

OUR HERITAGE JOURNAL

certify to all that

Dr. Darshan D. Labhe

has been awarded Certificate of Publication for research paper titled

*Comparative Study and Analysis of Market Penetration
Strategies of E-Commerce & Traditional Business.*

Published in Vol-68-No-9-2020 of OUR HERITAGE JOURNAL with ISSN:: 0474-9030

UGC Care Approved International Indexed and Referred Journal

Impact Factor 6.6

S. Sharma

Editor, OUR HERITAGE JOURNAL



OUR HERITAGE

ISSN: 0474-9030, Vol-68, Special Issue-9
International Conference On E-Business, E-Management,
E-Education and E-Governance (ICE4-2020)
Organised by
Kamla Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur
7th & 8th February-2020



Comparative Study and Analysis of Market Penetration Strategies of E-Commerce & Traditional Business.

Dr. Darshan D. Labhe.

(Assistant Professor)

R. S. Mundle Dharampeth Arts and Commerce College, Nagpur.

Email – darshan.labhe@rediffmail.com.

Abstract

The customer visiting to the market place, examining out a variety of products, electing required stuff, purchasing them and then paying the specific amount is what marks traditional commerce. Traditional business is a local store which offers its services or products to its local customers. Traditional commerce involves the exchange of goods and services between two people face to face. E-commerce also electronic commerce is like traditional commerce. As such, it also involves the exchange of goods and services. The only difference is that it is conducted online through an electronic network – the Internet. Nowadays it has gone forward to online social networks. As soon as a business concern step into a new market, it strives for market penetration. The main objective behind the market penetration strategy is to launch a product, enter the market as swiftly as possible and finally, conquers a good portion of market share from the total market.

Key Word: Traditional business, E-commerce and Market penetration strategies

Introduction

Long gone and immemorial are the days when commercial activities such as exchange of goods and services for money, between two parties, had to take place in a traditional way. The customer visiting to the market place, examine out a variety of products, choosing required stuff, purchasing them and then paying the specific

Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's (Reg.No. BOM.1/1961)

Nabira Mahavidyalaya, Katol

Dist. Nagpur. Pin - 441302 (MS)

Accredited by NAAC at 'B' Grade with C.G.P.A. 2.71

(Affiliated to Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur)

Organizes

One Day Online National Conference on
'Impact of Lockdown on Unorganized Sectors'

12th June 2020



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Dr. Darshan Dattatraya Labhe of
R. S. Mundle Dharampeth Art and Commerce College, Nagpur.
has attended one day e-conference on "Impact of Lockdown on Unorganized Sectors" organized by Department
of Commerce, Nabira Mahavidyalaya, Katol in collaboration with University Professors' Association on
12th June 2020. He/She has contributed a paper entitled
The Impact of Unorganised Sector in Indian Economy
to be published in UPA National Peer Reviewed Interdisciplinary e-journal having ISSN: 2455-4375.

Dr. S. K. Navin
Principal

Dr. S. A. Sonegaonkar
H. Q. D.
Dept. of Commerce

Dr. Anil Dodewar
Chief-Editor

Prof. Akash Bele
Editor

THE IMPACT OF UNORGANISED SECTOR IN INDIAN ECONOMY

Dr. Darshan D. Labhe

Assistant Professor

R.S.Mundle Dharampeth Arts and
Commerce College, Nagpur.

Email – darshan.labhe@rediffmail.com.

Abstract : In the aftermath of World War II, the global economy underwent significant structural changes, particularly the developing economies, which had by that time started being liberated from decades of colonial despotism. India's socio-economic condition is overwhelmingly informal covering various aspects of life. It is multi-dimensional and perennial in nature. It has age old tradition and experience. For most of the Indians it is way of life, just like agriculture and animal husbandry. Unorganised sector is distinctively insidious. Product and services of unorganised sector contribute to the life and living of the society all the twenty four hours. Unorganised economic activities in India are highly diversified. They provide easily accessible variety of goods and services at affordable prices as compared to that of organised sector products. It is source of livelihood and employment for a large number of workforces. More than 90 percent of the workforce and about 50 percent of the national product are accounted for by the informal economy. Thus rapid and inclusive growth of Indian economy needs special attention to unorganise economy. This paper is an attempt to discover the role of unorganised sector in the Indian economy with special orientation to economic involvement and employment. In the last the paper discusses the problems and of this sector followed by the measures to make stronger unorganized sector in India.

Keywords: *Unorganise sector, gross value addition, economic contribution, employment and skill growth.*

Introduction : Unorganized or informal sector constitutes a fundamental part of the Indian economy. More than 90% of labor force and about 50% of the national manufacturing are

VOLUME
05 2020

ISSN : 2455-0469

International Multi - Disciplinary Peer Reviewed
Research Journal

Pradnya SANKET

Cultural Integration



R.S.MUNDLE DHARAMPETH
ARTS & COMMERCE COLLEGE, NAGPUR (Maharashtra) INDIA

CONTENTS

S. No.	Title	Page No.
1.	Collective Empowerment: A Case Study of Dalit and African American Women Autobiographies Sangita T. Ghodake	1
2.	Small Scale Industries - A Vital Ingredient in Fostering Global Cultural Integration Mr. Govindaraja A Bhatta, Dr. Milind A. Barhate	7
3.	A Study of Role of Social Media and Culture on Buying Behavior of Youth in respect of Branded Clothing in Nagpur City Prof. Ajinkya G. Deshpande, Dr. Milind A. Barhate	13
4.	Socialization Through Sports Dr. Rajani J. Murkute, Dr. Milind A. Barhate	26
5.	The Internal Role of Sports in National Development Dr. Madhavi Mardikar, Dr. Bharti S. Kale	28
6.	The Impact of Cultural Integration on Economic Development in India Dr. Darshan D. Labhe	30
7.	Disappearing Boundaries with Cultural Integration Dr. (Mrs) J. M. Moholkar	37
8.	Role of ICT in Cultural Integration Prof. Murlidhar K. Jambhulkar	41
9.	Role of Indian Government Polices in Cultural Integration Dr. Swati R. Dame	44
10.	जागतिकीकरण आणि मराठी भाषेतील सांस्कृतिक एकात्मता डॉ. विनोद च. जीवनतारे	52
11.	सांस्कृतिक एकत्रीकरण आणि दत्तसंप्रदाय प्रा. डॉ. सी. शुभांगी परांजपे	56
12.	संगीत : सांस्कृतिक एकात्मतेचे प्रेरक प्रा. णरीश चंद्रिकापुरे	60
13.	जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत भारतीय सामाजिक दृष्टिकोनातून पंडितारमाबाई यांची स्त्री-धर्म नीतितील मूलतत्त्वे सक्षमीकरणास - आजच्याकाळातही सहाय्यभूत सी. वर्षा नितीन जपे	62

The Impact of Cultural Integration on Economic Development in India

Dr. Darshan D. Labhe,
Assistant Professor

R. S. Mundle Dharampeth Arts and
Commerce College

Abstract

Cultural integration is when individuals from one culture adopt practices from another culture without diminishing their own. This has also been called globalization due to the examples of cultural integration that exist. Examples of this practice include introduction of cultural foods, beliefs or arts to a different culture. In the India, integration has led to people calling the India a melting pot of cultures, which means that many cultures have come together and added their particular flavor to the general stew. The idea of cultural integration has led to opposing views as to its efficacy. Opponents see it as a dominant culture prevailing over other cultures, while proponents see that cultures may get along better if they are more integrated. Culture and School, which aims to make culture an integral part of the curricula in primary schools and to acquaint young pupils with a variety of art forms and varying levels of individual participation. Some people believe that this practice is harmful because it blurs the lines between cultures, whereas others see it as positive because it creates harmony between cultures.

Key Word: Cultural integration, economic development, GDP growth and per capita income.

Introduction

From the local to the global level cultural integration occurs. When the people from a culture adopt the essence of another culture, such as its attitudes and ceremonies, while at the same time maintaining their own culture. This happens in many immigrant homes as a survival tool, regardless of where the individual moves to or is from. Individuals maintain the familiar, usually at home and the community, while they adopt the core practices of the new culture in public. Another facet of cultural integration is people from other cultures introducing elements of their own culture to their new one. This can come in the form of music, food, attitudes, religion, arts and many other cultural characteristics.

Education, Conservation and Taste/Audience Development.

The government fully endorses the idea that culture and art education is an important contribution to the development of a "knowledge society". Also some of the local governments are sensible to this issue and it has been argued and that art education is seen as creating a direct link between culture daily life, playing a key role in opening up the arts world to a general public and enhancing quality of life in the community. The process to have all educational institutions catch up with an innovative art education is a long one, due to the inadequate pedagogic bases on which cultural education is built. Today much

VOLUME
05 2020

ISSN : 2455-0469

International Multi - Disciplinary Peer Reviewed
Research Journal

Pradnya SANKET

Cultural Integration



R.S. MUNDLE DHARAMPETH
ARTS & COMMERCE COLLEGE, NAGPUR (Maharashtra) INDIA

Dr. Bhatta

CONTENTS

S. No.	Title	Page No.
1.	Collective Empowerment: A Case Study of Dalit and African American Women Autobiographies Sangita T. Ghodake	1
✓ 2.	Small Scale Industries – A Vital Ingredient in Fostering Global Cultural Integration Mr. Govindaraja A Bhatta, Dr. Milind A. Barhate	7
3.	A Study of Role of Social Media and Culture on Buying Behavior of Youth in respect of Branded Clothing in Nagpur City Prof. Ajinkya G. Deshpande, Dr. Milind A. Barhate	13
4.	Socialization Through Sports Dr. Rajani J. Murkute, Dr. Milind A. Barhate	26
5.	The Internal Role of Sports in National Development Dr. Madhavi Mardikar, Dr. Bharti S. Kale	28
6.	The Impact of Cultural Integration on Economic Development in India Dr. Darshan D. Labhe	30
7.	Disappearing Boundaries with Cultural Integration Dr. (Mrs) J. M. Moholkar	37
8.	Role of ICT in Cultural Integration Prof. Murlidhar K. Jambhulkar	41
9.	Role of Indian Government Polices in Cultural Integration Dr. Swati R. Dame	44
10.	जागतिकीकरण आणि मराठी भाषेतील सांस्कृतिक एकात्मता डॉ. विनोद च. जीवनतारे	52
11.	सांस्कृतिक एकत्रीकरण आणि दत्तसंप्रदाय प्रा. डॉ. सौ. शुभांगी परांजपे	56
12.	संगीत : सांस्कृतिक एकात्मतेचे प्रेरक प्रा. णरीश चंद्रिकापुरे	60
13.	जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत भारतीय सामाजिक दृष्टिकोनातून पंडितारमाबाई यांची स्त्री-धर्म नीतितील मूलतत्त्वे सक्षमीकरणास — आजच्याकाळातही सहाय्यभूत सौ. वर्षा नितीन जपे	62

Small Scale Industries – A Vital Ingredient in Fostering Global Cultural Integration

Mr. Govindaraja A Bhatta
Asst. Professor (Commerce)
R. S. Mundle Dharampeth Arts,
Commerce College

Dr. Milind A. Barhate
Principal, CP & Berar ES College

Abstract

The human race has passed through several changes in its structure since times immemorial with the sole idea of progressing towards a better tomorrow. It has come a long way with integration of ideas, knowledge, cultural and economic exchanges, new trading and commercial exchanges and information transfer. Global cultural integration is a step further in exploring, studying accepting, analyzing, nurturing and implementing the various cultural and traditional views, tendencies and thoughts towards a wiser combination of all different mindsets. Cultural integration thus highlights the ways of living, surviving and accepting unknown yet beneficial methods of bringing about human as well as national prosperity. With the help of the products manufactured by SSI, it is possible to implement and inculcate the cultural diversities in the products and thereby bring about a scenario of global conduciveness. Through SSI it is possible and easy to cater to each change brought about by the competitive environment. This paper is an effort to highlight the involvement of SSI in enhancing global cultural integration.

Key Words: Culture, Cultural integration, Small scale Industries

Introduction- Culture, Cultural Integration

Culture means the characteristic feature and knowledge of a group of people, comprising language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music, arts, living style, traditions and customs. It is a way of living which instills discipline in society.

Introduction- Culture, Cultural integration

Culture means the characteristic feature and knowledge of a group of people, comprising language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music, arts, living style, traditions and customs. It is a way of living which instills discipline in society.

Cultural Integration:

The human race has passed through several changes in its structure since times immemorial with the sole idea of progressing towards better tomorrow. It has come a long way with integration of ideas, knowledge, cultural and economic exchanges, new trading and commercial exchanges and information transfer. The human civilization has come a bit closer since the early times though the exchange of goods, products, services, work techniques, technical and mechanical know-how and has thus fostered in enhancing and encouraging global cultural integration. Globalization has integrated the world in one or the other way and has brought people and economies together. Globalization has made it easy

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)

Libraries at University of Nebraska-Lincoln

11-22-2020

A Scientometric Profile of Science Faculty of Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, India during 1990-2019

Manju N. Dubey

Librarian, R.S. Mundle Dharampeth Arts and Commerce College, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India,
libraryrsmducc@gmail.com

Pooja P. Dadhe

Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India, ppdadhe@gmail.com

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac>

 Part of the Library and Information Science Commons

Dubey, Manju N. and Dadhe, Pooja P., "A Scientometric Profile of Science Faculty of Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, India during 1990-2019" (2020). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 4663.

<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/4663>

A Scientometric Profile of Science Faculty of Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, India during 1990-2019

ABSTRACT

Research productivity of any university is a reflection of its status quo in terms of its position in Higher Education Institution (HEI) ranking framework. This Scientometric study is an attempt to highlight the key features of research productivity of Science Faculty of Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University based on the data collected from Web of Science database over a period of 30 years from 1990 to 2019. This article studied the publication trend by analysis of the 2229 research records. The major objectives of this study were to evaluate the research output in terms of number and type of publications, prolific and productive author, most preferred publication, citation analysis and so on. The complete research output is 2229 with an Annual Growth Rate (AGR) of 6.23 % with 11.4 % of average citations per paper. The period from year 2004 to 2019 was highly productive block with year 2015 contributing highest 7.31 % of the total number of publications during the study period. Physics was found to be the core subject in which high level of quantitative as well as qualitative research has been performed by Science Faculty of the university. This paper is an attempt to portray a scientometric profile of the one of the oldest and premier university of India which will be help to highlight appropriate measures required for enhancing the research benchmark of the university to a new high.

KeyWords: Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Scientometric Study, Web of Science, Research Productivity, Bibliometrix

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)

Libraries at University of Nebraska-Lincoln

November 2020

Library Services Provided During COVID-19 Pandemic: Content Analysis of Websites of Premier Technological Institutions of India

Pooja P. Dadhe

RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur, India, ppdadhe@gmail.com

Manju N. Dubey

R.S Mundle Dharampeth Arts and Commerce College, Nagpur, India, libraryrsmndacc@gmail.com

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac>

 Part of the Library and Information Science Commons

Dadhe, Pooja P. and Dubey, Manju N., "Library Services Provided During COVID-19 Pandemic: Content Analysis of Websites of Premier Technological Institutions of India" (2020). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 4445.

<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/4445>

Dadhe Manju

Library Services Provided During COVID-19 Pandemic: Content Analysis of Websites of Premier Technological Institutions of India

Abstract

The novel coronavirus (COVID-19) disease presented unique challenges to all the stakeholders of education system. The sudden and unexpected outbreak of the virus forced the library professionals, to ascertain ways of working in a rapid time frame like shifting to digital platform wherever possible and to provide adequate remote services to the users. Given the extrinsic challenges in providing services during a public health emergency, the purpose of this paper is to find out how technology became a saviour for the premier technological institutions of India during the COVID -19 pandemic. The study explores the type of services provided by libraries of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) based on the contents published on their webpages. The study highlights the significant initiatives taken by the libraries which can be followed by others to meet the post lockdown needs.

Keywords : Remote Services, Virtual Services, COVID-19, Pandemic, Content Analysis

Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced governments worldwide to place their countries in full or partial lockdown to contain the spread of the virus. However, these lockdowns came with severe economic and social consequences, which has also presented unique challenges in the educational sector and has forced not just students but also policy makers and service providers including the librarians to adapt and adopt technology as a viable and valuable option to ensure fulfilment of the educational needs of the stakeholders and in overcoming various hurdles in this pandemic time. India, on 30 January 2020, reported its first positive case of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) from the state of Kerala with a student, who was studying in Wuhan University and had travelled to India (Perappadan, 2020). And as a precautionary measure to contain the spread of the virus, Government of India declared closure of all educational institutions across the country from 16 March 2020, which was initially for fifteen days (Times of India, 2020). However as on 10 October 2020 with 6,979,423 positive cases and 107,450 reported death, ("India Coronavirus," 2020) India is

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)

Libraries at University of Nebraska-Lincoln

September 2020

Global Scientific Research on Coronavirus : a Scientometric Study

Pooja P. Dadhe
ppdadhe@gmail.com

Manju N. Dubey
libraryrsmidacc@gmail.com

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac>

Dadhe, Pooja P. and Dubey, Manju N., "Global Scientific Research on Coronavirus : a Scientometric Study" (2020). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 4277.
<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/4277>

Dr. M. Dubey

Global Scientific Research on Coronavirus : a Scientometric Study

Dr. Pooja P. Dadhe

Assistant Librarian

Dr. V.B. Alias Bhausaheb Kolte Knowledge Resource Centre
R.T.M. Nagpur University, Nagpur, India
ppdadhe@gmail.com

Dr. Manju N. Dubey

Librarian

R.S Mundle Dharampeth Arts and Commerce College, Nagpur, India
libraryrsmducc@gmail.com

Abstract

To understand the global research trend of the scientific publication on coronavirus, this scientometric study was carried out for the period 2002 to 2019 based on scientometric indicators such as growth of publication, productive authors and institutions, collaboration among authors and institutions, the hotspot of research area and the citation pattern. A total of 8541 records downloaded from PubMed formed the dataset for the study and were analysed using Bibexcel and VOSviewer. The findings reveal that the research on coronavirus was noticeable but it was not significant. A correlation between the number of publications and emergence of SARS in 2002 and MERS in 2012 was also visible. The trend of publication was found to be fluctuating during the period of study. The findings demonstrate that collaboration among institutions was not very strong. Keyword analysis indicates that animals, humans, female, male, mice, molecular sequence data are commonly used.

Key Words: Coronavirus, COVID-19, Scientometric Study, PubMed, Global Scientific Publications, Bibexcel, VOSviewer

Introduction

The global pandemic caused due to the coronavirus which has evolved as a human virus, has increased the R&D about this family of virus. Coronavirus belong to the family of the viruses which are predominately related to infection which affects the respiratory system of living beings. The discovery of coronavirus was not new and it dates back to 1930. The various strains of corona virus were found to be a major cause of infection in animals and the first symptomatic evidence of the same was found when Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) were found in domesticated chickens and their cause of infection was diagnosed to be due to coronavirus strain now known as avian bronchitis virus (IBV). (Peiris 2012).

GIEVE PATEL: POETIC PORTRAYAL OF THE LACK OF CONCERN FOR THE POOR IN OUR SOCIETY

Mrs. Shriya Oke
Research Scholar
Swawalambi Nagar, Nagpur

Dr Manjushree Sardeshpande
Head, Department of English
R.S. Mundle, Dharampeth Arts & Commerce
College, Nagpur

Abstract:

This paper is an analysis of some of Gieve Patel's poems which shed light on the apathetic attitude of the society towards the distressed destitutes. Gieve Patel's verse portrays his anxiety and resentment at the sufferings of fellow human beings, their state of neglect and destitution. Poverty and apathy for the downtrodden and illiterate strata of the society is depicted in his poetry. Some of his poems like 'Servants', 'Nargol', 'Dilwadi' have been discussed.

Keywords: Nargol, Beggar, Pavement, Dilwadi, Servants, Poor, Grandfather

Introduction:

Many of Gieve Patel's poems express his concern and sympathy for the impoverished and underprivileged masses. Beggars, Servants, Peasants, and 'Pavement Dwellers' are central idea of many of his poems. One of the best poems written on the oppressed, 'Servants' offers a realistic poetic portrayal of the weaker sections of the society and their status in today's society. Another example is the poem 'Pavement'. Here he laments the pathetic condition of people living on footpaths of metro cities. Gieve Patel has described the pain and agony of poor and deprived people like beggars in the poem "Nargol". His poem "Dilwadi" from the poetry collection--- "How Do You Withstand Body" describes the predicament of people who are dislocated when a government project is being executed. Gieve Patel describes the pathetic condition of an ugly old destitute woman living in an urban area. The woman described in the poem "Urban" is under hallucination. The loss of faith in higher values, pains Patel's heart. He has expressed his distress for the oppressed in many such poems which will be discussed in this paper.

Body:

Gieve Patel expresses his sympathy for Indian servants and their predicament in the poem 'Servants'. 'The eyes/ Globe into the dim' signify a poor man's pitiable condition, who is looking for new avenues in a changing world but is unable to find any. This poem appeared in the 'New

Commonwealth Poets', 1965. "Servants" refer to labourers who were once farmers. They have come to the city in search of livelihood because farming is no longer profitable for them. They live together in a shack, in extreme poverty, just like animals in a shed, which explains their comparison to animals in the stalls as in the verse--- 'They sit like animals'. The poet has used the word "without thoughts" for "Servants" because being uneducated, they don't have any understanding of political and economic problems of the society. They obey their masters quietly when they are scolded for their mistakes. That is why the poet compares them to animals. The poet has empathy for servants and wants to improve their conditions. The poem 'Pavement' describes the piteous deplorable condition of the poor living on footpath of metro cities.

*A night on the pavement - no danger
Takes years to leper;
Pay rent for the plot.
Spread a sheet and lie down
Breathing in shoe dust, gaslight, cold stone and
Perhaps. (Patel 37)*

'Dilwadi' depicts how Dilwadi, a village in Maharashtra blooms into a makeshift town. Initially the people oppose but finally they accept the agonizing reality. The mindset of the villagers towards industries in the village is brought out with an uncompromising emotion. The villagers resist for four months as they are not prepared to vacate their mud houses. After some hesitation and opposition for four months, the course of evacuation begins. Soon they carry their movable possessions such as goats, vessels, drums bicycles etc. However they are unable to carry their loving habitat i.e. trees and other immobile things with them.

In the end, Patel says that the villagers will accommodate change. The government project engulfs seven villages and Dilwadi blooms into a makeshift town.

The barracks begin a hesitant dance.
Twenty architectures appear. It would seem
From unpromising seed
Dilwadi blooms into a makeshift town. (Patel 58)

Role of Language in Education

Dr.Manjushree Sardeshpande

Head, Department of English

R.S.Mundle Dharampeth Arts & Commerce College, Nagpur

Abstract

This paper throws light on the role of language in education. Language is the backbone and integral part of education. Knowledge and language are the two sides of the same coin. Language plays an important role in man-making- character building. Not only developing the cognitive abilities, psychomotor skills but providing the correct mental make -up and critical insights is also the main function of language. The role of mother tongue is vital at least in the formative years of a child. It provides a solid foundation in the making of every individual as concepts are best understood in the mother tongue and innermost thoughts of the individual are also best communicated in the mother tongue. All the Indian languages, mother-tongues of the large Indian population have a rich cultural heritage and indigenous knowledge and wisdom can be brought to light only by studying and promoting our Indian languages. English has also become an integral part of the country. It is the second-largest spoken language in the country. It is also the language of information, communication and technology. Hence bilingual mode of teaching and learning is recommended to reap the benefits of the Indian languages and English. In this case the mother tongue- (Indian Language) and English (foreign language) will be equally developed. "Submersion" to be totally avoided.

Key words

Language ,Education, Mother tongue, Multilingualism, Bilingual Mode

Introduction

Language plays a very important role in human life. It is the light of mind. It shapes thoughts and emotions and determines one's perception of reality. Language is the road map of a culture. It tells you where its people are coming from and where they are going. Language is the divine gift of God and finest asset of mankind. Language is not only means of communication but it builds economic relationships, friendships, and cultural ties. It is a means for intellectual development.

Language and Education

Nature is an expression of God. The whole creation has umpteen messages embedded which can only be unravelled through different perceptions kindled by intelligence and thought. There is a language of nature, of animals, of every living and non-living things. They respond to particular stimuli. To understand this language requires a refined insight. There is a communication going on in nature and to understand this requires learning and understanding. This is called knowledge. Different schools of thought including logic, philosophy, mathematics, astronomy, medicine, chemistryetc can have different dimensions depending on the language.

Online First • Current Issue • Archive • Most Downloaded • Most Accessed • Most Cited

« Previous Article

Next Article »

Research Article

EEO. 2021; 20(6): 3182-3189

doi: 10.17051/ilkonline.2021.06.297

India Reinforces Ties With Africa In Modi Regime

Dr. Manjushree Sardeshpande.

ABSTRACT

Abstract

India has a long history of partnership with Africa. It became a leading voice in support of African decolonisation at the United Nations. African countries were the greatest beneficiaries of the ITEC programme launched by India. India-Africa Forum Summits have enabled collaborative exercise to build, skill, plan measures and execute policy decisions. India has promoted African economic development. Information technology (IT) is an important pillar of India's technical cooperation with Africa. India and Africa have held common positions on global platforms and worked together to guard the interests of other developing countries. Prime Minister Modi's Visit to Rwanda, Uganda and South Africa in July 2018 has helped in fine-tuning our Development Partnership Programs.

Key words: India, Africa, ITEC, Development, Partnership, Modi's Visit.

ARTICLE TOOLS

- Abstract
- PDF Fulltext
- How to cite this article
- Citation Tools
- Related Records
- Articles by Dr. Manjushree Sardeshpande
- on Google
- on Google Scholar

eJM Submit Article

AUTHOR LOGIN

REVIEWER LOGIN

Indexed
&
Abstracted

Indexing

İlköğretim Online (İÖ) - Elementary Education Online (EEO) is indexed in:

- Scopus (2013)
- Dimensions (2017)
- DOAJ (2019)
- IndexCopernicus (2010)
- AERA (2013)
- UDL-EDGE (2018)

How to Cite this Article

Pubmed Style

Dr. Manjushree Sardeshpande. India Reinforces Ties With Africa In Modi Regime. EEO. 2021; 20(6): 3182-3189. doi:10.17051/ilkonline.2021.06.297

Web Style

Dr. Manjushree Sardeshpande. India Reinforces Ties With Africa In Modi Regime. <https://ilkogretim-online.org/?mno=84155> [Access: July 22, 2022]. doi:10.17051/ilkonline.2021.06.297

AMA (American Medical Association) Style

Dr. Manjushree Sardeshpande. India Reinforces Ties With Africa In Modi Regime. EEO. 2021; 20(6): 3182-3189. doi:10.17051/ilkonline.2021.06.297

Vancouver/ICMJE Style

Dr. Manjushree Sardeshpande. India Reinforces Ties With Africa In Modi Regime. EEO. (2021), [cited July 22, 2022]; 20(6): 3182-3189. doi:10.17051/ilkonline.2021.06.297

Harvard Style

Dr. Manjushree Sardeshpande (2021) India Reinforces Ties With Africa In Modi Regime. EEO, 20(6), 3182-3189. doi:10.17051/ilkonline.2021.06.297

Turabian Style

VOLUME
1041 2020

International Multi - Disciplinary Peer Reviewed
Research Journal

Pradnya SANKET

Cultural Integration



R.S. MUNDLE DHARAMPETH
ARTS & COMMERCE COLLEGE, NAGPUR (Maharashtra) INDIA

Dr. Paranjape (Modem)

CONTENTS

S. No.	Title	Page No.
1.	Collective Empowerment: A Case Study of Dalit and African American Women Autobiographies Sangita T. Ghodake	1
2.	Small Scale Industries – A Vital Ingredient in Fostering Global Cultural Integration Mr. Govindaraja A Bhatta, Dr. Milind A. Barhate	7
3.	A Study of Role of Social Media and Culture on Buying Behavior of Youth in respect of Branded Clothing in Nagpur City Prof. Ajinkya G. Deshpande, Dr. Milind A. Barhate	13
4.	Socialization Through Sports Dr. Rajani J. Murkute, Dr. Milind A. Barhate	26
5.	The Internal Role of Sports in National Development Dr. Madhavi Mardikar , Dr. Bharti S. Kale	28
6.	The Impact of Cultural Integration on Economic Development in India Dr. Darshan D. Labhe	30
7.	Disappearing Boundaries with Cultural Integration Dr. (Mrs) J. M. Moholkar	37
8.	Role of ICT in Cultural Integration Prof. Murlidhar K. Jambhulkar	41
9.	Role of Indian Government Polices in Cultural Integration Dr. Swati R. Dame	44
10.	जागतिकीकरण आणि मराठी भाषेतील सांस्कृतिक एकात्मता डॉ. विनोद च. जीवनतारे	52
✓ 11.	सांस्कृतिक एकत्रीकरण आणि दत्तसंप्रदाय प्रा. डॉ. सौ. शुभांगी परांजपे	56
12.	संगीत : सांस्कृतिक एकात्मतेचे प्रेरक प्रा. णारीश चंद्रिकापुरे	60
13.	जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत भारतीय सामाजिक दृष्टिकोनातून पंडितारमाबाई यांची स्त्री-धर्म नीतितील मूलतत्त्वे सक्षमीकरणास – आजच्याकाळातही सहाय्यभूत सौ. वर्षा नितीन जपे	62

सांस्कृतिक एकत्रीकरण आणि दत्तसंप्रदाय

प्रा. डॉ. सौ. शुभांगी परांजपे

....दत्तात्रेय ही भारतीय संस्कृतीच्या विकासातील एक अदभूत निर्मिती आहे. शैव, वैष्णव आणि शाक्त या तीनही उपासना-प्रवाहांना व्यापून उरणाऱ्या दत्तात्रेयांचा प्रभाव भारतात सर्वत्र पसरला आहे. महानुभाव संप्रदाय, नाथ संप्रदाय, वारकरी संप्रदाय आणि समर्थ संप्रदाय, या चारही संप्रदायात दत्तात्रेयविषयी श्रद्धा आहे. हा सर्व भूतमात्रांचा अंतरात्मा आहे. हा क्षमाप्रधान अवतार आहे. या अवताराने वेदांना प्रतिष्ठा मिळवून दिली. यज्ञसंस्थेचे उज्जीवन केले. चातुर्वर्ण्यातील शैथिल्य दूर केले. अधर्म आणि असत्य यांचा उच्छेद केला. या अवतार हेतूचे स्पष्टीकरण विष्णुधर्मोत्तर पुराणांत (1.25.6-16) आले आहे. मार्कंडेय पुराणांतील दत्तात्रेय-चरित्र मात्र काहीसे विलक्षण आहे. या पुराणांत ब्रम्हविष्णुमहेशांच्या वरदानाने अनुक्रमे सोम, दत्त आणि दुर्वास हे तीन अत्रिपुत्र निर्माण झाले. माघकविने 'शिशुपालवध' या महाकाव्यांत (14.79) विष्णूच्या अवतारांत दत्तात्रेयाची गणना केली आहे.

श्रीवासुदेवानंतर सरस्वतींनी 'दत्तपुराण' हा संस्कृत ग्रंथ आणि 'दत्तमाहात्म' हा ओविबद्ध ग्रंथ लिहिला आहे. दत्तात्रेय हा काहींच्या मते विष्णूचा सहावा, काहींच्या मते चौथा, किंवा सातवा अवतार समजला जातो. 'अवधूत' हे दत्तात्रेयांचे एक पर्यायनाम आहे. एकनाथ महाराज, भास्करभट्ट बोरीकर यांनीही यावर भाष्य केले आहे.

भागवतांतील एकादश स्कंधांच्या 7 व्या ते 9 व्या अध्यायात (श्लोक 25 पासून) अवधूतांचे 24 गुरु सांगितले आहेत. चराचर विश्व हे साधकांस गुरुस्थळी असावे. सहिष्णुता, धैर्य, परोपकार (पृथ्वी, पर्वत, वृक्ष) अनासक्ति, वैराग्य अलिप्तता (वायु, आकाश, देह) स्निग्धता, माधुर्य (पाणी) तेजस्विता, मलनाश (अग्नि) दुर्गुणांचा परिहार व सद्गुणांचा उदंड व्यवहार (सूर्य) स्त्रीसंगाचा त्याग (कपोत, पतंग, हत्ती, हरिण) लाभ, संतोष (अजगर), अक्षुब्धता, प्रसाद, गांभीर्य, लाभलाभविषयक समान दृष्टि (समुद्र) असंग्रह, अपरिग्रह (माशी, मधमाशी, कुरर, सर्प) स्वावलंबनाने स्वोद्धार (पिंगल), एकांतरुचि एकाग्र ध्यान, (इषुकार, भिंगुरटी), कर्त्या संहर्त्या ईश्वराचे ज्ञान (कोळी, कांतीण) मानापमानाची समान दृष्टि (बालक) असे गुण त्या त्या चराचर गुरुंकडून दत्तात्रेयाने मिळविले आहेत. नाथ या विश्वात्मक गुरुसंस्थेविषयी भाष्य करतांना म्हणतात—

जो जो जयाचा घेतला गुण । तो तो म्यां गुरु केला जाण ।

गुरुंसी आले अपारपण । जग संपूर्ण गुरु दिसे ।।

आजच्या विज्ञानयुगात भौतिक सुखांच्या अहाटी गेलेल्या आमच्या तसेच भावी पिढीलाही याची नितांत गरज आहे. संपूर्ण जग हे गुरुस्थानी मानावे. संत ज्ञानेश्वर माऊलींनी ही ' हे विश्वचि माझे घर' म्हटले आहे.

सहस्रत्रार्जुन, कार्तवीर्य, भार्गव परशुराम, यदु, अलर्क, आयु आणि प्रल्हाद हे दत्तात्रेयांचे पौराणिक शिष्य समजले जातात. हे सर्व गुणी पुत्र आजच्या काळातच आदर्शच ठरतात. प्रल्हादाची 'नामस्मरण' भक्ती' या विज्ञानयुगात विशेष फलदायी आहे. समुद्राची अथांगता जीवनात येऊ दयावी. जन्मपुनर्जन्म या फेऱ्यातून फिरतांना माणूसकीच आपल्याला लाभणार आहे. फलप्राप्त करून देणार आहे. स्निग्धता व माधुर्य देणारे पाणी किंवा उदक गुरुस्थानी मानून स्निग्धता व माधुर्य आपल्या तसेच इतरांच्या जीवनात

COVID-19 Pandemic Special

ISSN - 2249-5134

Perspectives

A National Interdisciplinary Annual Research Journal

Peer Reviewed
Research Journal for
Interdisciplinary
Studies of Arts
Commerce &
Social Sciences



Dr. Madhukarrao Wasnik
PWS Arts and Commerce College

Kamptee Road, Nagpur - 26.
(Reaccredited 'B' by NAAC)

Dr. G. Shetty

INDEX

S. No.	Title of Research Paper	Author	Page No.
1	Indian Agriculture- Challenges And Opportunities During & After Covid19 Pandemic	Mr. Ajinkya G. Deshpande	1-9
2 ✓	Challenges and Reformative Measures for Higher Education in India- Post Lockdown Period	Mr. Govindaraja A. Bhatta	10-15
3	Opportunities And Challenges For Overall Development Post Corona Virus Pandemic	Dr. Anand T Chahande	16-22
4	Fight Against Corona Virus (Covid-19) Pandemic: Current Status Of India	Dr. Yeshvant Patil	23-26
5	The Study Of Impact Of Corona On Cricket	Dr. G. Ramchandra Rao	27-33
6	Yoga- The Best Hobby of Relaxation	Dr. Arunabha Ray	34-38
7	Anxiety and Aggression among Sportspersons and Non-Sportspersons with different Socio-Economic Status	Dr. MS. Manda Thengne Dr. Arvind P. Joshi	39-44
8	Corona Virus: Pandemic Disease	Dr. Nirajsingh F. Yadav	45-50
9	Corona Virus (Covid-19) Pandemic: Need Of Social Distancing	Dr. Kiran Yeshwant Patil	51-53
10	Post Corona Pandemic Challenges in Schools for Physical Education Teachers	Miss Neha Dubey	54-62
11	Understanding The Role Of Yoga In Covid-19 Pandemic :A Systematic Approach	DR. O. P. Aneja	63-66
12	Corona Virus Pandemic: Ways Of Social Change	Dr. S. H. Shakya	67-71
13	Maintaining Physical Fitness In Covid-19 Pandemic Period: A Prespective	Dr. Raju Dayaram Chawake	72-74
14	Effects Of Corona Virus Pandemic On Spheres On Life And Recoveries, Solutions	Mr. Anil Nahate	75-78
15	The Corona War Of India	Dr. Yagya Singh	79-80
16	Extension Services Initiatives by HEIs in Covid-19 Pandemic: Redefining Roles of Academic Wings	Dr. Sudesh B. Bhowate	81-90

Challenges and Reformative Measures for Higher Education in India- Post Lockdown Period

Mr. Govindaraja A.Bhatta

Abstract:

The education fraternity has its peak period in March. However, in this year the scene appeared somewhat different. All the schools were ordered immediate closure and the examinations postponed till normalcy is restored. In short the entire education stream is in a state of utter chaos and confusion. The University and the teachers also are frustrated and are leaving no stone unturned to bring in normalcy. The impact has been alarming and complicated as teachers desperately try to put in place workable short-term solutions for remote teaching and learning, particularly in emerging markets. The biggest challenge before the Central Government is how to save a precious academic year for the students, how to teach the students, how to complete their course syllabus if the schools and colleges remain closed for a longer period probably, beyond the month of August. Some new all acceptable methods must be introduced and implemented so as to bridge the gap between loss of teaching days and syllabus completion time.

Keywords: Pandemic, Higher Education, Teaching-learning, online teaching

Introduction:

The New Year 2020 dawned, with the entire world jubilating, anticipating a new era of prosperity, healthy, wealthy economic and social atmosphere would be in store for the universe. All nations exchanged good wishes and pleasantries and hoped for universal well-being. Everyone thought of doing something new which would enrich their life with pleasure and satisfaction. The entire world dreamt of a good future for all but destiny had something different in store for the entire world. From December itself China in general and the city of Wuhan in particular had started experiencing uneasy times. The city of Wuhan had started suffering from the dreaded virus attack which directly dealt a blow on the respiratory system of human beings. The virus was said to have spread from a testing lab of Virology Department of Wuhan University. The world was once again in the shadow of a contagious pandemic. By the start of the month of February we in India were feeling a bit relieved that we have a smooth sailing in our life, until the first case came in from Kerala. By mid-March it became clear that India is also infected with the pandemic. The month of March, in general is a period when commercial activities speed up to meet the targets for year end. In



CHALLENGES OF REOPENING FOR INDIAN WORKERS IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Sonali Tambuskar

R. S. Mundle Dharampeth Arts & Commerce College, BCCA Dharampeth
Nagpur, Maharashtra, India. 440010

*Corresponding Author: sonali_tambuskar@yahoo.co.in

ABSTRACT:

COVID-19 is a phenomenal philanthropic test for all nations. A month and a half of national lockdown have given India an opportunity to put forth a purposeful attempt to straighten the pandemic's bend. Presently consideration is moving to reviving the economy while containing the infection: a problem numerous different countries are likewise wrestling with. In the previous a month and a half, India's economy has worked at 49 to 57 percent of its full action level, by our evaluations. That financial expense, however unavoidable in the beginning times of a lockdown, probably won't be manageable in the more extended term. It is turning out to be progressively certain that COVID-19 won't vanish quickly; the economy should be overseen close by industrious contamination dangers, potentially for a drawn out period. Subsequent to reviving, a few nations have expected to continue lockdowns because of increasing contamination rates, and India might be no special case. How Indian organizations, purchasers, and laborers are prepared to continue their exercises, even in the midst of the back and forth movement of the infection, will choose how lives and occupations toll in India. Successful administration of lockdowns, alongside well being framework preparedness to oversee and contain the infection, will be a basic capacity for Indian chairmen, since restarting the economy accompanies dangers. The lockdown-and restart-the executives capacity should be granular and dynamic, with nearby usage firmly adjusted to state-and focal government strategy and backing from great correspondence.

Key words: - Covid-19, Economic activity, Worker.

INTRODUCTION:

As per India's retail affiliation, deals of trivial things -, for example, garments, hardware, furniture - fell by 80% in May. Indeed, even deals of basic products -, for example, goods and prescriptions - plunged by 40%. The not so distant future looks unsure as diseases rise - India has recorded about 200,000 cases up until now, with a few record single-day spikes in the most recent week. In any case, the legislature is yet to report uniform systems for organizations that are reviving - so deals are required to slide further down, even as high-road shops, shopping centers and other business markets are booked to revive one week from now. Not all organizations were shut during the lockdown - those regarded basic, from agro items to control, food flexibly to social insurance - kept working. Furthermore, more organizations have been permitted to revive since early May.

Dr. Sonali Tambuskar

Be that as it may, they are totally stalled by low interest, falling fares, work deficiencies and new guidelines of activity requiring social removing and other security measures to control the pandemic. In any case, costs have shot up because of consistence costs, for example, disinfectants, sanitisers, thermometers and veils for laborers.

The departure of vagrant specialists from urban areas during the lockdown has likewise implied extreme work deficiencies for certain organizations. At a building site in the capital Delhi, where one of the nation's biggest land firms, Raheja Developers, is raising a private structure, the work quality has dropped by 40% since the pandemic hit India.

Objectives :

The essential target of reviving is the aligned resumption of financial movement under the shadow of repetitive episodes. We hold that any

VOLUME
05 2020

ISSN : 2455-0400

International Multi - Disciplinary Peer Reviewed
Research Journal

Pradnya SANKET

Cultural Integration



R.S.MUNDLE DHARAMPETH
ARTS & COMMERCE COLLEGE, NAGPUR (Maharashtra) INDIA

Mrs. Varsha Jape

CONTENTS

S. No.	Title	Page No.
1.	Collective Empowerment: A Case Study of Dalit and African American Women Autobiographies Sangita T. Ghodake	1
2.	Small Scale Industries – A Vital Ingredient in Fostering Global Cultural Integration Mr. Govindaraja A Bhatta, Dr. Milind A. Barhate	7
3.	A Study of Role of Social Media and Culture on Buying Behavior of Youth in respect of Branded Clothing in Nagpur City Prof. Ajinkya G. Deshpande, Dr. Milind A. Barhate	13
4.	Socialization Through Sports Dr. Rajani J. Murkute, Dr. Milind A. Barhate	26
5.	The Internal Role of Sports in National Development Dr. Madhavi Mardikar , Dr. Bharti S. Kale	28
6.	The Impact of Cultural Integration on Economic Development in India Dr. Darshan D. Labhe	30
7.	Disappearing Boundaries with Cultural Integration Dr. (Mrs) J. M. Moholkar	37
8.	Role of ICT in Cultural Integration Prof. Murlidhar K. Jambhulkar	41
9.	Role of Indian Government Policies in Cultural Integration Dr. Swati R. Dame	44
10.	जागतिकीकरण आणि मराठी भाषेतील सांस्कृतिक एकात्मता डॉ. विनोद च. जीवनतारे	52
11.	सांस्कृतिक एकत्रीकरण आणि दत्तसंप्रदाय प्रा. डॉ. सौ. शुभांगी परांजपे	56
12.	संगीत : सांस्कृतिक एकात्मतेचे प्रेरक प्रा. णरीश चंद्रिकापुरे	60
13.	जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत भारतीय सामाजिक दृष्टिकोनातून पंडितारमाबाई यांची स्त्री-धर्म नीतितील मूलतत्त्वे सक्षमीकरणास – आजच्याकाळातही सहाय्यभूत सौ. वर्षा नितीन जपे	62

जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत भारतीय सामाजिक दृष्टिकोनातून पंडितारमाबाई यांची स्त्री - धर्म नीतितील मूलतत्त्वे सक्षमीकरणास - आजच्याकाळातही सहाय्यभूत

सौ. वर्षा नितीन जपे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापिका

आर. एस. मुंडले धरमपेठ कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय

प्रास्ताविक

समाजाचे अनेक घटक आहे त्यापैकी पुरुष वस्त्रीमहत्वाचे । समाज हा अनेक कुटुंबाचा मिळून बनतो. कुटुंबाचे दोन मुख्य घटक स्त्री व पुरुष भारतातील कुटुंबव्यवस्थेचा विचार करता स्त्री व पुरुष ही कुटुंबाची दोन मुख्य चाके होत. परंतु असे असतानाही अनुभवांती असे दिसते की, स्त्री कुठल्यातरी आघाडीवर अबला ठरली व त्यामुळे तिच्या सक्षमीकरणाचा प्रश्न उपस्थित झाला. भारतीय संस्कृतीचा विचार करता, स्त्रीला अनन्यसाधारण महत्त्व असल्याचे दिसते परंतु असे असून देखील वास्तविकतेत ती सबल दिसत नाही. आज भारताला बाहेरून बघितले तर असे दिसेल की, भारतातील स्त्री उच्च पदावर कार्यरत आहे राष्ट्रपती, पंतप्रधान, संरक्षणमंत्री वगैरे. परंतु ग्रामीण भागात हे चित्र अगदी उलट आहे. आजही तेथील स्त्रीला दुय्यम स्थान आहे. दुय्यम हा शब्द देखील वापरावा का? असा प्रश्न पडतो. किंबहुना मानव म्हणून तरी वागवले जाते का? तिला असणारे अधिकार मिळतात का? अशी तिची स्थिती का आहे? असे विविध प्रश्न आहेत. शहरी परिस्थितीत ती कदाचित आपल्या पायावर आर्थिकदृष्ट्या स्वावलंबी असेल ही पण खरंच का ती सक्षम आहे? मग येथे प्रश्न निर्माण होतो की सक्षम असणे म्हणजे नेमके काय? स्त्रीचे सक्षमीकरण म्हणजे तिला मानसिक, बौद्धिक, आर्थिक, शारीरिकदृष्ट्या सबल बनवणे. हे सबलीकरण करण्यासाठी अनेक साधने वापरली जात आहे. शिक्षण, प्रसारमाध्यमे, कायदे वगैरे. पण या ठिकाणी म्हणावेसे वाटते की, हे सर्व बाह्य उपचार आहेत. सबल होण्यासाठी दोन महत्वाचे घटक आहेत - 1) स्त्रीची स्व-इच्छा, 2) इतरांची मानसिकता. या दोन पैकी ही स्त्रीची स्व-इच्छा अत्यंत महत्वाची आहे. "माझा विकास मी करावा" हे प्रथम स्त्रीला वाटणे गरजेचे आहे. स्त्री आहे त्या स्थितीत जर आनंदी असेल धडपडत नसेल तर ह्या बाह्य गोष्टींनी तिचा विकास होणे नाही. या संदर्भात मला पंडिता रमाबाई यांचे विचार आजच्या काळातही उपयोगी वाटतात. पंडिता रमाबाई यांनी स्त्रीया संबंधीची आपली कळवळ 'स्त्रीधर्म-नीति' या पुस्तकात अत्यंत उत्तम रीतीने मांडली आहे. प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधाच्या आधारे त्याला एक उजाळा.

पंडिता रमाबाई यांचा जन्म 23 एप्रिल 1858 रोजी झाला. अनंतशास्त्री व लक्ष्मीबाई यांनी आपल्या मुलांचे शिक्षण केले. विशेषतः रमाबाईंची बुद्धिमत्ता असाधारण असल्यामुळे त्यांनी वयाच्या 12व्या वर्षी अठरा हजार श्लोक मुखोद्गत केले. पंजाब, काश्मीर, संयुक्त प्रांत व बिहार येथील तीर्थयात्रा करून 1878 मध्ये रमाबाई कलकत्त्यात पोहचल्या. येथे त्यांच्या बुद्धिमतेला वाव मिळाला. कलकत्त्यात त्यांनी संस्कृतात अनेक व्याख्याने दिली व तेथील विद्वानांना चकित केले. कोलकत्त्यातील संस्कृत पंडितांनी मोठा समारंभ करून त्यांना मानपत्र दिले व या मानपत्रात त्यांनी लिहले की, "आपण प्रत्यक्ष विद्या देवी श्री सरस्वतीच या भूतलावर मनुष्यरूप घेऊन अवतरल्या आहात, असे आम्हास वाटते." त्यांनी रमाबाईंना पंडिता रमाबाई ही पदवी प्रदान केली. रमाबाईंची कीर्ति ही सर्व भारतात पसरली याच दरम्यान रमाबाई यांना पुण्यास येण्याचे निमंत्रण न्यायमूर्ती गोविंद रानडे यांनी पाठवले व ते निमंत्रण स्वीकारून मे 1882 मध्ये पुण्यास प्रथमतः आल्या. जून 1882 मध्ये त्यांनी 'स्त्री-धर्मनीति' हा आपला ग्रंथ प्रकाशित केला. याच सुमारास त्यांनी पुणे, अहमदनगर, ठाणे व सोलापूर येथे 'आर्य महिला समाजाची' स्थापना केली. पुण्यात आल्यावर बाईंनी इंग्रजी

VOLUME
05 2020

ISSN : 2455-0469

International Multi - Disciplinary Peer Reviewed
Research Journal

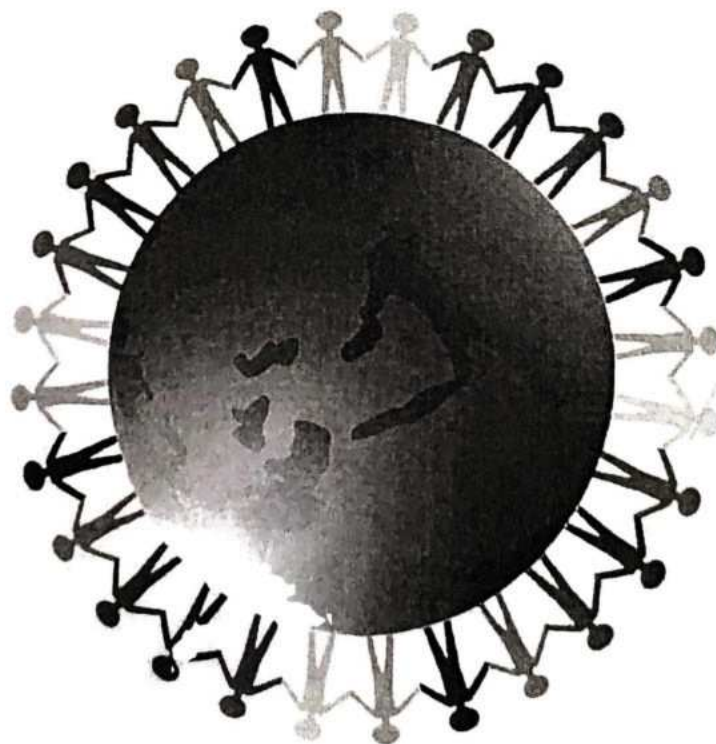
Pradnya SANKET

Cultural Integration



R.S.MUNDLE DHARAMPETH
ARTS & COMMERCE COLLEGE, NAGPUR (Maharashtra) INDIA

VOLUME | 05 | 2020



© Copyright : No part of this publication may be republished without the prior permission of R.S.M.D.A.C.C.,
Submission of all papers to Pradnya Sanket is understood to imply that it is not being considered for
publication else where. Submission of multi authored paper implies that the consent of each author has been
obtained. Every effort has been made in the journal not to publish any inaccurate or misleading information.
However the Editor and Editorial Board accept no responsibility in the consequences of such statements.

Pradnya SANKET

Annual Multi-disciplinary International Research Journal
R.S. Mundle Dharampeth Arts & Commerce College
Nagpur, (Maharashtra) India.
Phone : +91-0712-2557612
Fax : +91-0712-2557612
E-mail : principal@smcsn@hotmail.com

Dr. Vichakha Joshi

CONTENTS

S. No.	Title	Page No.
1.	Collective Empowerment: A Case Study of Dalit and African American Women Autobiographies Sangita T. Ghodake	1
2.	Small Scale Industries – A Vital Ingredient in Fostering Global Cultural Integration Mr. Govindaraja A Bhatta, Dr. Milind A. Barhate	7
3.	A Study of Role of Social Media and Culture on Buying Behavior of Youth in respect of Branded Clothing in Nagpur City Prof. Ajinkya G. Deshpande, Dr. Milind A. Barhate	13
4.	Socialization Through Sports Dr. Rajani J. Murkute, Dr. Bharti S. Kale	26
5.	The Internal Role of Sports in National Development Dr. Madhavi Mardikar, Dr. Vishakha Joshi	28
6.	The Impact of Cultural Integration on Economic Development in India Dr. Darshan D. Labhe	30
7.	Disappearing Boundaries with Cultural Integration Dr. (Mrs) J. M. Moholkar	37
8.	Role of ICT in Cultural Integration Prof. Murlidhar K. Jambhulkar	41
9.	Role of Indian Government Policies in Cultural Integration Dr. Swati R. Dame	44
10.	जागतिकीकरण आणि मराठी भाषेतील सांस्कृतिक एकात्मता डॉ. विनोद च. जीवनतारे	52
11.	सांस्कृतिक एकत्रीकरण आणि दत्तसंप्रदाय प्रा. डॉ. सौ. शुभांगी परांजपे	56
12.	संगीत : सांस्कृतिक एकात्मतेचे प्रेरक प्रा. गिरीश चंद्रिकापुरे	60
13.	जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत भारतीय सामाजिक दृष्टिकोनातून पंडितारमाबाई यांची स्त्री-धर्म नीतितील मूलतत्त्वे सक्षमीकरणास – आजच्याकाळातही सहाय्यभूत सौ. वर्षा नितीन जपे	62

The Internal Role Of Sports In National Development

Dr. Madhavi Mardikar

Associate Professor
Institute of Science

Dr. Vishakha Joshi

Associate Professor
R. S. Mundle Dharampeth
Arts, Commerce College

Introduction

The sports provide technical assistance to countries to develop policies and strategies on national development. It is a powerful means to educate the youth. Sports bring together people from various communities and professions. It provides a spirit of national integration, crossing the boundaries of language, traditions and regions of the country. Sports facilities lead to better social interaction, brotherhood and nation building.

Key words: Sports, nation, skill development.

Internal Role of Sports in Development:

1. Cohesion and national image
2. Adjustment to change
3. Skill development
4. Value training and civilizing process

1. Cohesion and National Image:

Sports is viewed as a major social institution that helps societies overcome cultural, regional, ethnic, religions and political diversity or conflict.

In many countries, specially in developing countries, sports serve as a unifying force in helping overcome traditional, tribal and linguistic variations. They also have to promote sports as a cohesive force.

Sport is a vehicle that can in a sense divided via local competitions, but integrate via national events. Sport is a valuable medium to promote loyalties.

In developing nations can be used to enable conflicting groups to recognise the collective role of state or nation in their lives.

Political and social order reduces individual freedom, but it makes coordination and productivity easier. Sports in an instrument of socialization that results in value homogeneity.

2. Adjustment to Change:

Sport is a societies adjustment to life cycle changes or transition from rural to urban, agrarian to industrial stages. It can be used to prepare a popular various changes as a medium that is transmit messages to the various people. This is true that sport events bring a large number of participants and spectators together.



OUR HERITAGE
ISSN: 0474-9030, Vol-68, Special Issue-9
**International Conference On E-Business, E-Management,
E-Education and E-Governance (ICE4-2020)**
Organised by
Kamla Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur
7th & 8th February-2020



Role of E- Governance in Rural Development

Pravin S. Rotkar, Asst. Professor,
Hislop College, Civil Lines, Nagpur

Murlidhar Jambhulkar, Asst. Professor
R. S. Mundle College, Nagpur

Abstract— In India, where a major population lives in rural area it becomes essential that e-governance is available there. ICT plays a key role in e-governance, and so it becomes essential that ICT reaches rural masses. This will lead to good governance which in turn will lead to better administration, better interaction, less corruption and more transparency in the government. This paper deals with the challenges faced in implementing e-governance in rural areas of India, various e-governance projects taken by the Government and initiatives that should be taken by the Government for successful implementation of e-governance in rural India. **Keywords**— e-governance, NeGP, NIC, Gyandoot

I. INTRODUCTION

Abstract:

E-governance is a way of managing government electronically. With the presentation of data and correspondence innovation e-administration has developed jump and bounds. The e-administrative was started path back and now it is very well developed. But in creating nations it is still developing phase. E-administration is a method by which the entire method for connecting between the resident and the administration changes, hence changing the way of administration for better. In fact the motto behind e-governance is to provide SMART (Simple, Measurable, Accountable, Responsible and Transparent) government [1]. E-governance not just incorporates electronic cooperation and trade of data between the resident and government yet in addition trade of data between the legislatures (i.e. government to government). The ultimate goal of government is to provide services to citizen for better and smooth conduct of administrative operations. In fact e-governance makes government more user-centered.

According to the World Bank :

"E- governance alludes to the utilization by government offices of data advancement, for example, wide territory organizations, the internet, and portable computing)" e- governance is characterized as using the web and the internet for conveying government data to administrations to residents."

Ajoy Mehta (Chief Secretary, IT, Govt. of Maharashtra):

"E- governance, in any case, isn't commonly the use of it in organization yet as a ensure incredible organization. E- governance doesn't mean expansion of PCs and adoption"

Murlidhar Jambhulkar

OUR HERITAGE JOURNAL

certify to all that

Murlidhar Jambhulkar

has been awarded Certificate of Publication for research paper titled

Role of E-Governance in Rural Development

Published In Vol-68-No.9 -2020 of OUR HERITAGE JOURNAL with ISSN:: 0474-9030

UGC Care Approved International Indexed and Referred Journal

Impact Factor 6.6

S. S. Sharma

Editor, OUR HERITAGE JOURNAL

VOLUME
05 2020

ISSN : 2455-0469

International Multi - Disciplinary Peer Reviewed
Research Journal

Pradnya SANKET

Cultural Integration



R.S.MUNDLE DHARAMPETH
ARTS & COMMERCE COLLEGE, NAGPUR (M.P.)

CONTENTS

S. No.	Title	Page No.
1.	Collective Empowerment: A Case Study of Dalit and African American Women Autobiographies Sangita T. Ghodake	1
2.	Small Scale Industries - A Vital Ingredient in Fostering Global Cultural Integration Mr. Govindaraja A Bhatta, Dr. Milind A. Barhate	7
3.	A Study of Role of Social Media and Culture on Buying Behavior of Youth in respect of Branded Clothing in Nagpur City Prof. Ajinkya G. Deshpande, Dr. Milind A. Barhate	13
4.	Socialization Through Sports Dr. Rajani J. Murkute, Dr. Milind A. Barhate	26
5.	The Internal Role of Sports in National Development Dr. Madhavi Mardikar, Dr. Bharti S. Kale	28
6.	The Impact of Cultural Integration on Economic Development in India Dr. Darshan D. Labhe	30
7.	Disappearing Boundaries with Cultural Integration Dr. (Mrs) J. M. Moholkar	37
8.	Role of ICT in Cultural Integration Prof. Murlidhar K. Jambhulkar	41
9.	Role of Indian Government Polices in Cultural Integration Dr. Swati R. Dame	44
10.	जागतिकीकरण आणि मराठी भाषेतील सांस्कृतिक एकात्मता डॉ. विनोद च. जीवनतारे	52
11.	सांस्कृतिक एकत्रीकरण आणि दत्तसंप्रदाय प्रा. डॉ. सी. शुभांगी परांजपे	56
12.	संगीत : सांस्कृतिक एकात्मतेचे प्रेरक प्रा. णरीश चंद्रिकापुरे	60
13.	जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत भारतीय सामाजिक दृष्टिकोनातून पंडितारमाबाई यांची स्त्री-धर्म नीतितील मूलतत्त्वे सक्षमीकरणास - आजच्याकाळातही सहाय्यभूत सी. वर्षा नितीन जपे	62

A Study of Role of Social Media and Culture on Buying Behavior of Youth in respect of Branded Clothing in Nagpur City

Prof. Ajinkya G. Deshpande
Asst. Professor (Commerce)
R. S. Mundle Dharampeth Arts,
Commerce College

Dr. Milind A. Barhate
Principal, CP & Berar ES College

Abstract

Buying behavior is really very complicated phenomenon to understand, because it is influenced by number of factors. Buying behaviour of youth is still more difficult to understand since the more influence of age, fashion and friends etc. In this particular segment of youth's buying behaviour social media and culture plays an important role.

Social media provides a platform for expressing people's views, ideas, and also for entertainment and showing their talents. People spends lot of time on social media like watts app, face book, instagram, twitter etc. The promotion on social media is now a days a normal phenomenon.

Culture plays an important role in consumption pattern of region. According to culture of a area the consumption pattern changes. In Nagpur city also, the buying pattern changes as per cultural values.

Branded clothing is not only a necessity but also a very important element of personality and symbol of fashion too. People see fashion on social media and it naturally affects the buying decision.

The present study is a survey based study of 100 respondent which reveals that culture and social media plays an important role in the buying behaviour in respect of branded clothing of youth.

Keywords: Social media, Culture, Buying behaviour, branded clothing

Objectives:

1. To find the role of culture in buying behaviour of youth in Nagpur city.
2. To find the role of social media in buying behaviour of youth in Nagpur city.
3. To evaluate the impact of social media on purchase decision of branded clothing among youth in the city.
4. To evaluate the frequency of social media with respect to life style.

Introduction:

The social media plays an important role today in sharing the idea, view, liking and disliking. India is one of the top countries using internet. Facebook and youtube is the most used social networking sites in our country. Specially the young ones they are very technosavy.

Social media includes facebook, youtube, WhatsApp, Instagram, Twitter, LinkedIn, Pinterest, Google+, snapchat etc

COVID-19 Pandemic Special

ISSN - 2249-5134

Perspectives

A National Interdisciplinary Annual Research Journal

Peer Reviewed
Research Journal for
Interdisciplinary
Studies of Arts
Commerce &
Social Sciences

Vol. I

Special Issue (IX)
July 2020



Dr. Madhukarrao Wasnik
PWS Arts and Commerce College

Kamptee Road, Nagpur - 26.
(Reaccredited 'B' by NAAC)

INDEX

S. No.	Title of Research Paper	Author	Page No.
1	Indian Agriculture- Challenges And Opportunities During & After Covid19 Pandemic	Mr. Ajinkya G. Deshpande	1-9
2	Challenges and Reformative Measures for Higher Education in India- Post Lockdown Period	Mr. Govindaraja A.Bhatta	10-15
3	Opportunities And Challenges For Overall Development Post Corona Virus Pandemic	Dr. Anand T Chahande	16-22
4	Fight Against Corona Virus (Covid-19) Pandemic: Current Status Of India	Dr. Yeshvant Patil	23-26
5	The Study Of Impact Of Corona On Cricket	Dr. G. Ramchandra Rao	27-33
6	Yoga- The Best Hobby of Relaxation	Dr. Arunabha Ray	34-38
7	Anxiety and Aggression among Sportspersons and Non-Sportspersons with different Socio-Economic Status	Dr. MS. Manda Thengne Dr. Arvind P. Joshi	39-44
8	Corona Virus: Pandemic Disease	Dr. Nirajsingh F. Yadav	45-50
9	Corona Virus (Covid-19) Pandemic: Need Of Social Distancing	Dr. Kiran Yeshwant Patil	51-53
10	Post Corona Pandemic Challenges in Schools for Physical Education Teachers	Miss Neha Dubey	54-62
11	Understanding The Role Of Yoga In Covid-19 Pandemic :A Systematic Approach	DR. O. P. Aneja	63-66
12	Corona Virus Pandemic: Ways Of Social Change	Dr. S. H. Shakya	67-71
13	Maintaining Physical Fitness In Covid-19 Pandemic Period: A Prespective	Dr. Raju Dayaram Chawake	72-74
14	Effects Of Corona Virus Pandemic On Spheres On Life And Recoveries, Solutions	Mr. Anil Nahate	75-78
15	The Corona War Of India	Dr. Yagya Singh	79-80
16	Extension Services Initiatives by HEIs in Covid-19 Pandemic: Redefining Roles of Academic Wings	Dr. Sudesh B. Bhowate	81-90

Indian Agriculture- Challenges And Opportunities During & After Covid19 Pandemic

Mr. Ajinkya G. Deshpande

Abstract:

85% of Indian farm households being small and marginal farmers, and a significant part of the population being landless farm labourers. About 69% of the total people resides in rural areas. Due to covid19 there is adverse effect on the overall agriculture and rural economy. The covid19 pandemic affects agriculture-supply chain. On demand side of agriculture goods also their slight decrease due to transportation issue and closure of restaurant. But now the restaurant is allowed to deliver parcel only, it will improve the situation to some extent. The harvesting is slightly delay due to non availability of seeds, fertilizers, labours, ancillary support, machines etc. It is expected that 9 to 14 crore of small and landless farmers will lose their jobs in agriculture sector.

People living on agriculture and allied activities, mostly those losing their income from informal employment at this lockdown period, have to be provided with alternative avenues (cash transfers) till the economy bounces back (when this health crisis is successfully overcome). The government should make this covid19 pandemic as a turning point by encouraging more agripreneurs, support agri-based industries, horticulture, herbals, ayurvedic medicines, concessional and subsidized interest on loans, proper irrigation facilities and to create a direct link between farmers and consumer to avoid middlemen to make agriculture a profitable venture rather than a 'Gamble of monsoon'.

Keywords: Small & Marginal farmers, challenges & opportunities of Agriculture sector, Aatmanirbhar Bharat Package, agri-preneurship

Introduction:

Agriculture is a source of livelihood for more than 50% of the people of India. India is among the leader in the production of wheat, rice and other food grains. India has three cropping seasons —Rabi, Kharif and Zaid. Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard. Though, these crops are grown in large parts of India, states from the north and north-western parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat and other rabi crops. Availability of precipitation during winter months due to the success of these crops. However, the



Covid19- An Opportunity for Indian Entrepreneurs

Prof. Ajinkya G. Deshpande

Assistant Professor, Commerce Department

R.S. Mundle Dharampeth Arts and Commerce College, Nagpur

Mob.No. 9921624642 Email- agdfb1978@gmail.com

Abstract:

Covid19 is one of the biggest threat to the mankind. Socially, economically, psychologically the impact of covid19 is long lasting. Almost all the sectors of the economy are very severely affected by covid19 pandemic viz Agriculture, manufacturing, service. The current paper aims to explore the various opportunities available for Indian entrepreneurs in covid19 pandemic. With the encouraging attitude of the Central Govt. for 'Self Reliance' and 'Vocal for Local' the entrepreneurs really should see this is an opportunity.

The Indian industries which may be small, medium or large; organized or unorganized are very badly hit by covid19 pandemic and lockdown. But an optimistic entrepreneur should convert this adversity into an opportunity. The wise entrepreneur should have a vision about the current and future demand. The future demand will be for 'Hygienic and safe goods', innovative disinfectants, also those commodities which can boost the immune system. Similarly, the online learning app, payment app and online purchase applications will be preferred by the people in future. The Indian entrepreneur can not only fulfill the domestic demand but also can export and meet the demand globally.

Keywords: Entrepreneurs, Hygienic and safe goods, immune boosting products.

Research methodology:

The current study is based on secondary data. Data taken from various websites and journals.

Objectives of the study:

The current study aims to study the various opportunities for Indian entrepreneurs during and after covid19 pandemic.

Introduction:

The word 'Entrepreneur' originates from the French word 'entreprendre' which means 'to do something' or 'undertake' There are various theories about the origination of the word entrepreneurs. In 18th century Richard Cantillon defines entrepreneur as 'someone who undertakes a business venture with no guarantee of profit. According to Schumpeter, 'an entrepreneur is an innovating individual who introduces something new into the economy'.

Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's (Reg.No. BOM.1/1961)

Nabira Mahavidyalaya, Katol

Dist. Nagpur, Pin - 441302 (MS)

Accredited by NAAC at 'B' Grade with C.G.P.A. 2.71

(Affiliated to Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur)

Organizes

One Day Online National Conference on 'Impact of Lockdown on Unorganized Sectors'

12th June 2020

CERTIFICATE

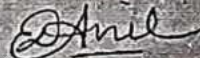
This is to certify that Prof. Ajinkya Govind Deshpande of
R S Mundle Dharampeth Arts & Commerce College, Nagpur
attended one day e-conference on 'Impact of Lockdown on Unorganized Sectors' organized by Dep
of Commerce, Nabira Mahavidyalaya, Katol in collaboration with University Professors' Association
12th June 2020. He/She has contributed a paper entitled
Role of Unorganised Sector in Indian Economy
to be published in UPA National Peer Reviewed Interdisciplinary e-journal having ISSN: 2455-437



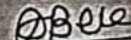
S. K. Navin
Principal



Dr. S. A. Sonegaonkar
H. O. D
Dept. of Commerce



Dr. Anil Dodewar
Chief-Editor



Prof. Akash I
Editor

ROLE OF UNORGANIZED SECTOR IN INDIAN ECONOMY

Mr. Ajinkya G. Deshpande

Assistant Professor,

Commerce Department

R.S. Mundle Dharampeth Arts &

Commerce College, Nagpur

Abstract: Majority of the workforce in India is working in unorganized sector, out of which more than 90% is from agriculture. Various workers in this sector are working in vulnerable and miserable conditions. The present paper aims to conceptualize the term 'unorganized sector' and also try to reveal the role of unorganized sector in employment and GDP. The paper also aims to study the various schemes of Government for up-liftment of workforce in unorganized sector and suggest remedial action. The paper reveals that about 90% of the workforce is from unorganized sector but it contributes more than 50% of the GDP (Gross Domestic Product). The government should focus separate special schemes for workers of agriculture, mining, construction, transport and real estate.

Key words: Organised sector, unorganized sector, GVA,

Objectives:

- To study the unorganized sector in India.
- To analyze the contribution of unorganized sector in employment generation.
- To explore the importance of unorganized sector in GDP.
- To reveal various initiatives of Government for unorganized sector.

Introduction:

Organised and unorganized sectors are the two major segment of our economy. Organised sector includes all the establishments whose statistic is available from official documents and reports. Whereas, unorganized sectors includes those establishment or enterprises whose activities or statistic is not controlled by any law or act. Generally unorganized sector

The International Journal of Analytical and Experimental Modal analysis

An UGC-CARE Approved Group - II Journal

An ISO : 7021 - 2008 Certified Journal

ISSN NO: 0886-9367 / web : <http://ijaema.com> / e-mail: submitijaema@gmail.com



Certificate of Publication

This is to certify that the paper entitled

प्रा. गं. बा. सरदार की समाज चिंतन

Authored by :

पा. डॉ. विनांद जीवनतारे

From

आर. एस. मुंडले धरमपेठ कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, नागपूर

Has been published in

IJAEMA JOURNAL, VOLUME XII, ISSUE IX, SEPTEMBER/2020



T.A.O.

Michal A. Olszewski Editor-In-Chief
IJAEMA JOURNAL



<http://ijaema.com>

प्रा. गं. बा. सरदार की समाज चिंतन

प्रा. डॉ. विनांत जीवनतार

आर. एस. मुंडले धर्मपेठ कला व

वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, नागपूर

परिचयात्मक

सरदार सामाजिक मुद्दों से वाकिफ है क्योंकि उन्होंने कई धर्मों में चिकित्सा का अभ्यास किया है और समाज की वास्तविक प्रकृतिको करीब से देखा है। उन्होंने चिकित्सा पद्धतिसे हिंदू धर्म का अध्ययन किया और अपनी आंखोंमें तेल डालकर हिंदू सामाजिक दर्शन की स्थिति और दिशासे उनका ध्यान नहीं छूटा। उन्होंने हिंदू विचारधारा के मॉडलको अपना कर महाराष्ट्र को वहांकी वास्तविकता से परिचित करानेकी अनुमति दी। समाजको बदलना उनके लेखन का मुख्य लक्ष्य था। लेकिन उन्होंने उस लक्ष्य की तुलनामें समाजके अंतिम तत्वोंको प्रबुद्ध करना अधिक महत्वपूर्ण पाया। मुखियाओंके लिए विचार के बीज बोने की तुलना में निष्पक्षरूप से तैयार करना अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। मनुष्य सरदारों के सामाजिक चिंतन का केंद्र बिंदु है। अतः उन्होंने समाज के प्रति जो चिंता व्यक्त की वह सामाजिक दृष्टी से उपयोगी विचार है। इसलिए सरदारों की सभी पुस्तकों और भाषणों में समाज की प्रगती या परिवर्तन की वास्तविकताओं को बहुत गहराई से दिया गया है और समाज को रचनात्मक दिशा देता है।

समाज की पृष्ठभूमि:-

समाज का इतिहास हजारों साल पुराना है। प्राचीन मध्यकाल में मौजूद समाज की प्रकृति बहुत अलग थी। समाजमें प्रचलित प्रथा एवं स्थूल रूपमें थीं। शास्त्रकी परीक्षा यह नहीं थी कि विचार नीचे आ रहा है। प्राचीन और मध्य काल में समाज को चिकित्सीय दृष्टिसे नहीं माना जाता था, बल्कि भौतिक परिस्थितियोंमें परिवर्तन के साथ साथ समाज की सोच भी बदली। ज्ञानोदय का विचार उन्नीसवीं शताब्दीमें शुरू हुआ। पूरे ब्रम्हांडमें सोचने की प्रक्रिया बदल रही थी। इस कालमें समाज को तार्किक रूप से आगे बढ़ाने की प्रक्रिया शुरू हुई। इस अवधि के दौरान किए गए परिवर्तन विशेष रूप से महत्वपूर्ण है। "वैचारिकरूपसे, ज्ञान विज्ञान की तुलना में मानव बुद्धि के कार्य और कार्य के बारे में अधिक है। धर्म के बजाय, विज्ञान आदर्श है। अंधविश्वास से अनुभव अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। मनुष्य और मानव स्वतंत्रता ईश्वर से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।" अंग्रेजी प्रणाली ने भी भारतीय जीवन को एक प्रभावी ओर कुशल तरीके से बदल दिया। एस अंग्रेजी प्रणाली के कारण, कई विचारक महाराष्ट्र आए। आगरकर, फुले अंग्रेजी सत्ताके लिए एक बड़ी मदद थे। हिंदू समाज में असमानता कई वर्षों से चली आ रही थी। लोक हितकारी कार्यकर्ता गोपाल हरी देशमुख उनकी जड़ों पर धाव किया। असमानता के जनक के गोपाल गणेश आगरकर ने वैज्ञानिक तरीके से समाज का विषय बनाया। आगरकर महाराष्ट्र के बुद्धिजीवी थे। उन्होंने भारतीय परंपराकी जांच कर धर्म पर तीखा प्रहार किया। "आगरकर के सुधारों में सामाजिक जीवन की सभी अक्षमताएं शामिल है।" महात्मा गांधी, वि. दा. सावरकर, महर्षि कर्वे, डॉ. आंबेडकर जैसे विचारक के विचार से सरदारके व्यक्तित्व को आकार दिया गया था, उनकी सामाजिक सोच पर सवाल उठाया गया था।



VOLUME
05 2020

ISSN : 2455-0469

International Multi - Disciplinary Peer Reviewed
Research Journal

Pradnya SANKET

Cultural Integration



R.S.MUNDLE DHARAMPETH
ARTS & COMMERCE COLLEGE, NAGPUR (M.S.)

CONTENTS

S. No.	Title	Page No.
1.	Collective Empowerment: A Case Study of Dalit and African American Women Autobiographies Sangita T. Ghodake	1
2.	Small Scale Industries – A Vital Ingredient in Fostering Global Cultural Integration Mr. Govindaraja A Bhatta, Dr. Milind A. Barhate	7
✓ 3.	A Study of Role of Social Media and Culture on Buying Behavior of Youth in respect of Branded Clothing in Nagpur City Prof. Ajinkya G. Deshpande, Dr. Milind A. Barhate	13
4.	Socialization Through Sports Dr. Rajani J. Murkute, Dr. Milind A. Barhate	26
5.	The Internal Role of Sports in National Development Dr. Madhavi Mardikar , Dr. Bharti S. Kale	28
6.	The Impact of Cultural Integration on Economic Development in India Dr. Darshan D. Labhe	30
7.	Disappearing Boundaries with Cultural Integration Dr. (Mrs) J. M. Moholkar	37
8.	Role of ICT in Cultural Integration Prof. Murlidhar K. Jambhulkar	41
9.	Role of Indian Government Polices in Cultural Integration Dr. Swati R. Dame	44
✓ 10.	जागतिकीकरण आणि मराठी भाषेतील सांस्कृतिक एकात्मता डॉ. विनोद च. जीवनतारे	52
11.	सांस्कृतिक एकत्रीकरण आणि दत्तसंप्रदाय प्रा. डॉ. सौ. शुभांगी परांजपे	56
12.	संगीत : सांस्कृतिक एकात्मतेचे प्रेरक प्रा. णरीश चंद्रिकापुरे	60
13.	जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत भारतीय सामाजिक दृष्टिकोनातून पंडितारमाबाई यांची स्त्री-धर्म नीतितील मूलतत्त्वे सक्षमीकरणास – आजच्याकाळातही सहाय्यभूत सौ. वर्षा नितीन जपे	62

जागतिकीकरण आणि मराठी भाषेतील सांस्कृतिक एकात्मता

डॉ. विनोद च. जीवनतारे

आर. एस. मुंडले धरमपेठ कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय

सारांश:

जागतिकीकरणाची निर्मिती ही नव्या आर्थिक धोरणातून उदयास आली. आर्थिक धोरणाच्या सर्वात महत्त्वाचा पैलू म्हणजेच जागतिकीकरण अथवा वैश्वीकरण हा आहे. काळाच्या प्रवाहात माणसांच्या प्रगतीने गाठलेला एक टप्पा आहे. जागतिकीकरणाची रुजवात ही व्यापार, दळणवळण, रोजगार, पर्यावरण, स्थलांतर शासन समाज व्यवस्था, संस्कृती, अशा सर्वच पातळ्यावर लेन देन होत राहते.

जागतिकीकरण चांगले अथवा वाईट नाही. ती एक अप्रत्यक्षरित्या अपरिवर्तनीय अवस्था आहे. जागतिकीकरणाचे जे चांगले परिणाम असतील ते आपण स्वीकारले पाहिजे आणि वाईटाशी संघर्ष केला पाहिजे. जागतिकीकरणाशी लढायचे असेल तर मराठी साहित्यातील संत साहित्याचा आधार घेतला पाहिजे 'हे विश्वची माझे घर' असे म्हणणारे संत ज्ञानेश्वर यांनी संपूर्ण विश्वाला कवेत घेण्याची ताकद त्यांच्या मध्ये आहे. जागतिकीकरणाने निर्माण केलेल्या ज्ञान विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञान या आधुनिक युगामध्ये संत साहित्यातील परिवर्तनवादी विचारांचा 'आध्यात्मिक जागतिकीकरणाचा वारसा' घेऊन संपूर्ण विश्वाला प्रेमाने आणि आत्मियतेने पुढे गेलो तर जागतिकीकरणातून उदभवलेल्या समस्यांवर बाहेर पडू शकतो. मराठीभाषा, साहित्य, संस्कृती, अभिरुची, अस्मिता, सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र यांचे ही अवलोकन व्हावे म्हणून जागतिकीकरण आणि मराठीभाषेतील सांस्कृतिक एकात्मता यावर बुध्दीला पटेल तेवढ्या प्रमाणात विवेचन करण्याचा प्रयत्न राहिल.

जागतिकीकरणाची संज्ञा

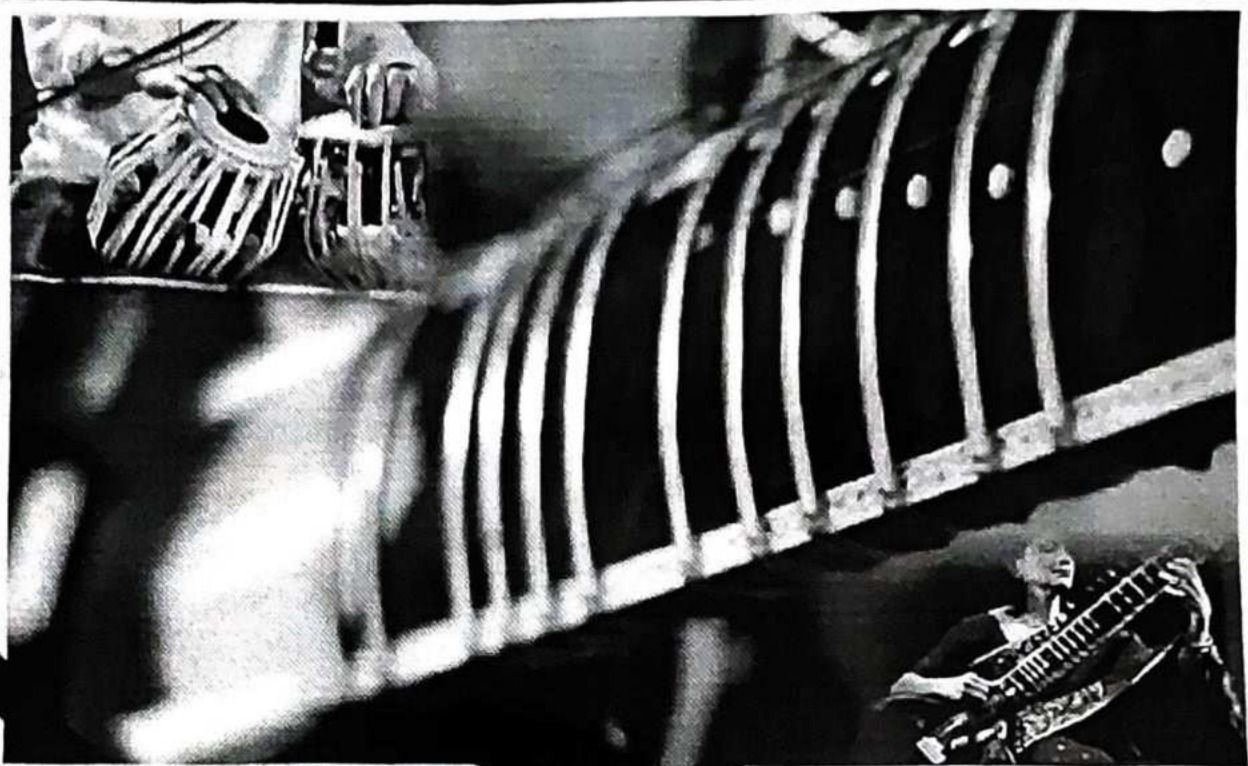
जागतिकीकरण ही संज्ञा, मागील 20-29 वर्षांपासून सातत्याने वाटचाल करीत आहे. इ.स. 1944 मध्ये ही संज्ञा, अमलात आली इ.स. 1964 मध्ये प्रख्यात शास्त्रज्ञ मार्शल मॅकलुहान यांनी 'ग्लोबल व्हिलेज' ही संकल्पना मांडली होती. 1981 च्या जवळपास अर्थतज्ज्ञ. तिचे संगोपण आणि उपयोजन करू लागले 1983 मध्ये 'थिओडर लेव्हिट' यांनी 'ग्लोबलाईझेशन ऑफ मार्केट्स' हा लेख लिहिला होता. त्यामुळे या संकल्पनेचे श्रेय त्यांनाच दिले जाते. 'व्हॉल्विंग्स प्रॉजपवद' हा शब्द आता सर्वत्र दिसून येतो आहे. समग्र विश्वाचा आपण विचार केला तर आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक सामाजिक, राजकीय क्षेत्रात नव्हे तर ज्ञान विज्ञान आणि माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या क्षेत्रात सुद्धा अभूतपूर्व क्रांती घडून येत असल्याचे आपणाला दिसून येतो. त्याद्वारे संपूर्ण जग एक जिनसी बनविण्याची जी क्रांतीकारक जादूई चमत्कार घडवून आणली जात आहे. त्यालाच जागतिकीकरण असे म्हणता येईल.

ज्ञान-विज्ञान आणि माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात शिक्षणाचा केवळ तत्त्वज्ञानाच्या दृष्टीकोनातून विचार करणे उपयुक्त होणार नाही तर माहिती तंत्रज्ञान युक्त शिक्षणाचा उपयोग सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय दृष्ट्या विचार होणे गरजेचे आहे. या उपरोक्त सर्वच क्षेत्रांचा प्रभाव मानवी जीवनाच्या दैनंदिन व्यवहारावर होत असतो.

माणसाचे स्थलांतर आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार, भांडवलाच्या गतिमान हालचाली व बाजारपेठेचे एकीकरण यावर जागतिकीकरण अवलंबून आहे. जगातल्या विविध देशांचे वाढते आर्थिक परस्परावलोकन हे जागतिकीकरणाचे प्रमुख वैशिष्ट्ये आहे. जागतिकीकरण ही गुंतागुंतीची, व्यामिश्र व बहुआयामी अशी घटना आहे.

Kala Drishti

A Peer Reviewed National Research Journal of
Music, Art & Literature



Chief Editor
Dr. Shraddha Anilkumar
Principal

Editor
Dr. Monali J. Masih
Asst. Professor

Published By :
DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC
Dayanand Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya
Jaripatka, Nagpur-440 014.
Ph.: 0712-2631350, E-mail : aryawani.ngp@gmail.com

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar

ललित कला व संगीत कला

प्रा. गिरीश चंद्रिकापुरे

असिस्टंट प्रोफेसर

आराम मुडले भग्मपेठ

महाविद्यालय, नागपुर



कला म्हणजे काय ?

‘‘तु माण मखाचा शभर भागे दुखाचे’’ असे ज्याचे माथे वर्णन करते ते मानवी जीवन खगरेख मपूर्ण दुखाने ओत-प्रोत आहे, व त्यात दुःख पर्वताएवढे, सुख पाहता जवाएवढे आहे असे हे दुःखमय जीवन नुसट्ट होऊ शकते ते केवळ कलेच्या वरदानामुळे. दुखाने पोळलेल्या मानवी मनावर कला या सौंदर्यरूपी फुकर घालतात. जीवनात आनंदाची वृद्धी करतात. जो व्यक्ती कलेच्या प्रांतात आपले आयुष्य झोकून देते, कलेद्वारे मिळणारा आनंद स्वतः घेते व इतरनाही देते. त्या व्यक्तीच्या जीवनात तर निर्मोळ आनंदाची बरसातच होत असते. ‘आनंद सुधा बरसे, झाली धुंद अमृतमय बरसात’ असा अनुभव कलाकारास सतत येत असतो.

कलेची व्याख्या करू गेल्यास असे लक्षात येते की, मानवाने निसर्गाद्वारे उपलब्ध झालेल्या सामग्रीची नव्या, विविक्षित तत्वांच्या आधाराने सौंदर्य निर्माण करण्याच्या दिशेने करू लागतो, तेव्हाच कलेचे अस्तित्व प्रगट होऊ लागते. उदा. नीट चालायलासुद्धा न शिकलेले बाळ जेव्हा साध्या लकडी ठोकळ्यांना वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारे रचू लागते, त्या खेळत रमू लागते व त्यात आनंद शोधू लागते, तेव्हाच कुठेतरी त्याचा कलेच्या प्रांतात प्रवेश झालेला असतो असे आपल्याला म्हणता येते.

रंग, स्वर, शब्द (भाषा) या व यासारख्या अनेक माध्यमांपैकी एक किंवा एकाधिक माध्यमांची सौंदर्यगर्भी माहणी म्हणजेच कला, अशी कलेची एक व्याख्या करता येऊ शकते.

उपयोजित कला व ललित कला

वास्तव्यायनाच्या क्रमसुशत एकूण ६, ८ कलांचा

उल्लेख केलेला आहे या कलामध्ये पाक कला, शिवणकाम-भूतकाम, वाडीकाम इ. कलांचाही समावेश आहे. या प्रकारच्या कलांचा व्यावहारिक उपयोगही असतो. त्यामुळे या कलांना उपयोजित कला असे म्हणतात. मात्र काही कला अशा अमृतात की, त्यांचा व्यावहारिक उपयोग शून्य असतो व केवळ आनंदवृद्धी हाच त्यांचा उद्देश असतो. अशा कलांना ‘ललित कला’ म्हटले जाते. ‘ललित’ म्हणजे सुंदर सौंदर्यदर्शन व त्यातून आनंद निर्माण करणे हेच ज्यांचे प्रमुख कार्य आहे, अशा कलांना ललित कला म्हणतात. अशा ललित कला एकूण पाच आहेत.

१. संगीत, २. चित्र, ३. वास्तु-शिल्प, ४. साहित्य व ५. नाट्य

या सर्व कलांपैकी नाट्यकला ही इतर सर्व कलांची जननी आहे असे म्हटले जाते. पण असेही असू शकते की, इतर ललित कलांच्या योगदानाने नाट्यकला समृद्ध झाली असावी संस्कृत भाषेला आदिभाषेचा दर्जा दिला गेलेला आहे, मात्र तो एक परिष्कृत भाषा आहे असाही एक विचारप्रवाह आहे. भाषेचे नावच ‘संस्कृत’ आहे, तात्कालीन प्राकृत व प्रादेशिक बोलीभाषांवर संस्कार करून ही ‘गिराण वाणी’ अस्तित्वात आली असावी त्याचप्रमाणे, नाट्यकला ही इतर कलांचा आधार घेऊन विकास पावली असाही अमेही अनुमान काढता येते.

ललित कलामध्ये संगीताचे स्थान विशद करतांना शा डॉ. ना. भा. उपाख्य बाळसाहेब पुरोहित म्हणतात ‘‘ललित कलामध्ये सौंदर्य, माधुर्य, सहजता, सरलता, प्रासादिकता, प्रवाह आणि ओज इ. गुण असावे लागतात. लयात्मकता हा ललित्याचा प्रमुख

ISSN : 2455-0409

International Multi - Disciplinary Peer Reviewed
Research Journal

Pradnya SANKET

Cultural Integration



R.S.MUNDLE DHARAMPETH
ARTS & COMMERCE COLLEGE, NAGPUR (Maharashtra) INDIA

Dr. G. Chandrakapure

CONTENTS

S. No.	Title	Page No.
1.	Collective Empowerment: A Case Study of Dalit and African American Women Autobiographies Sangita T. Ghodake	1
2.	Small Scale Industries – A Vital Ingredient in Fostering Global Cultural Integration Mr. Govindaraja A Bhatta, Dr. Millnd A. Barhate	7
3.	A Study of Role of Social Media and Culture on Buying Behavior of Youth in respect of Branded Clothing in Nagpur City Prof. Ajinkya G. Deshpande, Dr. Millnd A. Barhate	13
4.	Socialization Through Sports Dr. Rajani J. Murkute, Dr. Millnd A. Barhate	26
5.	The Internal Role of Sports in National Development Dr. Madhavi Mardikar, Dr. Bharti S. Kale	28
6.	The Impact of Cultural Integration on Economic Development in India Dr. Darshan D. Labhe	30
7.	Disappearing Boundaries with Cultural Integration Dr. (Mrs) J. M. Moholkar	37
8.	Role of ICT in Cultural Integration Prof. Murlidhar K. Jambhulkar	41
9.	Role of Indian Government Policies in Cultural Integration Dr. Swati R. Dame	44
10.	जागतिकीकरण आणि मराठी भाषेतील सांस्कृतिक एकात्मता डॉ. विनोद च. जीवनतारे	52
11.	सांस्कृतिक एकत्रीकरण आणि दत्तसंप्रदाय प्रा. डॉ. सौ. शुभांगी परांजपे	56
✓ 12.	संगीत : सांस्कृतिक एकात्मतेचे प्रेरक प्रा. णरीश चंद्रिकापुरे	60
13.	जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत भारतीय सामाजिक दृष्टिकोनातून पंडितारमाबाई यांची स्त्री-धर्म नीतितील मूलतत्त्वे सक्षमीकरणास – आजच्याकाळातही सहाय्यभूत सौ. वर्षा नितीन जपे	62

संगीत : सांस्कृतिक एकात्मतेचे प्रेरक

प्रा. गिरीश चंद्रिकापुरे

आर. एस. मुंडले धरमपेठ कला व वाणिज्य
महाविद्यालय

असे म्हणतात कि संगीताला कोणतीही भाषा नसते. संगीत हे प्रांतांच्या, देशांच्या सीमा मानत नाही. जे उत्तम संगीत असते, ते भाषा, प्रांत इ. सीमा झुगारून सगळीकडे जाऊन पोहोचते व सर्वांचे रंजन करते.

असे असले तरी, देशातील विविध प्रांतांमध्ये तिथले विशेष असे संगीत प्रचलित असते. त्या संगीताला आपण 'लोकसंगीत' म्हणून ओळखतो. उत्तरेकडील पर्वतमय क्षेत्रांतील गढवाली व पहाडी संगीत, पंजाबातील हीर, टप्पा; राजस्थानातील मेवाडी व मारवाडी संगीत; माळवा प्रांतातील वैभवशाली धुना; महाराष्ट्रातील जात्यावरील ओव्या, भोंडल्याची गाणी, पोवाडा, भारुड, लावणी ही या संगीताची काही शैली उदाहरणे आहेत.

लोकसंगीत हे देशातील सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक वैविध्याचे प्रतीक आहे. 'माझ्या देशातील समृद्ध आणि विविधतेने नटलेल्या परंपरांचा मला अभिमान आहे. या परंपरांचा पाईक होण्याची पात्रता माझ्या अंगी यावी म्हणून मी सदैव प्रयत्न करीन' अशी प्रतिज्ञा आपण सर्वांनी शाळकरी वयात घेतलेली आहे.

भूगोल, भाषा, सण, खान-पान, चालीरीती वेगवेगळ्या असतांना देखील; या कमालीच्या सांस्कृतिक वैविध्यात काही समान धागे दिसतात.

धागा क्र. १. सर्वच ठिकाणचे लोकसंगीत हे प्रेम कथा, लग्न, अपत्यजन्म, सुगी, सण-उत्सव इ. सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक घटनांबरोबरच दैनंदिन जीवनातील सध्यासुध्या घटनांनाही चित्रित करित असते. उदा. विहिरीवरून पाणी भरणे (जल भरुं हिलोरे ले, रसरिया रेसम की), वार्याने शेत हलणे (हरिया जू वारानि कंकू का क्यारा), सूर्योदय (सुरज उग्यो हे केवडारी फडस) इ.

धागा क्र. २. लोकसंगीताखेरीज, 'मार्गी संगीत' या नावाने पूर्वी ओळखल्या जाणाऱ्या संगीताचेही अस्तित्व फार प्राचीन काळापासून आपल्या देशात राहिले आहे. आज आपण त्याला 'अभिजात' किंवा 'शास्त्रीय संगीत' म्हणून ओळखतो. या अभिजात संगीताचे दोन - तीनच प्रकार आपल्या संबंध देशात आहेत. १. हिंदुस्थानी किंवा उत्तर भारतीय संगीत २. कर्नाटकी किंवा दक्षिण भारतीय संगीत व ३. रवींद्र संगीत.

या ठिकाणी, हिंदुस्थानी संगीत हे ज्याप्रकारे संबंध उत्तर भारतभर, व दक्षिण भारतातही काही ठिकाणी प्रचलित आहे हे आपण बघतो. तर या संगीतामध्ये, प्रांतपरत्ये काही बदल दिसतात का ? हा तसा स्वतंत्र शोधाचा विषय होऊ शकेल; मात्र निरीक्षण असे आहे कि बदल जवळजवळ नाहीच; किंवा असला तर तो अगदी नगण्य असावा. रागाच्या रूपात थोडा-बहुत फेरफार असू शकेल, मात्र ख्याल गायनाच्या पद्धतीत बदल नाही. घराणे बदलले कि गायनशैली बदलते हे जरी खरे असले व घराण्यांची नावे ही शहरांची असली तरीदेखील, तो प्रांतपरत्ये झालेला बदल नाही. तो त्या सौंदर्यपद्धतीचा विशेष आहे.

सर्वजण सात स्वरच गातात. तालाच्या बंधनातच गातात. पद्धती कोणतीही असो, भाषा कोणतीही असो किंवा प्रांत कोणताही असो. संगीत एकच आहे.

ROLE OF UNORGANISED SECTOR IN INDIAN ECONOMY

Mr. Govindaraja A. Bhatta

Assistant Professor,

R. S. Mundle Dharampeth Arts & Commerce
College, Nagpur.

Abstract: The organized sector and unorganized sector comprise of workforce from rural as well as urban population. Their contribution in varied ways have carved a niche for themselves. Apart from organized sector, which are quite self-sufficient in themselves, the unorganized sector which consists of considerable rural workforce is more vulnerable to sudden changes in social and economic scenario. The unorganised sector is a non-formal sector which provides a range of life survival activities. A large proportion of socially and economically underprivileged section of the society are concentrated in informal activities. More than 90 percent of the workforce and about 50 percent of the national product are accounted for by the informal sector.. The sector in India performs almost all those activities which are of personal nature. It is hence, imperative to make this sector more powerful and productive by providing them resources and by extending facilities about training, skill upgradation and various measures that will enable them to find new jobs. This paper is a small effort in this regard to highlight the importance of unorganised sector and their vital contribution in economy.

Keywords: Unorganised sector, informal workers, source of livelihood,

Introduction:

The cycle of production is a continuous one in which the contribution of all sectors is equally important and indispensable. The Sector is classified as primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector. Each sector has its own composition and role in the economic scene of the country. The Sectors play a pivotal role in the social and economic balance of the nation. The organized sector and unorganized sector comprise of workforce from rural as well as urban population. Their contribution in varied ways have carved a niche for themselves. Apart from organized sector, which are quite self-sufficient in themselves, the unorganized sector which

National Interdisciplinary Webinar: Special Issue- 5/2020

Published in Collaboration with

Nabira Mahavidyalaya, Katol Dist- Nagpur



SIDBI AND its VITAL CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OF MSME'S IN INDIA



I ntroduction

Prosperity of a nation and its economy is in a big way characterized by contribution from its social, Industrial, Human resource and Banking/Financial sector. They are all the pillars or foundations of the healthy economy. In a developing economy like India. In the past two decades Industry and industrialization has increased manifold in order to cater to the growing national and international needs. New industries both big and heavy and medium scale have come up in all parts of the country and have been producing goods both for domestic consumption and also for export. Industries have thus proved themselves as the backbone of developing mixed economy In India.

The MSME industries manufacturing various types of products including consumables, spare parts, machinery, automobiles, electronics, cottage and handicrafts, etc. are continuously striving to satisfy the consumer needs and bringing about self-sufficiency in Industrial sector. With constant rise in demand the world over Industrial outputs have been shooting upward and are trying to increase their output capacity. The rising demands can be met only if all industries join hands to supplement each other's needs. The heavy industries are heavily dependent

upon the MSME for their raw material and semi-finished requirements. Here the vital role of MSME is clearly seen and hence in the present scenario small and medium industries are very valuable. In rural areas these MSME are in abundance and have nurtured the urban industries at every point of need be it in case of raw materials or labour force. They produce variety of local goods, handmade items, artistic items, handicrafts products of bamboo and coir, medicinal herbs and forest products, small spares and small machines. These MSME work from their bases with meagre amount of resources and help, hence in some cases they lag behind at times of need. A need was hence felt to help these MSME and allied industries with financial and refinancing schemes. Central Government has established some Institutions and banks to extend the financial aid to MSME. **SIDBI (Small Industries Development Bank of India)** is the Primary Financial Institution for promoting, developing and financing MSME. It extends an olive branch to the small scale, medium scale, and cottage village industries by helping them to acquire funds necessary for their growth, development, market acquisition and commercializing its products, skill and technology.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND

R.S. Mundle Dharampeth Arts & Commerce College, Nagpur



Emerging Issues In Commerce, Management & Accountancy in the Times of Covid-19

www.aimrj.com
Email ID. aimrj18@gmail.com

Effect of Lockdown During COVID -19 on MSME'S in India

Mr. GOVINDARAJA A BHATTA,

Asst.Professor, (Commerce)

R.S.MundleDharampeth Arts, Commerce College. Nagpur

Mob.No. 9890276122 Email-Grbhatta.2407@Rediffmail.Com

ABSTRACT:

The entire world was marching ahead with renewed zeal to achieve something novel in the year twenty twenty. But, with the end of December 2019, the city of Wuhan in China was struck by the Corona virus suspected to have been spread by bats. Till March first week, it was life as usual in India with all activities going on to meet the year end targets to be completed by 31 March. However by 12 march the scene started to change with increase in the number of infected people in almost all the states of India. The PM, in his national broadcast on 24 March, informed citizens about a compulsory 21 days national lockdown with restrictions on public movement and temporary closure of industrial units to minimize virus spread. The rural areas and the rural industries also bore the brunt of the lockdown. MSME segment has perhaps been the hardest hit due to the prolonged lockdown. The partial Lockdown gave impetus to other problems also like : decline in production and exports, liquidity crunch, uncertain consumption, lack of finance, disturbance in supply chain of raw materials, delay in payments by Government, high cost of power, labour reforms and lack of workforce. This paper discusses some problems faced by MSME sector during lockdown period and also some relief measures declared by government to handle the situation.

KEYWORDS: COVID-19, Lockdown, Msme Sector, Effects Of Lockdown On Msme

Introduction:

With the dawn of January 1, 2020 everyone around the world jubilated anticipating a new era of prosperity, healthy, wealthy economic and social atmosphere would be in store for the universe. All nations exchanged good wishes and pleasantries and hoped for universal well-being. All Political, Financial, Industrial and Social activities had picked up pace. The entire world was marching ahead with renewed zeal to achieve something novel in the year twenty twenty. But, with the end of December 2019, the city of Wuhan in China was struck by the Corona virus suspected to have been spread by bats. The virus was said to have spread from a testing lab of Virology Department of Wuhan University. The world was once again in the shadow of a contagious pandemic. Till mid-February, all was like smooth sailing for India. However, after that a disheartening scene emerged when some people from Kerala,

Impact Factor-7.675 (SJIF)

ISSN-2278-9308

B.Aadhar

Peer-Reviewed Indexed
Multidisciplinary International Research Journal

October -2020



Chief Editor

Dr. V. S. Sawade

Director

Aadhar Social

Research & Development
Training Institute Amravati

Editor:

Dr. Dinesh W. Nichit

Principal

Sant Gadge Maharaj
Art's Comm, Sci Collage,
Walgaon. Dist. Amravati.

Executive Editor:

Dr. Sanjay J. Kothari

Head, Deptt. of Economics,
G.S. Tompe Arts Comm, Sci Collage
Chandur Bazar Dist. Amravati



This Journal is indexed in :

- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmos Impact Factor (CIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)

For Details Visit To : www.aadhar-social.com

Aadhar PUBLICATIONS

Dr. S. Paranjape

INDEX

No.	Title of the Paper	Authors' Name	Page No.
1	डॉ.जर्नादन काटकर यांची दशपदी : एक आकलन	डॉ. प्रशांत रामदासजी राऊत	1
2	उदारमतवादी चळवळीचे प्रवर्तक राजा राममोहन रॉय यांच्या योगदानाचा अभ्यास	डॉ. संभाजी संतोष पाटील	4
3	आद्य अभंगकार श्रीनिवृत्तीनाथ	डॉ.सौ.शुभांगी परांजपे	8
4	महात्मा गांधीजीचा सत्य, अहिंसा, सत्याग्रह व अर्थवादी दृष्टीकोन	प्रा.डॉ.विठ्ठल नि.ठावरी	11
5	प्रभा खेतान के उपन्यासों में स्त्री चेतना	रतुबाई उ. तुरकर	16
6	डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाचा गैरवापर आणि सायबर गुन्हेगारी	प्रा. जितेंद्र आनंदा माळी.	19
7	लोकसाहित्यातील प्राणिसृष्टीचे सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ	प्रदीप औजेकर	23
8	भारताने जागतिक तापमानवाढ पर्यावरणाचे रक्षण व प्रदूषण प्रतिबंधाबाबत केलेल्या विविध उपाययोजनांचे अध्ययन	डॉ. मनिषा यादव	29
9	म. गांधीच्या मुख्य स्वातंत्र्यचळवळीतील अहिंसा तत्वाची वाटचाल	डॉ. दिपाली दी. भावे	34
10	ग्रामीण कथा साहित्यातील विषमतेचे चित्रण	प्रा. मोहन चव्हाण	39
11	एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजना - ग्रामीण महिला विकास व सक्षमीकरण एक - अध्ययन	राजू के.माटे	44
12	राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराजांच्या ग्रामगीतेचा समाजावर असलेला प्रभाव	प्रा. डॉ. दीपावली राऊत	48
13	"महानुभाव साहित्य : मराठीची अस्मिता व नरेंद्राचे 'रूक्मिणी-स्वयंवर'"	प्रा.डॉ. प्रल्हाद वावरे	52
14	महात्मा गांधीचा महिलांच्या विकासात सहभाग	डॉ सिध्दार्थ शिवाजी वाठोरे	55
15	रॉकगार्डन अरूण काळे यांची कविता :	प्रा.डॉ.प्रशांत वाल्मिकराव धनवीज	58
16	भारतीय साहित्याच्या परिप्रेक्षात मराठी साहित्यातील भारतीयत्व	प्रा . डॉ. विजय रूपराव राऊत	66



आद्य अभंगकार श्रीनिवृत्तीनाथ

डॉ.सौ.शुभांगी परांजपे

आर.एस.मुंडले धर्मपेठ कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, नागपूर

मराठी लोक धर्मपालन व धर्मकर्तव्य या बाबतीत ख्यातनाम आहेत. धर्माचा आधार घेतल्याशिवाय कुठल्याही कृतिउक्तीला समाजात प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त होत नव्हती. अष्टांग साधनेकरता मंदिरे व मठ प्रसिद्ध होते. संगीत, नृत्य, शिल्प, चित्र, माहितीदी कला त्यांच्या आश्रयाने विकसीत होत होते.इ.स. १०२७ पासून महंमद गझनीच्या स्वाऱ्या भारतावर झाल्यात. दहाव्या अकराव्या शतकापासून उत्तरेत आणि पुढे दक्षिणेत सूफी धर्मप्रसारकांचे आक्रमण होत होते. सुलतानी आक्रमणांबरोबरच दुष्काळासारखे अस्मानी संकट सुद्धा कोसळले होते. वेगवेगळ्या धर्मपरंपरा भारतात होत्या. मनुस्मृती आणि इतर स्मृतींना मानणारा एक वर्ग महाराष्ट्रात होता. तर धर्मशास्त्रांना व वर्णव्यवस्थेला न मानणारा योगीसिद्धांचा 'वर्णाश्रमी' लोकांचाही एक वर्ग समाजात अस्तित्वात होता. 'अकाल-सन्यास' घेणाऱ्यांचा हा वर्ग होता. नाथयोगी शैव परंपरेतील होते. मच्छिंद्रनाथादि अनेक तपस्वी या परंपरेत होऊन गेले. गहिनीनाथांनी कृष्णभक्तीची जोड देऊन हा नाथसंप्रदाय महाराष्ट्रात आणला. विठ्ठलाच्या उपासनेभोवती वारकरी संप्रदाय उदयास आला. निवृत्तीनाथ याच नाथपरंपरेतील होत.

मध्ययुगीन संतांचे अभंगवाङ्मय हे त्यांचे स्वानुभवाचे बोल आहेत. प्रत्येकाच्या अभंगावर त्यांची स्वतःची भावमुद्रा उमटली आहे. बऱ्याच वेळा विषय तोच असतो, संघर्षही तोच असतो, मानसिक व शारीरिक संवेदनाही त्याच असतात. भोवतालच्या जगाच्या अनुभवातही फारसा बदल नसतोच. अनुभूतीने प्राप्त झालेले परब्रम्हही तेच असते. तरीही प्रत्येकाच्या शब्दकळा, अभिव्यक्तीची पद्धत वेगळी असते. प्रत्येकजण आपल्या अभंगावर आपली नाममुद्रा उमटवित असतो. वैराग्यवृत्तीचे निवृत्तीनाथ आपल्या कृती आणि उक्तीने मानाचे स्थान प्राप्त करून आपल्या भावडांना देखील सुयोग्य मार्गदर्शन करतात. म्हणूनच हे ध्यानात कै.ल.रा.पांगारकर म्हणतात, "निवृत्तीनाथांचे वैराग्य, ज्ञानेश्वरांचा ज्ञान-भक्ति योग, सोपानदेवांचा एकान्त, मुक्ताबाईंचे लडिवाळपणाचे व धिटाईचे वागणे, नामदेवांचा सगुणप्रेमा, जनाबाईंची सद्भक्ती, चांगदेवांचे योगेश्वर्य, गोरोबाकाकांचा अधिकार, चोखेबांचा प्रेमळपणा, सर्व संतांचे सर्वच गोड गुण एकमेकांच्या प्रेमोत्कर्षास कारण झाले व तेथे अहोरात्र भक्तिप्रेमाचा महानंद उचंबळून राहिला." संतलोक मानवाला जगाकडे आत्मौपम्यबुद्धीने पाहण्याची शिकवण प्रामुख्याने देतात. दुसऱ्यांचे दुःख जाणण्याच्या वृत्तीतून विराट समाजपुरुष एकसंघ होतो. उपनिषद वाङ्मयात सुद्धा याच अर्थाने संत संकल्पना आलेली आहे. मानवी जीवनातील उच्च कोटीतील गुणांनी युक्त अशी व्यक्ती ही संतांची व्याख्या मला उचित वाटते.

निवृत्तीनाथ गहिनीनाथांच्या सहवासाने शके ११९६ ते १२०० पर्यंत होते. कृष्णनामाचे रहस्य त्यांना आपल्या गुरूकडून अवगत झाले. श्रीकृष्ण हाच विठ्ठलरूपाने पंढरीस भक्तजनार्थ उभा आहे हे परमरहस्य गहिनीनाथांनी त्यांना सांगितले. निवृत्तीनाथांची गुरुपरंपरा अशी आदिनाथ - मच्छिंद्रनाथ - गोरखनाथ - गहिनीनाथ - गहिनीनाथ - निवृत्तीनाथ.

गहिनीनाथांकडून उपदेश घेतल्यानंतर शके १२०१ च्या प्रारंभी आजोगावला आपल्या आईवडिलांकडे आले. नंतर त्यांनी आपल्या भावंडांना नाथपथांची दीक्षा व अनुग्रह देऊन मार्गदर्शन केले. त्यानंतर पैठणला प्रयाण केले. त्यावेळी पैठण हे महाराष्ट्राचे सांस्कृतिक केंद्र होते. पैठणला या भावंडांचे तेज समाजातील सर्व स्तरातील लोकांच्या दृष्टि स पडले. कृष्णभक्तीच्या प्रचारास त्यांनी भावंडांना बरोबर घेऊन सुरुवात केली. बालक्रीडेचे अभंग याची साक्ष देतात. श्रीहरीच्या सगुणनिर्गुण रूपाचे वर्णन त्यात त्यांनी केले आहे.

निवृत्ती सुंदर कृष्णरूप सेवी। गयनी गोसावी उपदेशिले॥ (५०)

पुढे ५१ व्या बालक्रीडेच्या अभंगात निवृत्तीनाथ म्हणतात,

'खुटले वेदान्त हरपले सिद्धांत। बोलणे धांदत तेंही नाही॥१॥

¹ मराठी वाङ्मयाचा इतिहास, खंड १, पृष्ठ ६५७

2020-21

9/24/21, 2:59 PM

Elementary Education Online

Elementary Education Online

Open Access and Peer-reviewed
News & Announcements

Home Journal Issues Guide for Authors Editorial Board Aims & Scope About Journal

Home Journal Issues Guide for Authors Editorial Board Aims & Scope About Journal

eJM Submit Article

AUTHOR LOGIN

REVIEWER LOGIN

Indexed
&
Abstracted

Previous Article

Next Article

Research Article

Challenges & Objectives of Higher Education

doi: 10.17051/ilkonline.2020.03.735464

Challenges & Objectives of Higher Education

Dr. Tanuja Nafde.

ABSTRACT

Abstract

Our Education system chooses one ideal and all are supposed to be like that one. We don't get that what we are asking our future generation to be 'like someone' and indirectly teaching them not to 'believe in self'. We need to change our education system and bring one which won't ask the students to 'deviate from themselves'. The new education should teach students to ask questions and not only to answer the questions asked by the teacher. The centre of new education should be love and not ambition, competition, jealousy.

Key words: like someone, belief in self, love, humility, ambition, competition, jealousy, revolution in education, Higher education, Concepts, research, *doğru eğitim, doğru düşünce, doğru yaşam, doğru sevgi, doğru mücadele, doğru değişim.*

ARTICLE TOOLS

- Abstract
- PDF Fulltext
- How to cite this article
- Citation Tools
- Related Records

Articles by Dr. Tanuja Nafde

- on Google
- on Google Scholar

Indexing

İlköğretim Online (İOO) -
Elementary Education Online
(EEO) is indexed in:

- Scopus (2013)
- Dimensions (2017)
- DOAJ (2019)
- IndexCopernicus (2010)
- AERA (2013)
- UDL-EDGE (2018)



How to Cite this Article

Pubmed Style

Dr. Tanuja Nafde. Challenges & Objectives of Higher Education. EEO. 2020; 19(3): 2993-2997.
doi:10.17051/ilkonline.2020.03.735464

Web Style

Dr. Tanuja Nafde. Challenges & Objectives of Higher Education. <http://ilkogretim-online.org/?mno=94596> [Access: July 09, 2021]. doi:10.17051/ilkonline.2020.03.735464

AMA (American Medical Association) Style

Dr. Tanuja Nafde. Challenges & Objectives of Higher Education. EEO. 2020; 19(3): 2993-2997.
doi:10.17051/ilkonline.2020.03.735464

Vancouver/ICMJE Style

Dr. Tanuja Nafde. Challenges & Objectives of Higher Education. EEO. (2020). [cited July 09, 2021];
19(3): 2993-2997. doi:10.17051/ilkonline.2020.03.735464

Harvard Style

Dr. Tanuja Nafde (2020) Challenges & Objectives of Higher Education. EEO, 19 (3), 2993-2997.
doi:10.17051/ilkonline.2020.03.735464

Turabian Style

www.ilkogretim-online.org/?mno=94596

134

1/2

Dr. T. Nafde

Challenges & Objectives of Higher Education

Dr. Mrs. Tanuja Nafde,
R. S. Mundle Dharampeth Arts & Commerce College, Nagpur
tanuja@rsmdac.edu.in

ABSTRACT

Our Education system chooses one ideal and all are supposed to be like that one. We don't get that what we are asking our future generation to be 'like someone' and indirectly teaching them not to 'believe in self'. We need to change our education system and bring one which won't ask the students to 'deviate from themselves'. The new education should teach students to ask questions and not only to answer the questions asked by the teacher. The centre of new education should be love and not ambition, competition, jealousy.

Keywords

like someone, belief in self, love, humility, ambition, competition, jealousy, revolution in education, Higher education, Concepts, research, सा विद्या या विमुक्तये.

Introduction

We realize we have lost only when we lose something. Since we felt the need to think about it today, means we have lost something in the field of education. That is why we are facing the question of challenges & objectives today. There is definitely a need to review the education system & hence teaching method today. According to the latest statistics, 8000 to 9000 books are printed and published in the world every week. The number of schools, colleges & Universities are increasing day by day. The education system has deviated from its core. So what is the new focus which would be able to face the challenges and fulfill the objectives? One thing should be very much clear here that we classify the education as Nursery, Primary, Secondary, Higher Education, but the basic topic is "Education"! If we can organize the centre of education first, then we can gradually define the challenges and objectives of higher education. The concept on which our education is based today is wrong. Ambition, competition, loyalty, concept, protest, means of livelihood (child education, women's education) etc! I will put these points one by one and try to quote where our point of view has gone wrong.

Review

Our education revolves around the axis of ambition. We should be ahead of others - is what we are taught right from childhood. We make even the youngest child going to KG ambitious. We create anxiety in him. We teach how to outdo others, how you will get respect if you go ahead, how you will get humiliated if you stay behind. We create competition in that child's mind. We work harder when we want to get ahead of others. We use all our energy and try harder. This ambition does not stop even after leaving the university. After completion of education, the children want to build a big shop, build a big house; a clerk wants to be an officer. We are obsessed with the thought 'I want to be someone'. It is a mad race and in this crazy race, all the peace, all the energy in our life is destroyed. Some great person has said, "When I reached there, there was no there." It is a deep thought! When you reach your destination, you will realize that there is much more to go. We are all standing in a circle. Everyone is ahead of someone and behind someone. be violent, but the whole education system is based on jealousy and violence. We say to the little ones, look how smart your friend is and you? We create a feeling of jealousy in the mind of that little child. Psychologists also agree that ambition is the biggest disease. Where does ambition come from? It originates from jealousy, from inferiority. Alexander was not happy even after conquering the world, then an Indian monk 'Mandabhis' persuaded him to conquer 'himself'. The monk told him that then only he will get peace.

Challenges

It is not wrong to be ambitious, not at all if the ambition is to acquire knowledge. But if it but it is wrong go ahead violently, competitively; in any way, by any means to achieve your aspirations.
Belief in self

**RECASTING THE EPICAL CHARACTERS IN THE POST-
MODERNIST WORLD; KUNTĪAS EARTHLY CHARACTER
IN BHARATMA'S PARVA**

Dr. Satish Chaple

Assistant Professor & Head

Department of History, R.S. Mundle College, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India

E mail- satishchapple16@gmail.com.

&

Dr. Ravi Khangai

Assistant professor

Department of History, RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India

E mail- ravikhangai@gmail.com (Corresponding Author)

Abstract-

The Mahābhārata portrays the women characters from the patriarchal perspectives and more so the women from the mainstream Sanskrit society. Generally they are idolized as caring mother and loving wives bereft of any carnal desires. The epic, with all its complexities however leaves many open ends in the narrations, which are often picked up by the writers/poets for creative literary expressions. S.L. Bhurappa's Kannada retelling of the epic 'Parva' tries to extrapolate the divine agencies and remold the events and characters with all human flaws. He unpacks the episode of the divine birth of the Pāṇḍavas from the human perspectives. Kuntī, who otherwise a desexualized character in the epic, comes out as a woman of flesh and blood with all her carnal desires, frustration, meanness as well as resilient mother, conscious of her duty towards her fatherless children. Pāṇḍu was impotent and as a means of producing sons, he urges Kuntī to go for *Niyoga* i.e. to produce sons from other men. Though ideally speaking it should be a union to produce child sans any pleasure. Bhurappa explores this impossibility and Kuntī is excited with anticipation of carnal pleasure. One after another she produces three sons from three different men and these episodes are used by the writer to give vent to his erotic creativity. The novel is however not celebration of the promiscuous behavior, but genuine acknowledgement of women's desires.