategy.

Knowledge management efforts typically focus on organisational objectives such as improved performance, competitive advantage, innovation, the sharing of lessons learned, integration and continuous improvement of the organisation. These efforts overlap with organizational learning and may be distinguished from that by a greater focus on the management of knowledge as a strategic asset and on encouraging the sharing of knowledge. Knowledge management is an enabler of organisational learning. In short, knowledge management programs can yield impressive benefits to individuals and organisations if they are purposeful, concrete and action-orientated.

Technical knowledge management resources and techniques:**Groupware systems:**

We have some of our own, and we'll share them in the discussions below, but instead of just throwing a list of items together, we want you to share your own with us too, on the same terms. Here's how to format your favorite collaboration app or tool.

The Intranet and extranet:

Communicate within the business: both top-down and bottom-up by distributing news and announcements, providing feedback and sharing information



LIBRARY JOURNAL OF RESEARCH AND ANALYTICAL REVIEWS

Research Paper

Principal

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Role of Libraries in Modern Society

¹Dr. Abhay Bhakte, ²Smt. Rajkamal B. Tidke
Librarian
Mahavidyalaya Mouda

Abstract:

Modern society has various needs such as education, research, cultural advancement, information, spiritual and ideological pursuits, pastime and recreation. Society has founded various institutions to serve these needs. Among them the library occupies a prominent place. While other institutions are designed to meet one or a few of the needs, the library is able to meet all of them in equal measure. It plays an important role in supporting the educational and research activities of society, promoting culture, disseminating information, catering to the spiritual and ideological instincts in man and building up a value system for him and providing recreation. All human activities at all times have relied heavily on knowledge and information. But it is only in the last half of this century that information and knowledge have taken the centre of the stage, making them the most important resources for development. It is lately information technology which has made information storage and processing, access and liability possible irrespective of distances and location by moving them with speed and accuracy. Information and knowledge have occupied the status of basic resources, and modern society, therefore, is termed as an information society. The institutional mechanism to meet a variety of knowledge and information needs has drastically changed. The library has become one of several institutions that serve knowledge and information. This paper discuss now the library plays its role in society.

Keywords: Information society, Disseminating, Non-formal Education.

Introduction:

In modern societies, every human activity is organised through institutions. Every major social task, whether economic performance or health care, education or research, business or industry is institutionalised. The protection of the environment or defence is today invariably entrusted to institutions and organisations. Libraries and other similar types of institutions are those


that collect, stock, process, organise, disseminate and distribute information/knowledge recorded in documents. Since knowledge and information are so vital for all round human development libraries and other institutions that handle and manage knowledge and information are indeed invaluable. In this Unit, you are introduced to the important role that libraries play in the educational process of formal and non-formal learning, in research and development, in cultural activities, in spiritual and ideological realms, in recreation and entertainment, etc. With spectacular advances in information technologies and increasing categories of users and their information needs in different situations, modern society is heading towards an information society in which the central instrument of change, force and direction of change are knowledge and information. I would like to focus on the role of Libraries in Modern society.

Objective of Research:

- (1) To find out the role of Libraries to meet the different requirements of persons in society.
- (2) To find out the expanding dimensions of Libraries and emerging new information institutions in a changing society.
- (3) To find out information about the services of the library to a variety of information needs of users in different contexts in an information society.
- (4) To find out Impact of libraries on modern society.

Role of Libraries in Modern Society:

At the earlier stages of education like the school this should be done to supplement classroom teaching. At later stages, particularly in colleges and universities, the focal point of learning should gradually shift from the classroom to the library. It is through the extensive reading of a variety of books bearing on a subject that a student will be able to acquire in-depth knowledge of the


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Challenges of Library Automation Software

Abhay Bhakte

Librarian, Smt. Rajkamal B. Tidke, Mahavidyalaya Mouda, Maharashtra State, India

Abstract

The word automation has been derived from a Greek word "which means something which has the power of spontaneous motion or self-movement. Automation, when used in a library context, refers to the computerization or mechanisation of all library activities. ALA Glossary of Library and Information Science defines automation as "The performance of an operation, a series of operations or a process by self-activating, self-controlling, or automatic means. Automation implies the use of automatic data processing equipment such as a computer or other labour saving devices." I would like to focus the significance of the Automation on Library and Impact of Automation on Library. This paper object that searching information about automation of Library. This Paper discussed about the term automation and Library automation software. Tries to describe the various issues or challenges in these day's related with library automation, which are directly or indirectly affect the library automation work or process in any institute. The Paper also traces and analyze problems area like lack of proper planning, lack of fund or economical resources, lack of resources and technology, lack of skilled or trained staff or professional and other related issues. The Paper briefly describes some point or remedies for proper implementation of library automation in library housekeeping and service sector. Important software problems faced by the library professionals in India are analysed and points out various compatibility and suitability issues in the selection of a library software. The paper also hints that these problems has affected the progress of computerisation of libraries.

KEYWORDS: Library Automation, Challenges, Problems, Automation, Issues and Remedies.

Introduction:

Library automation is the generic term that denotes applications of Information Communications Technologies (ICT) for performing manual operations in libraries of any type or size. Library automation process can adopt three routes - i) a piecemeal approach, converting individual operations one at a time (for example installation of Cataloguing module alone to offer OPAC) ii) the process can work towards the integrated system progressively, using a 'planned installation' approach (for example installation of Member management module and Circulation modules after the Cataloguing module); and iii) it can go directly for a fully integrated system to cover operations of all subsystems in the library. Therefore, theoretically, a typical library automation may or may not be integrated and may or may not be applied on a Local Area Network (or Intranet). In such automation process, the functions that may be automated are any or all of the followings: acquisition, cataloging; member management, circulation, serials control, inter library lending, and access to online public access catalogue. But the radical development in hardware, software and connectivity along with the reduced costs paved the path for integrated library automation systems (ILS). Presently, library automation processes are integrated



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[Signature]

काश्मीरच्या संदर्भात : कलम-३७० व भारतीय संविधान

डा. डॉ. भुरील एस. बोयकर

इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख, श्रीमती राजकमल बाबुराव तिळे महाविद्यालय सैलू, जि. सांगली
मो. ९४२२८२५५७९, ई-मेल डॉ.वदमहाविद्यालय९९९०/होमसायबर

पार्श्वभूमी :-

भारतीय राज्यघटनेत कलम ३७० हे अतिशय महत्वाचे आहे. कारण या कलमामुळेच जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्यात भारतातील इतर राज्यांच्या तुलनेत विशेष अधिकार प्राप्त झालेले आहेत. म्हणूनच काश्मीर हा भारताचे "अविभाज्य अंग" मानले जाते. परंतु या विशेष अचूकता ज्या जखमा झालेल्या आहेत, असे म्हणण्यापेक्षा पुढीलप्रमाणे व दहशतवाद ह्या जो काय झालेला आहे त्यावर वेळोवेळी राजकीय कटने त्याला काढून टाकणे आवश्यक आहे. अन्यथा तो भाग संपूर्ण देशाची शरीर सद्विवर्तनाचा स्वरूप नाही.

काश्मीर हे उत्तर भारतातील एक महासंपूर्ण राज्य आहे व ते निर्गम सौंदर्याने नटलेले असून हिमालयाच्या कुशीत विसावलेले पृथ्वीवरील नंदनवन आहे. काश्मीरच्या दक्षिणेकडे हिमालय प्रदेश व पश्चिम वया सिमा लागून आहेत तर उत्तर व पूर्वेकडे चीन ची सीमा लागून आहे. राज्यपाल (गव.ओ.के.) काश्मीर हा लागून जी प्रत्यक्ष नियंत्रण रहा आहे, ती अर्धनियंत्रित-बाल्टीस्तान हे प्रदेश काश्मीरला पाकीस्तान पासून वेगळे करतात.

भारतीय संविधानातील कलम-३७० मुळे काश्मीरचा विशेष दर्जा दिला गेला आहे. भारतातील हे एकमेव राज्य आहे, ज्या राज्यातील विधानसभेची कालमर्यादा ही सहा वर्षांची असून या राज्याला स्वतःचा ध्वज हो आहे. या शिवाय या राज्याला दोन राजधान्या आहेत. श्रीनगर ही उन्हाळी राजधानी तर जम्मू ही हिवाळी राजधानी आहे.

काश्मीर समस्या काही निर्माण झाली ?

भारताच्या फाळणीच्या वेळेपासूनच भारत आणि पाकिस्तानचे संबंध ताणलेलेच होते. पाकिस्तानचे जनक महमद अली जिन्ना यांना माऊंट बॅटन यांच्यात हो पुर्णतः मान्य नव्हती, तर दुसऱ्याकडे भारताचे स्वतः भग पावल्यामुळे पं. नेहरू, सरदार पटेल व गांधीजी ही नावज होते. परंतु एकदलीय परिस्थिती पाहता फाळणीशिवाय पर्याय नसल्याने, तसेच पाकिस्तान घेणेबरोबरच सक्क मुश्काले या हेतुने 'नेहरूनी उत्तर धोरण स्विकारले आणि फाळणीला मान्यता दिली.

परंतु लष्कराचे म्हणजे १५ ऑगस्ट १९४७ ला भारत स्वतः झाला आणि २२ ऑगस्ट १९४७ रोजी पाकिस्तानच्या चिन्हावशीवरून व्यापक सरहद्दीवरील पट्टाण येथेपासून व पाकिस्तानच्या लष्करी अधिकाऱ्यांनी काश्मीरवर (श्रीनगरवर) हल्ले सुरू केले. हे पारतुन त्याच्यामागील काश्मीरची लष्करी ताकद कमी पडू लागल्यामुळे काश्मीरचे महासत्ता हरिमिहानी २४ ऑक्टोबरला भारत सरकार कडे लष्करी मदतीची मागणी केली. त्या करिता महासत्ता हरिमिहाने जम्मू व काश्मीरचे प्रधानमंत्री मेहरवत महासत्ता दिल्लीला पाठविले. परंतु गव्हर्नर जनरल माऊंट बॅटनच्या सांगण्यावरून नेहरूनी हरिमिहाना कळविले की, आ. रा. कायद्यानुसार काश्मीरचे भारतात विलीनिकरण झाल्याशिवाय मदत देता येणार नाही. तेव्हा २६ ऑक्टोबरला हरिमिहाने "सर्जिलीन्यावर" सहो केले आणि नेहरूच्या सल्ल्याने राज्याचे प्रधानमंत्री म्हणून शेख अब्दुल्ला ह्याची नियुक्ती केली.

काश्मीर मधील एकुल गभीर लष्करी स्थिती लक्षात घेवून हल्लेखोरांना पिटावून लावण्यासाठी भारतीय लष्करासह एकुल १०० विमानांनी श्रीनगरकडे कूच केली. आणि पाकिस्तानी हल्लेखोरांना काश्मीरमधून पिटावून लावण्यात आले. मात्र काश्मीरच्या परिचमकडील प्रदेश अजुनही पाकिस्तानच्याच ताब्यात होता. दोन्ही देशात युद्ध होण्याच्या भित्तीने माऊंटबॅटनच्या सल्ल्याने नेहरूनी हा प्रश्न संपुर्ण राष्ट्राच्या मुख्यपरिषदेकडे पाठविला. इंग्लंड व अमेरिकेच्या दबावाखालील मुद्द्या परिषदेने ह्या प्रकाला "भारत-पाकिस्तान विवाद"चे स्वरूप दिले. आणि नियमन रेषावळ (L.O.C.) मुद्दे बरो करण्याची सुचना केली. त्यानुसार ३१ डिसेंबर १९४८ रोजी दोन्ही देशांनी युद्धबंदीला मान्यता दिली.

काश्मीरच्या गार्मिलीकरणाच्या निर्णयावर तेंदे सार्वमत घेण्याचा प्रस्ताव यु.नो.ने. ऑगस्ट १९४८ मध्ये मजूर केला. मात्र त्याकरीता येन पुर्व अटी होत्या :-

- १) काश्मीरमधून पाकिस्तानी सैन्य काढून घ्याव्या.
- २) संपूर्ण राज्यात श्रीनगर प्रशासनाना सत्ता कायम ठेवावी.

मात्र पाकिस्तानने या अटी मान्य केल्याच नाही. त्यामुळे काश्मीरमध्ये सार्वमत घेता आले नाही. नेहरूनी सार्वमताचे सार्वजनिक केल्यामुळे टिकावाणी त्यांच्या 'आदर्श उत्तर मतवादावर' टिका केली. एवढे मात्र खरे की, नेहरूच्या राष्ट्रापाकडे धाव घेण्यामुळे व काश्मीरचे सार्वमत घेण्याच्या घोषणेमुळे काश्मीर प्रश्न हा आ.रा. गुंतागुंतीचा बनला. नेहरूनंतर १९६५, १९७१ व १९९९ चे



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Yeshwant Mahavidyalaya, Seloo

इतिहास शिकवण्याच्या विविध महत्वाच्या पद्धती

डॉ. सुनील एस. बोरकर

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक

इतिहास विभाग

भीमती, राजकमल बाबुराव तिडके महाविद्यालय, मोदा, जि. नागपूर

Abstract: "What to teach" is the first step in this process. Then the teacher has to decide "how to teach". Thus, after deciding on the materials to be taught, teachers choose the methods and materials to use them in the teaching process to make the teaching effective and interesting. Students cannot properly benefit from the teaching-learning process without adopting the right methods to teach different subjects of a subject. There are no hard and fast principles or set methods of teaching the subject. It depends on the ability and resources of the teacher.

Index Terms - teacher, methods, materials, teaching-learning process, resources.

परिचय

पद्धत ही ती प्रक्रिया आहे जी शिक्षकाद्वारे विषय शिकवताना वापरली जाते. हे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या क्षमता आणि आवडीनुसार केले जाते. हे अध्यापनास प्रभावी बनवते आणि विद्यार्थ्यांना यशस्वीरित्या शिकण्यास सक्षम करते. म्हणूनच अध्यापनाची पद्धत ही मूलभूत आणि आवश्यक भाग आहे. ही योजना तयार करणे, मार्गदर्शन करणे, सुलभ करणे, आयोजन करणे आणि विद्यार्थ्यांच्या शिकण्याच्या अनुभवांचे मूल्यांकन करण्याची प्रक्रिया आहे.

"काय शिकवायचे" ही या प्रक्रियेची पहिली पायरी आहे. मग शिक्षकाला "कसे शिकवायचे" हे ठरवायचे आहे. अशाप्रकारे, शिकवण्या जाणाऱ्या सामग्रीचा निर्णय घेतल्यानंतर, शिकवण्याला प्रभावी आणि मनोरंजक बनविण्यासाठी शिक्षक शिकवण्याच्या प्रक्रियेत त्यांचा वापर करण्याच्या पद्धती आणि साहित्य निवडतात. एखाद्या विषयाचे वेगवेगळे विषय शिकविण्यासाठी योग्य पद्धतीचा अवलंब केल्याशिवाय विद्यार्थ्यांना अध्यापन शिक्षण प्रक्रियेचा योग्यप्रकारे फायदा होऊ शकत नाही. कोणतीही कठोर आणि वेगवान तत्वे नाहीत किंवा विषय शिकवण्याच्या सेट पद्धती नाहीत. हे शिक्षकांच्या क्षमता आणि संसाधनांवर अवलंबून आहे.

अशा प्रकारे योग्य पद्धती आणि साहित्य धडे मनोरंजक, घेतन्यशील आणि उपयुक्त बनवतात आणि विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रवृत्त केले जाते आणि विषयांमध्ये रस घेतात. इतिहासाच्या अध्यापनात अशा अनेक पद्धती आहेत ज्या लोकप्रिय आणि ऐतिहासिक घटना आणि व्यक्तिमत्त्वा प्रभावीपणे उपचार करण्यासाठी सर्वात योग्य आढळतात. या पद्धती आहेत, मजकूर पुस्तक पद्धत, कथा सांगण्याची पद्धत, चर्चा-सह-वर्णन पद्धत, समस्या सोडवण्याची पद्धत, प्रकल्प पद्धत, स्तोत पद्धत, चरित्रशास्त्र पद्धत, व्याख्यानमालेची पद्धत, असाइनमेंट मेथड इ.

इतिहास शिकवण्याच्या विविध महत्वाच्या पद्धतींबद्दल चर्चा

व्याख्यान पद्धत

व्याख्यान पद्धत हा सादरीकरणातील सर्वाधिक वापरला जाणारा प्रकार आहे. प्रत्येक शिक्षकाला व्याख्यान कसे विकसित करावे आणि कसे सादर करावे हे माहित असणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यांना या पद्धतीची व्याप्ती आणि मर्यादा देखील समजून घेणे आवश्यक आहे. व्याख्यानांचा उपयोग नवीन विषयांचा परिचय देण्यासाठी, कल्पनांचा सारांश करणे, सिद्धांत आणि अभ्यासामधील संबंध दर्शविणे, मुख्य मुद्द्यांचा पुनर्विचार करणे इ. ही पद्धत बऱ्याच भिन्न सॉरिन्स (उदा. किंवा मोठ्या मंडळीत) अनुकूल आहे.

Principa

Dr. Rajkamal Baburao Tiwari

Mahatma Jyoti Baobada

SEAL

संत बहिणाबाई

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संत बहिणाबाई
जाने २०१९

संत बहिणाबाईने चरित्र अनेक बाबतीत अद्वितीय आहे. तिच्या जीवनात ज्या विविध प्रकारच्या गोष्टी घडल्या तशा प्रकारच्या गोष्टी इतर कोणत्याही स्त्री-संतांच्या चरित्रात घडलेल्या नाहीत. त्या वाचकाला विनं करायला लावतात.

जन्म व बालपण

बहिणाबाईचा जन्म राके १५५१ मध्ये औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यातील देऊळच्या परिवर्तन असलेल्या देवगाव (रंगवरी) येथे झाला. तिच्या बडिल्याने नाव आऊदेव आणि आईने नाव जानकी असे होते. ते देशात ब्राह्मण होते. तिचे सातार शिऊर ता. वैजापूर येथील होते. बौरवर नावाच्या ज्योतिषाने तिची परीक्षा करून सांगितले की या मुलीच्या भोगाने तुमचे कल्याण होईल.

विवाह व संसार

बहिणाबाई सात आठ वर्षे वयाची म्हणजे तत्कालीन रिवाजाप्रमाणे लग्नाची झाली. तिला रत्नाकर पाठक या तीस वर्षे वयाच्या भागसाने लग्नाची मागणी पाठली. त्याची पहिली बायको वारली होती. त्यांचा विवाह संपन झाला. रत्नाकर ज्योतिष कथनाचा व्यवसाय करत असे.

‘कन्यादान घडो हा अर्थ पाहोन। करवया लग्न द्जिज आले ॥१॥

तव अकस्मात प्राक्तनासारिखे । सिऊरचा सखा येऊ आला ॥२॥

पूर्विल सोयरा लग्नाचा इच्छक। निवळे (ली) पाठक रत्न नामी ॥३॥

लग्नाची मागणे केले वाक्यदान । नेमुनिया लग्न संपादिले ॥४॥

यानंतर चार वर्षांनी तिचे वडोळ व त्यांचे एक गौडज यांच्यात इस्तेमालात तया उत्पन्न झाला. आऊदेवांनी आपल्या जावयाला, रत्नाकरला कळवले. त्या गौडजाने आऊदेवांना कैद केले होते. रत्नाकरने त्यांना सोडवले. मग मध्यरात्री ते सर्द घर व गाव सोडून गोदा-प्रवर संगमावर आले. तेथून महादेव बनात जाऊन नरसिंह दर्शन घेतले. तेथून पंढरपूरला गेले. तेथे पाच दिवस मुक्काम केला. नंतर ते शिंगणापूर व तेथून रहिमतपूरला आले. हे कुटुंब भिखेवर आपला चरितार्थ चालवत असे. रहिमतपूरच्या उपाध्याया काशीराव जायचे असल्यामुळे त्यांनी आपली वृत्ती चालविण्याची जबाबदारी रत्नाकरवर सोपवली. एक वर्षानंतर उपाध्येबुवा काशीराव परतले. त्यांनी आणखी एक वर्ष या कुटुंबाचा निर्वाह चालवला. यावेळी बहिणाबाई अकरा वर्षांची झाली होती. रहिमतपूर सोडून हे कुटुंब कोल्हापूरला आले. तेथे बहिरंभट याहणाच्या घरी बिऱ्हाड करून राहिले.

गोवरस चमत्कार

एकदा बहिरंभटाला एक सवत्स गाव दान मिळाली. पण अकराव्या दिवशी रात्री स्वप्नात त्याला दृष्टांत झाला की तो गाव व वासरू तुझ्या बिऱ्हाडी याहणाच्या कुटुंबाला तू देऊन टाक. त्याप्रमाणे त्याने गाव-वासरू बहिणाबाईच्या कुटुंबाला देऊन टाकले. त्या वासरूला बहिणाबाईचा इतका लब्ध लागला की धनधराने ते तिला सोडना. एकदा बहिणाबाई जयराव गोसाव्यांच्या कीर्तनास गेली होती. तेथेही ते वासरू तिच्याजवळ जाऊन बसले. लोकाने त्याला तिथून बाहेर हाकलले. बहिणाबाई रडू लागली आणि वासरू आत याहो फोडू लागले. जयरावाने त्याला परत आणून बहिणाबाईजवळ बसवले. बहिणाबाईंनी त्यांच्या पायावर डोके ठेवले. ते पाहून वासरूनेही त्यांच्या पायावर डोके ठेवले. हा क्रूरपण सोडून घरमालक विरगटाने त्यांना ‘ताबडतोब घर खाली करून निघून जाण्याची आज्ञा देऊन त्यांना हा क्रूरपण सोडून घरमालक विरगटाने त्यांना ‘ताबडतोब घर खाली करून निघून जाण्याची

Principal

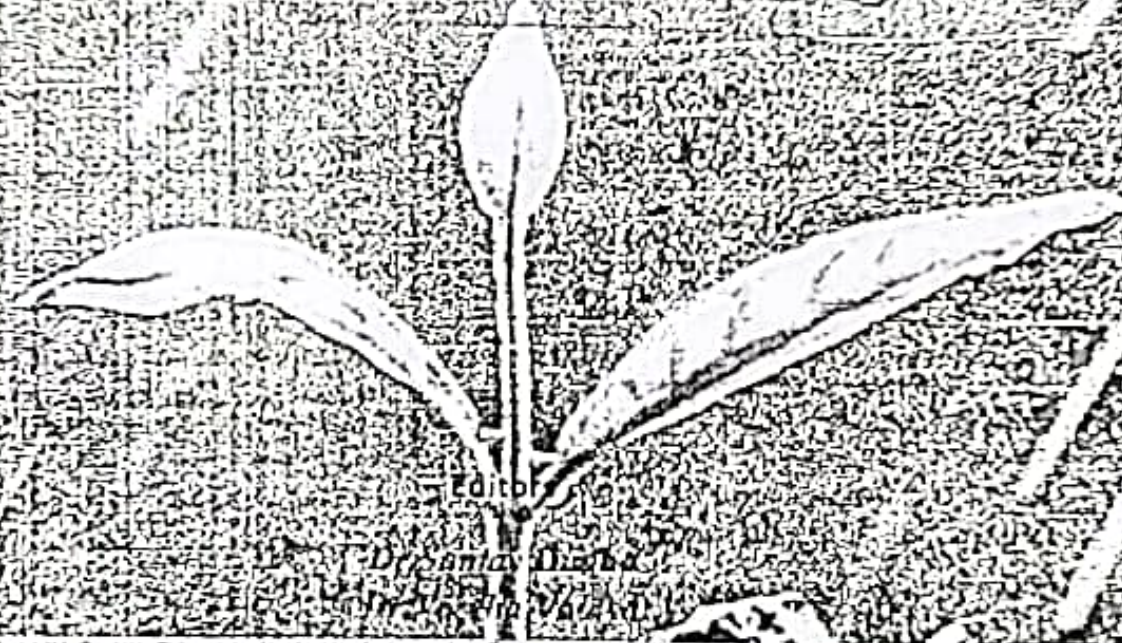
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प्रादेशिक साहित्य म्हणजे काय?

प्रदेश म्हणजे नैसर्गिक वैशिष्ट्यांनी युक्त असा भूभाग होय. नद्या, पर्वत, वातावरण, भू-पृष्ठ भाषा खनिजयुक्त अरण्ये, अन्नापाये यांमुळे ही वैशिष्ट्ये प्राप्त होतात. आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि प्राकृतिक वैशिष्ट्यांनुसार प्रदेश विभागले जातात. या प्रदेशाचे मावीन्यपूर्ण सौंदर्य पोषील लोकसांस्कृती, भाषा, प्रश्न इत्यादी गोष्टींचे दर्शन जेव्हा साहित्यिक आपल्या साहित्यातून घेतल्यात तेव्हा तो साहित्य प्रादेशिक साहित्य असते. वेबस्टर म्हणतो की प्रादेशिकता म्हणजे नैसर्गिक व सांस्कृतिक वातावरणाला महत्त्व देणारी साहित्यिक प्रवृत्ती होय. याचा अर्थ प्रादेशिकतेत नैसर्गिक व सांस्कृतिक वातावरण हेच अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे घटक असतात. "थोडक्यात- विशिष्ट प्रदेशातील निराशा व पर्यावरण हेच अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे घटक असतात. "थोडक्यात- विशिष्ट प्रदेशातील सांस्कृती, भाषा, समस्या, निराशा व समाजजीवन इत्यादी मूल्यवैशिष्ट्यांचे मूल्यमापन करून त्यावर साहित्यात जोर देण्याची प्रवृत्ती म्हणजे प्रादेशिकता होय" 1

पर्यावरणसंबंधी जाणीव-जागरूकतेचा अर्थ :

आज जंगलतोडीमुळे जमीन झिजून तिची सुपीकता नष्ट होऊ लागली आहे. नियोजनशून्य अगस्त वपरांमुळे जमीन ओसाड, वाळवंटी व धारयुक्त बनत चालली आहे. जंगलाचे क्षेत्र सतत कमी कमी होत जाऊन जमिनीवरची छाया व जैव आच्छादन हळूहळू कमी होत आहे. जमिनीवर सावण्यास पालापाचोळ्याचा थर जमिनीत पाणी मुरवण्याची क्षमता ठेवायचा आणि जमिनीच्या पृष्ठभागावरील पाण्याचा वेग रोखण्याला समर्थ असायचा. पण या पालापाचोळ्याचे प्रमाण कमी झाल्याने पाऊस पडूनही पाण्याचे दुर्भिक्ष्य निर्माण होते. "कधी कधी महापुराचे, जलप्रलयाचे भयानक संकट उभे राहते. आता तर नेमेचि येतो मग पायसाळ, अनुभवाला नेमेचि येतो दुष्काळ, महापूर असे नवे धडे शिकावे लागत आहेत. 2 पाण्याच्या नियोजनशून्य वापराने पाण्याची टंचाई तर भासत आहेच, शिवाय असलेले जलसाठेही रसायनिक क्रांतीच्या धुंदीत प्रदूषित करत आहेत. समुद्र म्हणजे कचरा, पाण, सांडपाणी, रासायनिक विषारी अवशेष टाकण्याचे आपले हक्काचे साधन बनले आहे. अशा विषारी अवशेषांच्या संचयाने त्या पाण्याच्या वाष्पीभवनामुळे होणारा फलज्वर्यावही दूषित पाण्यात होऊ शकतो. ही शक्कलता फार वाढली आहे. लोकसंख्यावाढ आणि औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातली वेगुमार वाढ यामुळे संपूर्ण वायुमंडळच प्रदूषित झाले आहे. ओझोन वायूच्या थरांनाही आता उपद्रव होत आहे. ओझोनवायूच्या थरांमुळेच सूर्यप्रकाश आपल्याला सुसह्य होऊ शकतो. आता तर ध्वनिप्रदूषण, जलप्रदूषण, वायुप्रदूषण हेही मानवी जीवनाला संकटात लोटणारे प्रश्न उपस्थित करीत आहेत. या सर्व आपत्तींचा विचार करणे आणि त्यावर उपाययोजना शोधणे व मानवी जीवन सुखी बनवणे असा पर्यावरणसंबंधी जाणीव जागृती याचा अर्थ आहे. निरसर्गाचा साहित्य विघटन न देणे म्हणजे पर्यावरणसंबंधी जाणीव जागृती होय.

प्रादेशिक कादंबरीचे वैशिष्ट्ये :



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2017-18

3.3.2

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WINGED WORDS (A Collection of Poems) is his third consecutive book of poetry. It suggests that he is very passionate of writing poems. His contribution among English Poets particularly in Maharashtra is very prominent. He also writes poems in Hindi and Marathi and soon its collection would come into limelight.

In the present book, titled as **WINGED WORDS** he has brought out all his emotions about everything which is going on before eyes. He specially focuses on the life's events. Simplicity of language is his costly ornament which brings the readers very close to the subject of the poems. The readers have responded zealously to the previous collections and they would also welcome his third book in joy and enthusiasm.

Narendra Lxmanrao Gadge born on 5th Dec. 1973. He has been working in the field of education since 1998. He has acquired MA, NET, MPhil (Eng.) & BEd degrees. He has been working as an Assistant Professor in Smt. Rajkamal Baburao Tidke Mahavidyalaya, Mouda Dist. Nagpur (Maharashtra) India.

Today he is known as an international poet of English. He is also short story writer, editor, critic and motivational speaker. His areas of interest in English Literature is creative writing. He has been the member of All India English Teachers' Association, World's Association of English Poetry, and many other international groups of poets. He has been honored in 8th & 9th International Poetry Festival at Guntur (AP) and also in International Multilingual Poetic Prism, Vijayawada (A.P) and He has started writing poems since his graduation. As time went on maturity and wisdom came in his writings. He has already published his two collections of poems titled as *Life's Scattered Words* (2015) and *Words from Heart* (2016) and *Life's Scattered Words* was released at Guntur in the 8th International Poetry Festival. *Words from Heart* was released in his college on 26th January. All the readers and literary personalities warmly welcomed this book.

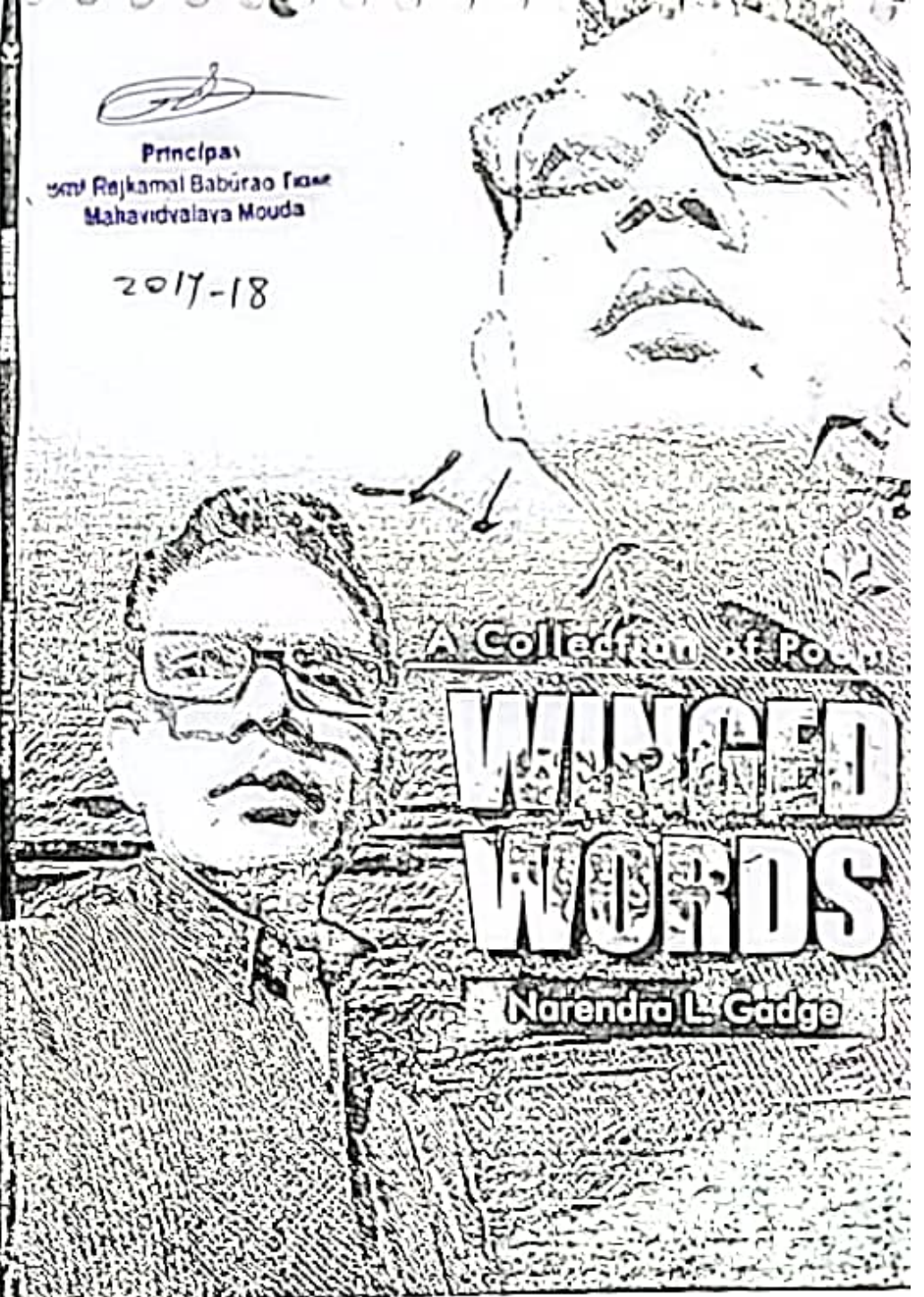
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Dr. P. P. L. L.



विश्वमूर्ति प्रकाशन

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About the Poet



Narendra L. Gadge began his career as an assistant teacher. He has been in teaching field since twenty years. He acquired his higher education in adverse circumstances. He passed his B.A. in Sanskrit and Professor of English at Smt. Jyotsna Mahavidyalaya, Mouda Distt. Nagpur.

Since 2004, today he is a full-time poet. He has published his first collection of poems titled as 'The Scattered Words' which was released in 6th International Poetry Festival, Guntur. Since then he never looked back. In 2016 he brought his 2nd collection of poems, 'The Great Hour' which was released at the Hindustani International Poetry Festival, Guntur. In 2017 he published his third book of poems titled as 'Winged Words' which was also released in 10th International Poetry Festival, Guntur. Besides these published books, his poems have been published in many international journals and also in the reputed newspapers like 'The Hindu', 'The Times of India' etc. He has been invited in many international poetry festivals as a poet delegate where he has been honored for his poetic feats. In addition to these literary activities, he has been contributing in research works also. He has published more than twenty-five research papers in various reputed, UGC approved national and international journals. He is also a regular contributor, writing his passion as a reader in 'The Great Hour' collection of poems. The readers of this collection of poems are ready for the lovers of poetry. The readers would hug his poems and would welcome and appreciate his collection of fifty poems.

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Mahavidyalaya Mouda

Lecturer

Mahavidyalaya, Mouda
Distt. Nagpur

The Radiance

Narendra L. Gadge



Prof. P. Gopichand & Prof. P. Nagasuseela have been teaching English Language and Literature for 26 years, guided 25 M.Phil.s, together presented more than 100 research papers in international conferences & seminars and symposia; chaired the sessions, presented radio talks, delivered 60 guest lectures on Communication Skills, Personality Development, Phonetics, acted as resource persons, organized 70 workshops, seminars etc., for teachers, lecturers and students in different colleges. They



are bilingual poets. They write poems, sonnets, haiku, Zen etc. So far they wrote 1000 short & long poems in free verse, 4000 haiku, 1000 Zen, 200 Chowakhshat, 100 Sparks, 100 Senolite, 50 Acrostic and 100 wings both in English and Telugu. They translated many poems from Telugu to English. They wrote lessons to University material to Degree, PG., and M. Phil courses.

Their articles have been published in many reputed journals and books. Their haiku have been awarded with fifteen gold, eleven silver & ten bronze medals. So far they conducted 40 workshops on ELT & CLT Techniques, Phonetic Skills, Organizing Skills, Creative Writing, Conversation Techniques, Personality Development, Communication Skills, Stress Management, Teaching Grammar through Games, Fun & Activities etc., for lecturers, teachers and students. They published eighteen books: Anthologies of Poems 9, Critical Books 6, Others 7. Organised ten self-sponsored international Poetry Fests. They designed more than 200 Posters and greeting cards on many issues. They also designed 25 different teaching aids. They are the South Zone EC members in AIETC. Their profiles have been enlisted in the Biography India and the 4th & 7th volumes of Young Asian Admirable Achievers Reference Book. They were awarded Great Indian Citizen Award-2011, Jewel of India Gold Award-2011, Vocational Excellence Award-2010, Bharat Excellence Award-2010, Best Personalities of India Award-2010, and eight Gold Medals for their outstanding services to society, achievements & contribution in their fields; International Sattyendranath Smriti Award-2012, Michael Madhusudan Award, Swami Vivekananda International Award-2013, Rajiv Gandhi Arch for Excellence Award and Bharat Shiksha Award-2014, The Little Cross of Literature-2016, World Icons of Peace Award-2017. At present they are working as Associate Professors in the Dept. of English, J.K.C. College, Guntur (A.P.) Mr. P. Gopichand is the Vice-Chairman to IQAC Wing & Ms. P. Nagasuseela is the Vice-Chairman to College Magazine, Vistruithi-Extension Activities Wing & Women's Wing in their college.

There is no poetry without life and there is no life without poetry. All passions and emotions flow in fusion and resonate with the serene and sublime flow of poetry. With an abundance of love and affection, we have been hosting Poetry-Fests for over a decade with the noble intention to spread message of love, peace and human values in the world. We believe that the invaluable words of the poets work like mantras in influencing the young and the old alike and of one and all, irrespective of creeds and classes, to live the human values in their lives along the path of peace, principles and pure joy. We have carefully picked up each and every poem for the Anthology and have tried to showcase the works of erudite poets from far and near, with complete sincerity and with a sense of purpose and pride. In the process, we had to cross and overcome many hurdles at personal, physical, social and psychological dimensions, and also in investing our time, efforts and earnings against the backdrop of the Fests to promote and proliferate poetic endeavours like this.

We are happy that poets from Canada, U.S.A., Germany, Egypt, Sri Lanka, China, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Romania, Ireland, Sultanate of Oman and almost all the States from India have wholeheartedly contributed their precious creations to Symphony of Peace. We are glad that the anthology carries the chants of peace, incense of human values, burning gender issues, in myriad forms and the collection reverberates with contemporary environmental and societal topics. We trust that the poems in the anthology would prompt us to think, act and proceed with hope, love and peace for the world in general and humanity in particular and the anthology as a seminal work of its own kind would carve a permanent niche in the annals of poetry and literature.



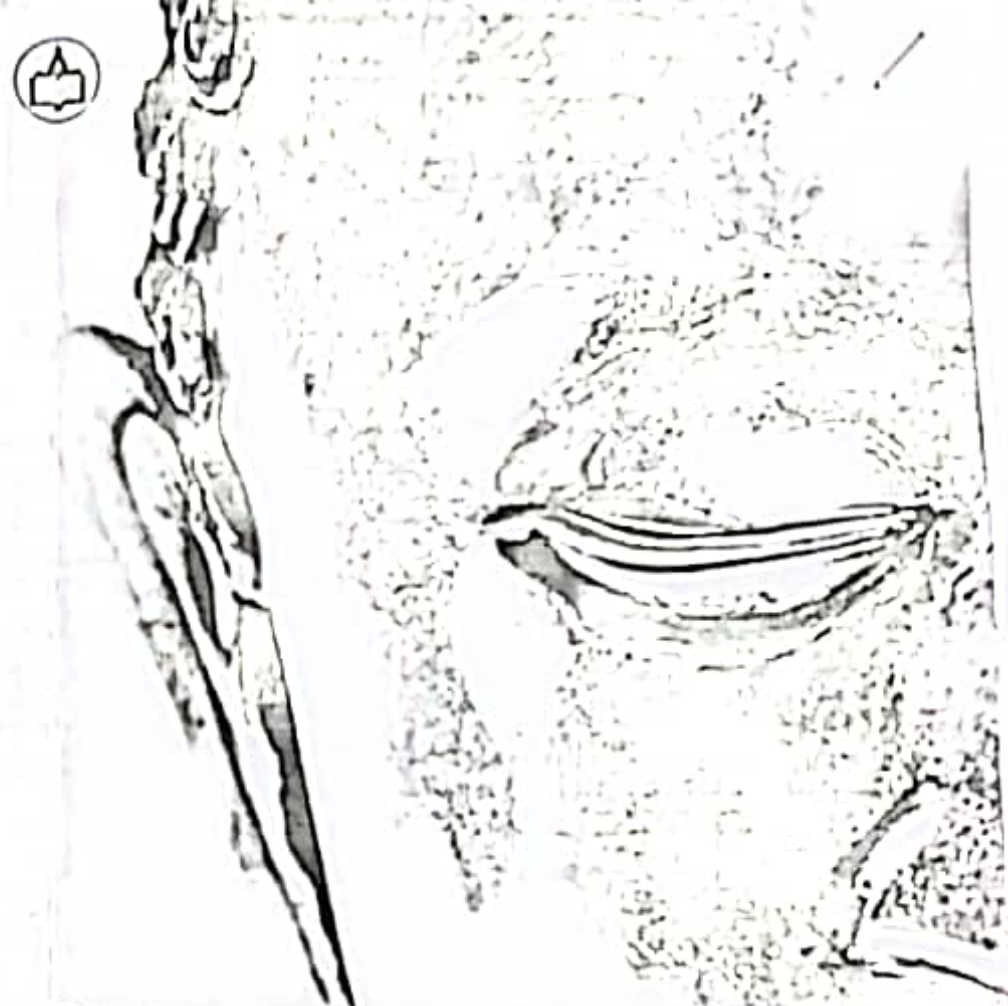
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OF PEACE

Edited by
P. Gopichand & P. Nagasuseela



SYMPHONY OF PEACE

Editors

Principa P. Gopichand | P. Nagasuseela

Rajkamal Baburao Trike
Mahavidyalaya Mouda



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A Wizard of Words

Narenthony L. Giffey

Literature never grows old
In every age it stays bold,
In words even lingers in heart
Sealed heart it unfolds.

Every writer writes
For appeasement for heart,
Although the scenario is ugly
His magical pen makes it smart.

Thus a writer becomes
A friend, guide and philosopher,
He is the lighthouse to a wandering bark
Although his words prick like spear.

He is really a wizard of words
His purity of heart makes him bold.



The Transgender

Harpreet Kaur

Held hostage in a body, denied of my spirit,
In silent moments, my frame echoes the loneliest,
"This is not what I am or wanted to be,"
Creaked, curled and masquerade
To be blessed to the eyes of the society.
Minotaur memories germanized my childhood
Creating chiaroscuro, my shadows tainted too,
Doesn't matter a man in a woman,
Or a that woman in a man,
But a what ut to be pilloried,
And like a zabaglione to be devoured
By their decrepit eggshell belief.
But my birth is not to bear obloquy
Put me on your flames of calumny
Let me sense the fire within me
And then my empty mirror will reflect
The beauty of my broken soul
For, one day caterpillars do get their angelic wings
As the same as happens to us all.

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Mrs. Rajkumar Sankar Das
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पायल प्रकाशन, नागपूर

Impact of Demonetization on GDP Growth

Prabhakar Motghare
Research Scholar

Dr. Gopal Zade 
Smt. Rajkamal Baburao Tidke Mahavidyalaya,
Mouda

Abstract :

The government recently withdrew Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 notes as legal tender and introduced the new Rs. 500 and Rs. 2000 notes. This move, in an attempt to remove the black money and counterfeit currency from the system, is also expected to have a significant effect on the economy, particularly on the GDP growth prospects as various sectors would tend to get affected differentially on this score.

This paper presenting the expected effect of the demonetization on the GDP growth for the current financial year.

Keywords : GDP, Demonitisation, GVA (Gross Value Added)

Demonitisation :

Cash is the preferred mode of transaction globally, accounting on average for 85% of them. In some of the developed countries, transactions carried out through cash are less than 50% of total transactions. In India, this ratio is at around 95%. Easy accessibility, its certainty of acceptance and efficiency as the settlement is not dependent on any additional infrastructure, and no additional charges make it universally the most preferred mode. The only problem of cash transactions is the anonymity and difficulty of establishing an expenditure trail which make it an ideal mode for unreported transactions as well.

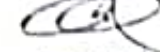
The ratio of currency to GDP (gross domestic product) in India, which averaged 8.4% during 1975-2000, crossed 10% for the first time in 2002-03 and has remained above this level since then. This ratio has averaged 10.8% in the last decade. There has not only been a relatively sharp increase in the ratio of currency to GDP during 2015-16 (table 1) but a reversal of the negative trend witnessed in the previous three years. The increase in this ratio could have persisted through the current year as well before the demonetisation of higher denomination notes announced on 8 November.

The existence of a large informal sector has been one of the most important factors in this dominance of a cash-based economy. Nearly 45% of gross value added (GVA) in the economy (average of 2011-15) was generated in the informal sector. The informal sector's growth has been mostly cash-centric and its sustenance has been dependent on prevalence of cash transactions so far. Notwithstanding an overall lower (negative) rate of growth of savings

Department of Commerce
Dhanwate National College, Nagpur
15th December, 2017




Asstt. Prof.
Smt. Rajkamal Baburao Tidke
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Smt. Rajkamal Baburao Tidke
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21/02/2015

Dr. Gopal Zade
Smt. Rajkamal Baburao Thakre Mahavidyalaya,
Mouda.

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Asstt. Prof.
Smt. Rajmal Baburaoji Tixke
Mahavidyalaya Mouda, Dist. Nagpur.

IMPLICATION OF GOODS AND SERVICE TAX (GST) FOR TRADER

Prabhakar Motghare

Dr. Gopal Zade

H.O.D.

Smt. Rajkamal Baburao Tidke

Mahavidyalaya, Mumbai

Abstract:

GST, also known as the Goods and Services Tax is defined as a unified tax structure designed to support and enhance the economic

India is amongst the fastest growing economies of the world. Indian trade contributing an estimated \$600 billion+ to the economy. The impact which GST, the unified indirect tax structure introduced by the Government of India on July 1, 2017, brings on such a major economic level will be highly significant. More than 150 countries have implemented GST so far, the implications of this new taxation procedure on the trader will vary on the nature of the trade, i.e., whether direct retail, the opportunities within the new tax reform that traders can leverage and discuss how they can prepare themselves from a GST perspective. The effect of this unified indirect tax reform for

Keyword: Retailers and import export

Introduction :

Under GST, a trader would be entitled to avail input tax credit on all goods and domestic procurements of goods and services unlike the present indirect tax regime. Presently, a significant portion of indirect taxes namely Central Excise and Service Tax form part of the cost component for a trader. This will not be the case under GST. He will now be able to take credit of all taxes paid by him. In respect of imports, the landed cost is expected to reduce significantly under GST. Hence, the traders will gain significantly in terms of input tax credit on their operating expenses thereby decreasing their operating costs. CST which was non-creditable has been subsumed in GST. This will be a huge benefit for the traders. Entry tax has also been subsumed in GST. Removal of CST and entry tax shall immensely benefit the traders. Traders will be able to sell their goods to farthest areas.

1. Retailers

Almost 92% of the retail sector in India is unorganised, operating on cash payments. They are challenged by chronic issues such as the lack of technology enablement and low operating margins. A majority of the retail market cannot opt


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Principal


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महात्मा गांधीजीची शिक्षणप्रणाली

प्रा.डॉ. मुकुंदा गोपाळराय मेश्राम
श्रीमती रा.बा. तिडके महाविद्यालय, गौदा

म. गांधीजींनी १९०९ साली 'हिंद-स्वराज्य' नावाची छोटीशी पुस्तिका लिहीली. भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्याबद्दल अनेकांनी चर्चा करून त्यांनी आपली मते निर्माण केली. ती या पुस्तकात नमूद केलेली आहेत. त्यावर विस्तारपूर्वक भाष्य "माझ्या स्वप्नांच्या भारत" या पुस्तकात आलेली आहे. तेथे "म्हूल शरीर, बुद्धी, हृदय आणि आत्मा यांच्या संयोजन पुर्ण माणूस बनतो. अतएव त्यांच्यात उचित सुसंवादीत्व जेणेकरून निर्माण होईल त्यालाच शिक्षण हे नाव गोभेल" अशी महात्मा गांधीजी शिक्षणाची व्याख्या करतात.

अर्थात या त्यांच्या व्याख्येवरून व्यक्तीचे सामाजिक शरीर रूप सुसंस्कारीत होऊन प्रगल्भ बुद्धीमत्तेने व्यवहारक्षम व्हावे. त्यायोगे अंतःकरणात सौजन्य आणि वैश्विक महधर्माचा प्रत्यय घडवा अशी त्यांची अपेक्षा दिसते. शिक्षणाने मनुष्याचे व्यक्तिमत्व प्रज्वल-मोजाल व्हावे. त्यांच्यात व्यवहारीक मनोरुग्णाता आणि सामाजिक विकलंगता येवू नये याचायत म. गांधीजींना विशेष कटाक्ष होतो. परिश्रमविमुख अक्षग्रंभी. शब्दपंढीत "चार्तब्याल त्यांना निरुपयोगी वाटतात. उदा. एखाद्या शेतक-यांचा मुलगा आजचे शिक्षण घेतल्यानंतर शेतकामाला निरुपयोगी ठरण्याचे कारण काय? असा त्यांचा गमन प्रश्न आहे. त्यांच्या शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रमाचे स्वरूप खालीलप्रमाणे आहे.

१. शरीर श्रमाचा पुरस्कार:-

प्रत्येकाने स्वतःच्या उदरनिवाहापुरते परिश्रम केलेच पाहिजे. "No Work No Bread" शरीर श्रमविणायी अन्न नाही असेल्याने चाट मूत्र होते. ऐतछाऊ आळगी बनतात. फुकटात मग्न पावतात. रैन-विलमामाटी इतरांना छळतात. भद्राचार करतात. त्यावर प्रतिसंध आणण्यासाठी शरीरश्रम संभनकारक असावेत.

२. मोफत 'सक्तीचे शिक्षण :-

मुलांमधील शारीरिक, मानसिक, आणि आध्यात्मिक मुक्त शक्ती विकसित होईल असा कोणता तरी उपयोगी उद्योग आम्ही त्यांना शिकवावा. त्यामुळे खेडे गावूत गहतील. गरीब, श्रीमंत भेद गहणार नाही. प्रत्येकाच्या जिवितार्जनाचा प्रश्न सुटेल. आणि मर्याना व्यक्तिम्वार्तत्र्याची हमी मिळेल.

३. हस्तकौशल्य:-

श्रम करण्याने शिक्षण देणे म्हणजे प्रौढशिक्षण असे म. गांधीजी म्हणतात. हस्तकौशल्यामुळे मनुष्य इतर प्राण्यांपेक्षा वेगळा ठरतो. लिहीण्यावाचण्याखेरीज माणसाना विकसित असायला आहे असे म्हणणे त्यांना भ्रम वाटते. अक्षज्ञानाने जीवन अधिक सुंदर बनत असेल पण त्याच्याशिवाय माणसाना नैतिक, शारीरिक अथवा आर्थिक विकास होणारच नाही असे नाही.

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डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि भारतीय संविधान

प्रा. डॉ. मुकुंद गोपाल मैत्रान

राज्यासारखे विभाग प्रमुख

एस. आर. यी. टी. कॉलेज, मौदा, जि. नागपूर.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर १९२३ साली भारतात सर्वोच्च विद्याविभूषिता होते. विद्येनेच मनुष्या आले श्रेष्ठत्व या जगामाजी' याप्रमाणे रमजीबाबांनी त्यांना माध्यमिक शालेय दशेपासून घडविले होते. त्या बालवयात हार्वर्डची इंग्रजी पुस्तके नि तर्जुमकंरच्या भाषांतर पाठमालाच्या सहाय्याने इंग्रजी विषय घोटून टाकला होता. पुढे पॉलीटिकल इकॉनॉमीचे प्राध्यापक, वकील, लॉ कॉलेजचे प्रिन्सिपल, समाजपुरीण, राजकीय नेता, धर्माचा तौलनिक अभ्यास, विविध विषयांचा अभ्यास, मुंबई विधीमंडळाचे सदस्य, केंद्रीय मंत्रोपदाचा फर्तुत्वसिध्द अनुभव यामुळे स्वतंत्र भारताचे संविधान बनविण्यासाठी त्यांच्या इतका निष्णात इसम नव्हताच. ते प्रांतीय विधिमंडळात अगर संसदेत प्रश्नोत्तरस उभे झाले की, प्रतिपक्षाला स्वतःला घामेजला चेहरा रुपालाने पुसाया लागत असे. त्यांचे रेडीओवर भाषण असले की, भले भले कानात जीव आणून रेडीयो ऐकायचे. संसदेत त्यांच्या अभ्यासपूर्ण भाषणासाठी गॅलरीत देखिल खचाखच गर्दी असायची. म्हणून तर अमेरिकेने त्यांचा "Symbol of Knowledge" असा गौरव झाला.

संविधान सभेच्या निवडणूकीत त्यांना पुरेभूत करण्यासाठी काँग्रेसने एडीचोटीचे प्रयत्न केले. तथापि ते यंगालमधून जैसूर-खूलनार मतदारसंघातून निवडून आले. प्रारंभी कधीही भारताचे संविधान आयव्हर जेनिंग यांच्याकडून लिहून घेवू. अशी कुणकुण धरली. कारण भाष्याने संविधान विविधता, विदेश आणि विसंवादांमुळे सर्वमान्य होणे प्रायः कठीणच वाटत होते. मायमन

कमिशन हम्म्यान उमरुज्जुम विदेशात राहून संविधान भारतामधील थोडे वर्कनोट्स घाली सर्वमान्य संविधान लिहून दाखविण्याचे भारतीयांना आव्हान' केले होते. पं. मोतीलाल नेहरूंच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली नेहरू रिपोर्ट तयार झाला. परंतु तो बंगालाचा मान्य झाला नव्हता. १३ डिसेंबर रोजी पं. नेहरूंच्या ध्येय उद्दिष्टांतगील हमरीतुमरोचे निरसनासाठी डॉ. राजेद्र प्रसादांनी बाबासाहेबांना अभिसुचित केले. बाबासाहेबांनी केलेल्या भाषणांने त्यांचा प्रगल्भ गष्टीय दृष्टिकोन सर्वांना भावण्यापिढाय तरणोपाय नव्हता. तसेही बाबासाहेबांची राष्ट्राभक्ती अपरंपार होती. पहिल्याच गोलमेज परिषदेच्या अहवालावरून म. गांधी त्यांना 'तुम्ही धोर राष्ट्रभक्त आहात' असे म्हणाले होते.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची दुरदृष्टी अनुपमेय होती. हे सांगणे न लगे. १८ फेब्रुवारी १९२७ रोजी मुंबई विधिमंडळाचा सदस्य झाल्यापासून त्यांनी कायदा आणि संविधानाचा खारा अभ्यास सुरू केला होता. त्यांच्या जिज्ञासू चिकित्सक अभ्यासू वृत्तीची झलक अमेरिकेच्या प्राध्यापकांना अनुभववास आली होती. म्हणूनच जैसूर-खूलनार हा भाग पाणीरतानात गेल्याने त्यांचे घटना समितीचे सदस्यत्व समाप्त झाले. इति त्यांना मुंबईतून निवडून आणण्याची शिक्कत काँग्रेसी भुरीणांना करावी लागली. अंततांगला २९ ऑगस्ट १९४७ रोजी त्यांना घटना लिहिण्यासाठी लागणाऱ्या मसूदा समितीचे अध्यक्ष बनविण्यात आले.

त्यावेळेस संविधान निर्माण करतांना भारतांसमोर तीन प्रारूपे होती. १. साम्यवादी (रशिया) २. इंग्लंड (संसदीय) ३. अध्यक्षीय, (अमेरिका)— व्यावसायिक, व्यापारी, श्रीमंत, करखानदारी इ. चा विदेशापूर्वक उच्चेष्ट सांगणारी कम्युनिझम प्रणीत कामगारांची हुकूमशाही एकेरी शत्रुत्व निर्माण करणारी ठरते. वर्गविहीन समाजरचना निर्माण करण्याआधी भारतीये जन्मानुगत जागीवादाचे निर्मुलन कसे करणार? तसा साम्यवादी प्रकार व पद्धती भारताच अनुचित ठरणार होती. इंग्लंडला लिखित राज्यघटना नाही. सामान्य कायद्यानांच तथे संबधानिक दर्जा आहे. परंपर्यावर त्यांचा दृढ विश्वास. इंग्लंडच्या राजा/गणी वंशानुगत येणो. त्यामुळे भारतीय जातीवादाला खतशणी मिळाले असते. अमेरिकन प्रारूप

कृषी उत्पादकता वाढीत मृदा, पाणी आणि खतव्यवस्थापनाची भूमिका

□ प्रा. ईश्वर जणाघनजी बाप
अर्थशास्त्र विभाग
श्रीमती राजकमल बाबुराव तिडके
महाविद्यालय मूदा, जि. नागपूर

प्रस्तावना :-

भारत हा एक कृषीप्रधान देश आहे. शेती हा भारतीय अर्थकारणाचा कणा आहे. आजही एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या ५६ प्रतिशत लोक उपजिविकेकरिता कृषीक्षेत्रावर अवलंबून आहे. या संदर्भात शेतजमिनीला अन्नव्यवस्थापन म्हणून आहे. वित्तान, बांधकाम, वारसोळी यांच्या मते, शेती हे अर्थव्यवस्थेतील मुलभूत क्षेत्र आहे. वारस जागतिक लोकसंख्येचा विचार करता अजूनही मानवाची अन्नाची प्राथमिक गरज पूर्ण करण्याचे कार्य व अनेक उद्योगांना कच्चा माल पुरविण्याचे कार्य कृषीतून केले जाते. म्हणजे शेतीच्या विकासाशिवाय अनेक उद्योगांचा विकास होणार नाही, तसेच जर उद्योगांचा विकास झाला नाही. तर शेतीच्या विकासातून निर्माण होणारा जास्तीचा माल पडून राहील. परंतु शेतीवरील गर्वादा एवढ्या स्पष्ट आणि तिब्र आहेत की, हे क्षेत्र नैसर्गिक बदल, अर्थव्यवस्थेतील घट्टीय प्रवाह यांना स्विकारू नको पडते. असे असले तरी भारतात औद्योगिक क्षेत्रापेक्षा रोजगाराच्या संधी निर्माण करण्यात कृषीक्षेत्र आघाडीवर आहे. १९५१ ला कृषी क्षेत्राचा एकूण राष्ट्रीय उत्पादनातील ५५.४ प्रतिशत असलेला हिस्सा १९९६ मध्ये २६.१ प्रतिशत पर्यंत कमी झाला तर २०१०-२०११ मध्ये त्याचे प्रतिशत प्रमाण १४.४ एवढे होते. सेवाक्षेत्र आणि औद्योगिक क्षेत्र यांचा विकास झाल्याने असे घडणे अपरिहार्य होते. प्रति वर्षाला २.८७ घट्टीय गतीने वाढणाऱ्या कृषीक्षेत्राच्या तुलनेत ही दोन्ही क्षेत्रे अधिक वेगाने विकसित होत असली तरी भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा आधारस्तंभ मात्र कृषीच आहे.

मृदा ही एक मौल्यवान नैसर्गिक संपत्ती असून ती सिमीत आहे. तिचा योग्य वापर व व्यवस्थापन ह्यावर देशाचा विकास अवलंबून आहे. याक्या लोकसंख्येमुळे अन्नधान्य पूर्ततेच्या समस्या वाढत आहेत. मानवाच्या मुलभूत गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी मृदेची उत्पादकता दिरकाल टिकवून ठेवणे फार गरजेचे आहे. विशेषतः भारतासारख्या देशात जेथे बहुसंख्य लोक शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे, तेथे ही बाप अत्यंत महत्वाची ठरते. कृषीच्या क्षेत्रात भागील काही दशकात यरीय प्रगती झाली व त्यामुळे देश अन्न-धान्याच्या बाबतीत स्वयंपूर्ण झाला. परंतु लोकसंख्या वाढीमुळे अन्नधान्याची निकड सतत वाढत आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे कृषी योग्य जमिनीचा पर्यावरणीय ऱ्हात तसेच इतर समस्यादेखील भेडसावत आहे. यावरील उपाय म्हणून उपलब्ध जमिनीचा पाण्याचा व खतांचा योग्य उपयोग करणे आवश्यक झाले आहे. जेणे करून मृदेची उत्पादनक्षमता कायम टिकवून ठेवता येईल.

नागपूर जिल्ह्यातील शेतकरी अजूनही पारंपारीक पद्धतीच्या चौकटीतच अडकून आहे. शेतजमिनीची प्रत, पिकांचे नियोजन, खताचे व्यवस्थापन, पाण्याचे नियोजन याद्विषयी शेतकरी कितपत जागरूक आहे. हे तपासणे आवश्यक आहे. मृदा, पाणी आणि खत व्यवस्थापनातून कृषी उत्पादकतेवर कसा परिणाम होतो याचा शोध घेणे आवश्यक आहे. प्रामुख्याने असे म्हटले जाते की, मृदा व्यवस्थापन, पाणी व्यवस्थापन आणि खत व्यवस्थापन यावर कृषीची उत्पादकता अवलंबून असते.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :-

प्रस्तुत संशोधन विषयसाठी खालील उद्दिष्टे समोर ठेवलेली आहेत.

१. शेतकरी पीक घेतांना मृदा, पाणी आणि खत व्यवस्थापन करतात की नाही याचा ऊहापोह करणे.
२. मृदा, पाणी आणि खत व्यवस्थापनाची शेतकऱ्यांच्या सर्वगीण विकासात कधी मदत होते, धारे अध्ययन करणे.
३. पिकांची उत्पादकता जाणून घेणे.

संशोधनाची गृहीतके :-

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी पुढील गृहितके आधारभूत मानली आहेत.

१. जमिनीची सुपीकता व उत्पादकता वाढते. २. शेतकऱ्यांच्या उत्पादन खर्चात बचत होते. ३. शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक स्तर उंचावतो.

पिक उत्पादकता आणि मृदा व्यवस्थापन :-

पीक हे जमिनीत वाढत असल्याने पीक वाढीसाठी जमीन ही मुलभूत माध्यम आहे. म्हणून शेती व्यवसायातून सुपिक जमिनीस अत्यंत महत्त्व आहे. गरास्वी शेतीचे रहस्य प्रामुख्याने जमिनीतून भरघोस पिक घेणे तसेच जमिनीची उत्पादनक्षमता कायम टिकवून ठेवणे हे आहे. म्हणून मृदा व्यवस्थापनावर भर देण्याचे काम कृषी नियोजनामध्ये अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहे.

जमिनीतील घटकावर जमिनीची उत्पादनक्षमता अवलंबून असते. जमिनीच्या प्रतिनुसार आणि हवामानानुसार घटकाचे प्रमाण बदलते. जमिनीचा जवळजवळ ५० प्रतिशत भाग घनस्थितीत असतो. जमिनीत ज्या घटकांचे महत्त्व असते ते आलेखानुसार दर्शविले आहे.

खालील आलेखामध्ये एकूण जमिनीपैकी ४५ प्रतिशत भाग खनिज पदार्थांनी व्यापलेला असतो, ५ प्रतिशत भाग हा सेंद्रीय पदार्थांनी व्यापलेला असतो. जमिनीतील रुपांमध्ये जी पोकळी राहते त्यामध्ये सर्वसाधारण २५ प्रतिशत पाणी आणि २५ प्रतिशत हवा असते. एकंदरीत जमिनीच्या घटकात खनिज पदार्थ, सेंद्रीय



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“शेतकऱ्यांच्या मृदा, पाणी व खतव्यवस्थापन बाबतच्या समस्येचे विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन”

प्रा. ईश्वर जनार्दनजी वाघ
अर्थशास्त्र

श्रीमती राजकमल बाबूराव तिडके महाविद्यालय मौदा, जि. नागपूर
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प्रस्तावना :-

प्राचीन काळापासून तर वर्तमान काळापर्यंत भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेची ओळख कृषीप्रधान अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणून आहे. जेव्हा लोकसंख्या अत्यंत कमी होती किंवा आर्यांनी भारत भूमीवर निवास करण्यास प्रारंभ केला होता. त्यावेळेपासून लोकांच्या उपजीवीकेचे साधन कृषी हेच होते. मनुष्य स्वतः शेती करून आपले व पशुचे पालन करित होता. जरा जशी लोकसंख्या वाढत गेली तशी शेती कार्याला गती मिळाली आणि येथूनच शेतकऱ्यांच्या समस्यांचा प्रवाह सुरू झाला. प्राचीन काळात येणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांच्या समस्या यामध्ये समुद्राच्या दोन टोकांवरून फरक आहे. म्हणून वर्तमान काळातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या भेडसावणाऱ्या समस्यांचा विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे. ऋग्वेद काळात सुद्धा शेतकऱ्यांना वैदिक काळाप्रमाणेच समस्या भेडसावत होत्या. परंतु राजाच्या प्रामाणिक कार्यामुळे त्या समस्या राहजपणे सोडविल्या जात होत्या. राजाच्या भूमिकेविषयी ऋग्वेदात असे म्हटले आहे की, “हे अग्नी (सम्राट), तू मला अन्न दे! जिसके खाने से हमारे पुत्र वीर हो जाए!”, “इंद्र तेरी सहाय्यतासे धन और अन्न से मुक्त हो जाऊंगा” राजाच्या अशा प्रामाणिक व

पारदर्शक भूमिकेमुळे शेतकऱ्यांना त्यांच्या समस्या फारशा जाणवत नव्हत्या.

नागपूर जिल्ह्याची परिस्थिती सुद्धा यापेक्षा वेगळी नाही. नागपूर जिल्ह्याचे अर्थशास्त्र हे शेतीवरच अवलंबून आहे. येथील बहुतांश भाग हा शेती व्यवसायास अनुकूल असूनही शेतीमात्र पारंपारिक पद्धतीनेच केली जाते. जमिनीच्या विवेकपूर्ण व योग्य उपयोगीतेकडे दुर्लक्ष केल्यामुळे अनेक प्रकारच्या व्यवस्थापन, पाण्याचे नियोजन याविषयी येथील शेतकरी वर्ग अजूनही जागरूक नाही. वर्तमान काळात येथील शेतकरी अधिक उत्पादन देणाऱ्या पिकांच्या जाती निवडून उत्पादन घेत आहे. त्यामुळे जमिनीतून भरपूर प्रमाणात अन्नद्रव्याचे शोषण होते. त्यामुळे मृदाव्यवस्थापनाच्या अनेक समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत.

वनस्पतीच्या सर्व क्रिया केवळ पाण्यामुळेच घडू शकतात. झाडाच्या पेशीमध्ये 95% पेशा जास्तच पाणी असते. याचा अर्थ असा कि, जमिनीत जर पाणी नसेल किंवा ओलावा उपलब्ध नसेल तर झाडांना व पिकांना जगणेच अशक्य होईल. दिवसेंदिवस पाण्याची पातळी खोल जात असल्यामुळे तसेच शेतकऱ्यांनी पाणी



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Abstract:

English is a foreign language for the students in India because almost all the students speak regional languages of their respective regions. It is difficult for them to learn English. Here the role of English teachers is crucial. An English teacher can apply various methods of teaching English.

Keywords: Foreign language, Translation method, Bilingual method, teaching, practice.

The methods of teaching English:

The methods depend upon the aim of teaching language. The teachers must decide what method is fruitful to the students. There are various methods of teaching English: they are translation method, direct method, bilingual method, structural method, substitution method etc.

The aim of teaching English is to bring practical command of English to the students. The methods of English teaching depend on the aim of teaching. Bertrand Russell opines that the questions what should be taught and how should it be taught and how should it be taught are intimately connected with each other because if better method of teaching are devised, it is possible to learn them.

As English is foreign language for Indian learners, they are unable to comprehend the knowledge of English. It is to be considered that the students are not taught literature but language. They must learn English language for practical purpose. English should be taught as a language rather than literary language in order to enable the student to develop his skill in

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MYTHICAL TREATMENT IN T. S. ELIOT'S 'THE WASTELAND'

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Abstract:

T. S. Eliot's *The Wasteland* is a puzzling poem. This work of Eliot brought him universal recognition. Some critics opined, "What does poetry want with footnotes about psycho-analysis and negro-mythology." Some opined that Eliot exposed "the disillusionment of generation." *The Wasteland*, a visionary poem, expresses the ugliness, emptiness and aimlessness of the generation. In this paper an attempt has been made to elucidate mythical treatment of T. S. Eliot in *The Wasteland*.

Keywords:

Consciousness, myth, purification, destruction, disillusionment, reformation and creation.

Born on 26 Sep. 1888 at St. Louis Missouri, U. S., t. s. Eliot was a dominant personality as a poet, an essayist, a publisher, a playwright and a literary critic in English Literature. He had been influenced by his paternal grandfather and mother. His mother was a poet. She viewed that the poetry and religion are woven together. According to her, poetry is full of virtues and it can teach and encourage the readers to be aware of consciousness. However, her poems were not published and recognized. Having such influence of his mother, T. S. Eliot has achieved a prominent place among the writers what his mother had quested. In 1917, he worked as an Assistant Editor of the *Egoist*. Then he wrote for magazines, periodicals, reviews, essays too. In 1922, he played a role of an editor of *Criterion* which influenced literary development. Later on, he achieved the leadership of Modern Movement. His works *The Wasteland* (1922) and *Four Quarters* (1943) brought him a unique place in English Literature. He won Noble Prize in Literature in 1948.

Primitive man believed in super rational activities. They had deep faith in myth. Modern human psychology believes that religion and art are uprooted from primitive psychological facts.

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Role of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar towards Women Empowerment in India

Dr. Sandhya Wankhede

Smt. Rajkamal Baburao Tidke Collage, Mouda.

Signature

ABSTRACT

In the Indian man-dominated society, women faced terrific problems since vedic period due to superstitions and misguided rituals. The women have been victimised through different ways, like-child marriage, sati pratha, pardapratha, restriction to widow remarriage, widow's exploitation, devadasi system etc. So, incidentally taking birth as woman had been treated as a curse for the woman. That system inspired the women and brought inferiority complex which proved a big hurdle in their social, economic and personal development. During British rule in India and after independence Dr. B.R. Ambedkar fought for the rights of women and made such provisions in constitution of India so that women must be treated equally in the society.

The provision of equality to women made for all streams whether it is education, employment, social and economic rights. It is only due to Dr. Ambedkar that today women feel self-confident and self dependent. The implementation of many articles of constitution and laws brought self-confidence, individuality, self-respect and overall empowerment for women. The empowered women have proved themselves better than men in all fields be it education, entrepreneurship, medical, engineering and defence etc. The old ill trusted traditions disappeared to a large extent gradually from the society only due to the hard efforts put by Dr. Ambedkar. However, due to absence of strong judicial and administrative system and ignorance of laws women become victimized by various social evils such as child bearing, family care roles, deep rooted cultural norms etc. and become target of discrimination, exploitation and domestic violence.

KEY WORDS

Women Empowerment, Education, Health, Socio - Economic Status, Crimes against women.

INTRODUCTION

Women empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social, educational, gender or economic strength of individuals and communities of women. Women's empowerment in India is heavily dependent on many different variables that include geographical location (urban / rural) educational status social status (caste and class) and age. Policies on Women's empowerment exist at the national, state and local (Panchayat) levels in many sectors, including health, education, economic opportunities, gender based violence and political participation. However there are significant gap between policy advancements and actual practice at the community level. Empowerment of women is essentially the process of upliftment of economic, social and political status of women, the traditionally underprivileged ones, in the society. It is the process of guarding them against all forms of violence. Women empowerment involves the building up of a society, a political environment, wherein women can breathe without the fear of oppression, exploitation, apprehension, discrimination and the



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Impact of Demonetization on Small Businesses

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Abstract

The government recently withdrew Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 notes as legal tender and introduced the new Rs. 500 and Rs. 2000 notes. This move, in an attempt to remove the black money and counterfeit currency from the system, is also expected to have a significant effect on the economy, particularly on the GDP growth prospects as various sectors would tend to get affected differentially on this score. At mixture level, this move can considerably eliminate the prevailing stock of black cash, pretend currency and can profit the economy within the medium- to long-term, but, the question on however the creation of black cash within the future are prevented still remains unrequited.

Keywords : Demonitisation, Small Business

DEMONETIZATION: IMPACT ON SMALL BUSINESS

Late ascent in celebrations, request to counterbalance this fall in a general effect. In addition, this normal effect on esteem won't not be vital as some of this request can exclusively be deferred and can get in the stream once the cash situation gets to be distinctly customary. Bring down money related asset incorporates a deflationary Effect: With the more established five hundred and a thousand Rupees notes being rejected, till the new five hundred and 2000 Rupees notes get wide flowed inside the market, fiscal asset is anticipated to be lessened inside the short run. Lessening in money related asset may likewise have a deflationary outcome inside the economy. Notwithstanding, regardless of whether the effect of the diminished money related asset can bring about flattening or compression sought after or a blend of each can change from part to division wagering on the character of items administrations. To the degree that dark money (which isn't fake) doesn't get in the framework, hold money, and in the long run, fiscal asset can diminish for good. In any case, a little bit at a time in light of the fact that the new notes get circled inside the market and along these lines the twin gets adjusted, money related asset can create speed.

IMPACT ON BOND MARKETS

Surge in stores can deliver extra interest for administration securities and option high evaluated securities in an exceptionally situation of warm requests for credit, bringing about lower security yields especially inside the shorter complete of the bend. At a comparative time, a markdown in spillages when all is said in done liquidity can curtail the extension for open

Department of Commerce

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विदर्भातील पर्यटन क्षेत्रात होत असलेल्या विकारात्मक प्रयत्नांचा आढावा व विकारासंबंधी स्थानिक नागरीकांच्या अभिवृत्तीचे अध्ययन

□ प्रा. डॉ. दिलीप सवाईराव भट्टण
समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्राध्यापक
श्रीमती राजकमल बाबुराव तिडके महाविद्यालय,
मौदा, जि. नागपूर

सारांश :

प्रस्तुत संशोधनामुळे विदर्भातील पर्यटन स्थळांच्या वर्तमान स्थितीसंबंधी माहिती प्राप्त होऊन त्या ठिकाणी पर्यटकांना पुरविल्यात येणाऱ्या सोयी सुविधा, आधारभूत संरचना, रोजगार निर्मिती, व्यवस्थापन व्यवस्था, संघार व्यवस्था इत्यादी सोबतीत माहिती मिळू शकेल. असेल त्याप्रमाणे या पर्यटन स्थळांच्या विकासाकरीता आवश्यक असलेल्या घटकांची देखील माहिती मिळू शकेल. या संशोधनाअंती करण्यात येणाऱ्या शिफारसीवरून पर्यटन स्थळांच्या स्थानिक विकासाकरीता मदत मिळू शकेल व विदर्भातील पर्यटन स्थळांना पर्यटनाकरिता सर्वेस्वी अनुभूत बनवून या क्षेत्रातील रोजगार निर्मिती, आर्थिक विकास, सामाजिक विकास याद्वयण्यास मदत होऊ शकेल.

प्रस्तावना :

पर्यटन ही २० व्या शतकातील एक महत्वाची सामाजिक व आर्थिक घटना मानली जाते. जगातील सर्वाधिक गतिशील, रोजगारासमृद्ध, अधिक भ्रमशक्तीय सामावून घेणारा तसेच जलदगतीने विकसित होणारा आणि विदेशी चलन मिळवून देणारा एक प्रमुख उद्योग म्हणून पर्यटन उद्योगाकडे आज वळितले जाते. कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या उत्पादनाची निर्यात न करता देशाला विदेशी चलन मिळवून देणारा पर्यटन हा जगातला एकमात्र उद्योग ठरला असून विकसनशील देशांच्या विदेशी घटक प्राप्त आणि शोधनशेरातील असंजुडन यासारख्या समस्यांच्या निराकरणाला पर्यटन उद्योगाची भूमिका महत्वाची व निर्णायक ठरणारी असल्याचे दिसून येते. आज पर्यटन उद्योगाने अनेक विकसनशील देशांची कृषी आणि उत्पादन क्षेत्रावरील अतिनिर्भरता बऱ्याच प्रमाणात कमी करण्यास मदत केली आहे. विदेशी चलन प्राप्त करीत असलेल्या अनेक प्रकारचे लाभ देशाला मिळवून देण्याचे सामर्थ्य या उद्योगाला असल्यामुळे आज जागतिक स्तरावर प्रत्येक देश आपल्या देशाला या उद्योगाच्या विकासाकरीता प्रयत्नशील आहेत. WTO च्या शाश्वत विकास विभागाचे प्रमुख श्री. युनिस् यॉनी मे २००४ मध्ये बुसेल येथे आयोजित जागतिक शिखरा मध्यासत्राला आले नमूद केले की, गरीब राष्ट्रांच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासात पर्यटन उद्योग महत्वाची भूमिका पाठ पाडीत असून विकसित देशांच्या तुलनेत अविकसित देशाला पर्यटनाच्या अतिशय वेगाने विकास होतो आहे. या संदर्भात जेनकीन (Jenkins) असे सुचवितले की, विकसित राष्ट्रांनी

पर्यटनाचा प्रामुख्याने आर्थिक परिणाम करणारी एक सामाजिक क्रिया म्हणून विचार करावा तर विकसनशील राष्ट्रांची सामाजिक परिणाम असणारी याची आर्थिक क्रिया म्हणून प्रामुख्याने पर्यटनाचा विचार करावा. युनायटेड नॅशन ऑफ कॉमर्स अनुसार कोणत्याही क्षेत्रीय, प्रांतीय अथवा राष्ट्रीय विकास कार्यक्रमाकरिता पर्यटन विकास ही एक प्रमुख क्रिया आहे. नवीन क्षेत्रात नवीन व्यापार व नवीन वेगळीय आणण्याकरिता कृषी विकास, औद्योगिक विकास आणि पर्यटन विकास हे तीन मार्ग असून यांची पर्यटन विकास हा जलद आणि कमीत कमी कठीण असणारा मार्ग आहे. पर्यटन हे आर्थिक विकासाचे अतिशय महत्वाचे साधन म्हणून पुढे आले आहे विशेषतः विकसनशील जगाच्यादृष्टीने आर्थिक विकासाचे ते अतिशय महत्वाचे व प्रभावी असे साधन ठरले आहे. जसे म्हटल्या जाते की, पर्यटन हा तीन Gs असणारा निर्यातक उद्योग आहे. हे तीन Gs म्हणजे Get them in, Get their Money and Get them out. पर्यटन उद्योगाचा जागतिक स्तरावर फार वेगाने विकास होत असल्याचे पुढील आकडेवारीवरून निदर्शनास येते. सन १९९७ मध्ये जागतिक पर्यटकांची संख्या जिवे ५९३.० दशलक्ष होती त्यात याद होऊन सन २००० मध्ये ८३३.३ दशलक्ष, २००५ मध्ये ७९८.० दशलक्ष तर २०१० मध्ये ८३९ दशलक्ष इतकी झाली. दुरिद्वय मॅनेमिटरच्या अंदाजानुसार सन २०२० मध्ये जागतिक पर्यटकांची संख्या ही १.२० अब्ज होण्याचा अंदाज आहे. जागतिक स्तरावरील देशांतर्गत उत्पादनात पर्यटन क्षेत्राचे योगदान जवळपास ९ टक्के असून जगातील एकूण रोजगार प्राप्त क्षेत्रांमध्ये १० टक्के लोक पर्यटन उद्योगाला कार्यरत आहेत. जागतिक पर्यटन संघटना मॅड्रीड (Madrid) प्रकाशनानुसार पर्यटन हा जगातला एक सर्वात मोठा उद्योग बनला असून तो पेट्रोलियम उत्पादन व मोटार उद्योगाच्या पुढे आहे.

पर्यटन : स्वरूप व व्याप्ती

पर्यटन हे फक्त देशाला चलन मिळवून देण्यासाठी किंवा देशाचे राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न याद्वयण्यापुरते मर्यादित नसून, देशाच्या आर्थिक, सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक विकासासाठीही महत्वाचे आहे. दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतर तर पर्यटनाच्या दृष्टीने विकास झाला. आंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटनाचा विकास अत्यंत दृष्टीने होण्याची मुख्य कारणे म्हणजे लोकांचे वाढते राहणीमान, वाहतुकीच्या साधनातील संवसारांमुळे झालेले बदल, पर्यटनाच्या मार्केटिंगची



Principal

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नागपुर जिल्ह्यात रावविण्यात येणाऱ्या एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजनेमार्फत दिल्या जाणाऱ्या पोषण आहार व आरोग्य शिक्षण या सेवांचे समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन

प्रा. डॉ. दिलीप सवाईराम चव्हाण

समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

श्रीमती राजकमल बाबुराव तिडके महाविद्यालय, मौदा, जि. नागपुर

सारांश-

आजची मुले उद्याचे नागरिक आहेत. म्हणून आज जर बालकांना योग्य शिक्षण दिले, त्यांना प्रेरित केले, तर भारताचे समर्थ व संपन्न नागरिक बनू शकतात. आज बालकांच्या विकासासाठी शासकीय पातळीवर मोठ्या प्रमाणात विविध प्रकारच्या योजना तयार करण्यात आलेल्या आहेत. त्यांची अंमलबजावणी व्हावी याकडेही लक्ष दिल्या जात आहे.

बालविकासासाठी अनुकूल असे वातावरण निर्माण करण्यासाठी खेड्यांच्या पातळीवर महत्वाचे बदल करावे असा एकात्मिक बालविकास सेवेचा इरादा आहे. हे बदल घडविण्याचे संस्थात्मक साधन सध्या आंगणवाडी आहे. आंगणवाडीमुळे उपलब्ध असलेल्या आरोग्य सेवेचा मुलांना लाभ मिळू शकतो. तसेच वेगवेगळ्या सरकारी, विंगरसरकारी व सामाजिक साधनसंपत्तीचा वापर करून त्यांना मानसिक चालनाही दिली जाते. यातून स्थानिक पातळीवर अनपेक्षित बदल झालेले आढळतात. तसेच नागपुर जिल्ह्यात रावविण्यात येणाऱ्या एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजनेमार्फत दिल्या जाणाऱ्या पोषण आहार व आरोग्य शिक्षण या सेवांचे सेवेविषयी संशोधनकर्त्याला काय वाटते हे शोधण्याचा प्रयत्न या संशोधनाद्वारे केला आहे.

प्रस्तावना

"देशाच्या विकास कार्यक्रमांच्या विषय पत्रिकेवर बालविकास हा अग्रक्रम असलेला विषय आहे. बालक जीवन हे निरागस जीवन आहे. म्हणूनच नव्हे तर ती देशाची

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सर्वोत्तम मालमत्ता आहे. ती देशाच्या भविष्यकालीन विकासाची गंगोत्री आहे." अशा अर्थपूर्ण विधानांनी देशाच्या दहाव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेने (२००२ ते २००६) या देशात जन्मणारी अर्धेकडे भारत भाग्यविधाता असल्याचे नमूद करून ठेवलेली आहे. अशा ठामपणे केलेल्या निष्कर्षांच्या पार्वभूमीवर एखाद्याला असा प्रश्न विचारावासा वाटेल की, भारताचे भवितव्य उज्वल करण्यासाठी देशातील सरकारनी कोणत्या योजनेवर गुंतवणूक करावी? या प्रश्नाचे उत्तर घर उद्धृत केलेली सत्य विधाने आहेत. ज्या गुंतवणूकीमधून भरपूर लाभ पदरी पडावा अशी अपेक्षा आहे. तर मग प्रत्येक भारतीय मुलाच्या विकासाची दृष्टी ठेवून जोपासना करणे जरूरीचे ठरते. प्रथिने, ऊर्जा, निःसत्व पोषण किंवा कुपोषण या पद्धतीने बालकाचे वय आणि वजन याबाबत प्रमाणशिरता चाचणी केली जात असते. बालकाची वाढविषयक चाचणी करण्याची ही उत्तम पद्धती आहे. गेल्या तीन दशकात केलेल्या पाहणीवरून दिसून येत आहे की, भारतातील बालकांमधील कुपोषणाचे प्रमाण घटत चाललेले आहे. निःसत्व पोषण होणाऱ्या बालकांच्या संख्येचा आणि परिस्थितीचा आढावा घेतला असता बालकांना निःसत्व पोषणाची बाधा होण्याचे प्रमाणही घटले आहे. परंतु अल्पत्व आणि अल्प प्रमाणातील निःसत्व पोषणाच्या अभावी ते कुपोषण संसर्गांला सहज बळी पडू शकतात. अशा अनारोग्याच्या परिस्थितीत अनेक बालके जगत असल्याचे आढळून आले आहे. किमान शारीरिक क्षमता आणि बौद्धिक पात्रता या बाबतीत ती वाढ खुरदलेल्या अवस्थेत जगतात परिणामतः त्यांना उपलब्ध शालेय शिक्षणाचा पूर्णपणे लाभ घेणे शक्य होत नाही. अशा या अल्पत्व आणि अल्प प्रमाणातील निःसत्व पोषणाच्या परिस्थितीमुळे निःसत्व पोषण ही लोकजीवनाच्या सार्वजनिक आरोग्य क्षेत्रामध्ये अदृश्यस्वरूप व्याधी प्रवाहीत आहे. बालकांमधील निःसत्व पोषण त्यांच्या प्रकृतीवरून उघडपणे दिसून येते. अशा बालकांची वाढ आणि विकास या बाबतीत वैद्यकीय निदान चाचण्या करून उपाय योजना अंमलात आणता येतात. शालेय जीवनपूर्व काळातील बालकाचे निःसत्व पोषण हे त्याच्या वाढ खुटण्यामागील महत्वाचे कारण आहे. या पाहणीमधून तीन वर्षे वयोगटात ४५.५ टक्के बालकांचे वय आणि उंची प्रमाणशिरतेमध्ये खच्चीकरण झालेले आहे. तर वय आणि वजन प्रमाणशिरतेमध्ये १५.५ टक्के बालके गळालेली आहेत. अशी परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली आहे.

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The Insight of Foreign Direct Investment in Indian Retail Sector

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Abstract

The retail sector in India is one of the growth oriented sector. According to the Investment Commission of India, the retail sector is expected to grow almost three times its current levels to \$800 billion by 2016. Though, in spite of the recent developments in retailing and its immense contribution to the economy, retailing continues to be the least evolved industries and the growth of organized retailing in India has been much slower as compared to rest of the world. Notwithstanding encouraging signs, India's retail market remains largely off-limits to large international retailers like Wal-Mart. Opposition to liberalizing FDI in this sector raises concerns about employment losses, unfair competition resulting in large-scale exit of incumbent domestic players and infant industry arguments to protect the organized domestic retail sector that is at a nascent stage. Based on international evidence, we suggest that allowing entry by large international retailers into the Indian market may help tackle inflation especially in food prices. Better linkages between demand and supply have the potential to improve the price signals that farmers receive and also serve to enhance agricultural and other exports. This paper focuses on the various issues involved in FDI including opportunities and challenges of FDI in retail.

Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment, Liberalization, Retail, India

Introduction :

With the globalization, India is fore runner in the world retail sector. In the twenty years since the economic liberalization of 1991, India's middle class has greatly expanded, and so has its purchasing power. But over the years, unlike other major emerging economies, India has been slow to open its retail sector to foreign investment. Recent signals from the government however suggest that this may be about to change: global supermarket chain stores such as Wal-Mart (United States), Carrefour (France), Marks & Spencer and Tesco (United Kingdom), and Shoprite (South Africa) may finally be allowed to set up shop in India. Foreign direct investment (FDI) in the retail sector in India is restricted. In 2006, the government eased retail policy for the first time, allowing up to 51 per cent FDI through the singlebrand retail route (see Section 2 for a classification of organized retail in India). Since then, there has been a steady increase in FDI in retail sector, and the cumulative FDI in single-brand retail stood at \$195 million by the end of 2010 (DIPP, 2010).



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