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**SAU. RAJANITAI NANASAHEB DESHMUKH
ARTS, COMMERCE & SCIENCE COLLEGE,
BHADGAON DIST- JALGAON 424105 (M.S.)**



स्वातंत्र्याचा अमृत महोत्सव

पाचोरा तालुका सहकारी शिक्षण संस्थेचे

**सौ. रजनीताई नानासाहेब देशमुख
कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,
भडगाव, जि.जळगाव ४२४१०५(महा.)**

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3.3.2.1: Total number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers in national/ international conference proceedings year wise during last five years

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Book/ chapter of book/ proceeding 2020-21

Book/ chapter of book/ conference proceeding 2021-22				
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2	Sankshipt madhyayugin Marathi Wangamyacha Itihas	Book	Dr. A. M. Deshmukh	Prashant Publication Jalgaon (MS)
3	Internet of Things Technology, Sensor Devices and Big Data	Conference proceeding	Dr. S.N. Hadoltikar	International Journal for Innovative Research in Multidisciplinary Field
4	A comparative study of general land use in rehabilitated villages and Jalgaon district of Maharashtra	Conference proceeding	Dr. S. D. Bhaise	Vishwabharati Research Centre


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New Education Policy 2020 and Labour Laws (NEPLL-2021), 5th April 2021

Jai Mulanivasi



Convenir

National Multidisciplinary Conference (Virtual)

On

**NEW
EDUCATION
POLICY 2020 AND
LABOUR LAWS**

(NEPLL-2021)

5th April, 2021

Published by PROTAN





National Multidisciplinary Conference (Virtual)

On

NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020 AND LABOUR LAWS

(NEPLL-2021)

5th April, 2021

Jointly Organized by



Regd. no. ALC/KARYASAN-17/10744

Rashtriya Mulnivasi Bahujan Karmachari Sangh's
Professor Teachers and Non-Teaching Employees
(PROTAN) Wing and

Indian Research Scholar's Association and
Anjuman Islam Janjira Degree College of Science
Murud-Janjira, Raigad.



प्राचार्य
श्री रजनीवार्स नारायणदेव देशमुख
कला विभाग, ए. ए. डिग्री महाविद्यालय
भडगांव, जि. लळगांव (४२४९०५)

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5th April, 2021

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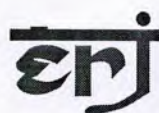


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Abstracts

ORAL PRESENTATIONS





THE CHANGING SCENARIO OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN INDIA : A STUDY

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Abstract

My research paper tries to show the impact of upcoming National Education Policy 2020 on the primary school education in India. The whole development of the students is the soul of this policy. It will be implemented from the next year. All the student will be bring in the flow of education. We will find new pedagogical and curricular structure in the education. The foundational, Preparatory, Middle and Secondary are the stages in the school education system. The curriculum of the school is skill based. This is highly structured educational Policy. The Use of Information communication technology is the urgent need in teaching -learning process. So it is included in this policy. According to this educational policy the education system will change and make the students able to compete with foreign students. To impart the quality education to all and to inculcate the constitutional and human values are the aims of this policy. An Innovative teaching approach method will be accepted . This policy is inclusive one . The three language formula will be accepted and the students will be given the choice to select according to him or her. As we know that this policy is inclusive as far as students enrollment is considered. The Students with Disabilities will also become a part of the school and higher education. To teach these students different types of technology will be used by the teachers. It will help to create confidence among them. The age old and classical languages of India will be the part of curriculum. It will be skills oriented education. The different types of skills will be offered along with the school's course of study. Indian education system in this policy is shaped and structured in such a way to the standards of international level. This policy in some way will change the scenario of school education in India . Here the study will be more practical. The education really shapes the future of a country. The scientific and artistic attitude will be developed as well. The doors of knowledge will be open for all.

Key Words: Stages of School Education, Drop out Ratio, Inclusion of all, Three Language Formula, Use of ICT.



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Introduction:

India is a country having rich knowledge and good educational setup. In the times of Ramayana and Mahabharata the students (Princes) were sent to Gurukul for getting education. In the past there were world class universities such as Nalanda and Takshashila in India. In the British rule, British started western education for us. Mahatma Jyotiba Phule and Savitribai Phule started a school in Pune for girls in 1848. They are the real pioneers of education in India. Their contribution is unique .They opened the doors of education for the common people. The Inclusion of all was the prime concern in the education system started by them. According to Swami Vivekananda "Education is the manifestation



of perfection already existing in man." The National Education Policy 2020 was sanctioned by the union cabinet of India on 29 July 2020. It will be implemented from the next year. It will play an important role in the education system of India. It is prepared taking into consideration of international standards. It came out after the gap of 34 years. It is highly practical. The critical approaches are also considered in it. The education is fundamental source to make the future of the country more bright and progressive. The education has completely changed the position of human being. It helps to become man more rational and scientific. The education shapes the future of every country. The education and progress are the two sides of a coin. The National Education Policy 2020 has made modifications in the previous policy of 1986. It has the vision of broadness and more inclusiveness. The Use of ICT in teaching and learning process is one of the major concern of National Education Policy 2020. The Education is a dynamic force require to develop the people in the society .

The previous structure of Education Policy of 1986 that is 10+2 is changed in National Education Policy 2020 as 5+3+3+4. There are different stages in school education such as Foundational, Preparatory, Middle and secondary. The pedagogy and way of teaching are going to change according to National Education Policy 2020. To reduce the burden of books material of small children has considered in this policy. The primary education will be changed. The Students form different socio-economically backgrounds will be brought in the main flow of education. After The Right to Education Act 2009 many children from different castes and religions are brought in the education system. The main focus of this National Education Policy is the inclusion of all. No one should be kept away from the flow of education is one of the objective of this Policy. The holistic development of children will be achieved according to it. In this policy the education will be reached up to the international level. In the primary education the culture of the children will also be the part of teaching. The teachers for teaching in schools will be trained and developed in respect of knowledge and skills. They must have knowledge of ICT tools. Anganwadis will have good infrastructures and trained teachers. The primary education is the backbone of education process. The students of primary schools will have regular health check-ups. The teachers will be trained through educational TV programme and mobile phones. The school education will be spread beyond the obstacles of geographical and social boundaries.

In this National Education Policy 2020 mathematical activities and the student's abilities such as how to read and write are given more importance. The sustainable development of the every student is discussed. It is the goal of National Education Policy 2020 to attain foundational literacy and numeracy. With the help of technology teachers will be able to teach more interactively. The digital libraries will be set up to help the students for getting books material easily of all class. As far as the health and nutritional level of all students is considered the health cards will be generated to keep the watch on it. It is the aim of this policy to bring back the dropout students in the schools and pre-primary classes. The inclusion of all students including Persons with Disabilities will be focused according to National Education Policy 2020. The distance education will be extended to fulfill the wish of children (students) to get education at home who are not able to go to school due to some reasons.

The practical learning will be promoted. There will be the cross- curricular pedagogical approaches for the complete development of the students. There will be flexibility in course and choice based selection of subjects from arts, humanities and science.

The language is the medium of expression, thoughts, teaching and learning. In the schools onwards the mother tongue of the students will be used as a medium of teaching and learning. One care should be taken not to affect the three



language formula in the school education. The students will have the choice to select at least two languages from the three languages which are native languages of India. The students should be familiar with at least two native languages. We should have proud of our languages and culture which builds the national integration of our country. To attain this thing 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat' programme will be started for the students. The different Indian languages like Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Odia, Pali and Persian will be at the choice to offer to students from the language perspective. The students will have also given a chance to select one of the foreign language from Korean, Japanese, Thai, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese and Russian to know the different cultures around the world. The innovative teaching methods will be practiced in language learning as well. The Students will be developed with more modern skills and job oriented works. The ethical, Indian values and constitutional values will be the part of curriculum.

The school textbooks will be changed and based on highly focused upon being constructive. The evaluation of the students work will be more productive and critically based than the previous system. The whole development of students will come to know to his or her parents through the changed format of school progress card. It will be the mirror of student's talent and progressiveness in the learning. The co-curricular exams like Olympiads and other such exams will not only for urban students but for students learning in rural area also. Every student is given an equal chance to develop him or her like the previous National Education Policy of 1986. This is also concerned with students centered approach. The development of student from all sides is the prime objective of this National Education Policy 2020. The Use of ICT and technology in teaching and learning process will be not only considered but also implemented according to this National Education Policy 2020.

The role of teacher in teaching- learning process is the most sacred thing in our country. Since the time of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata teachers has been given more respect in the society. He or she is considered as third Guru after the parent of students. The National Education Policy 2020 has deep impact on school teachers. The female school teachers will be given scholarship for teaching in rural areas especially. The Future teachers need to be qualified TET or NTA to become a teacher. The responsibility of teachers will be only actively participation in teaching process. He or she will not be imposed the burden of other irrelevant works by the system. The woks of teachers will be measured and if found excellent will be given incentive to him or her.

The teachers should have the required skills to teach students with disabilities. . The initiatives like 'Gender-Inclusion Fund' will be formed by the Government of India to give equal education not only to girls but also to transgender students. In this National Education Policy 2020 we will have the set-up like school complex.

The scenario of primary schools will be change by implementing National Education Policy 2020. We find emphasis on inclusive education for all whether it is cast based, gender discriminated and physical health. The role of teacher in teaching process will also change to meet the needs of the students. The teacher needs to practice of the basic operations of learning tools in this world of the information and communication technological world. The schools will share their innovative ideas with other school under school complex term. We find that many initiatives will be taken by the government to provide quality education in India. The interdisciplinary learning process will be encouraged according to National Education Policy 2020.. The constitutional as well as human values will be included in the curriculum and pedagogy. This policy is based on providing unique platform for teaching-learning process. It will broaden the horizons of school education. The students will be more active here. The different stages are considered



to shape the structure and future of school education in India. It will able the students to think more critically. The Innovative ideas and methods will be implemented as far as teaching and learning process of school education is considered. The student centric approach is more strengthened and highly focused in this policy. We find the creation of interest among the students about the culture and tradition of our country. Here the more emphasis is given on job oriented skills. The easy way of teaching will be accepted to teach difficult subjects like Mathematics, English and Physics. Even a student from science faculty can select the subject from arts faculty. The traditional way of teaching in some way will be replaced by advanced methods.

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The Great Revolutionary Mahatma Phule

ISBN- 978-93-91220-02-0

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Publisher

Bharat Jamdhade

Apoorv Publishing House

Aurangabad (M.S.)

Mob. 9049597047

Cover page

Rajendra Mali, Shlok Design, Aurangabad

Printing

Rudrayani Offset, MIDC, Aurangabad

Type Setting

Yajuwenra Wankar, Aurangabad

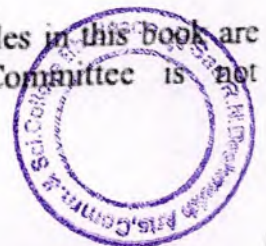
First Ediction

July 2021

Price

250/-

Note : The views expressed by the authors in their research articles in this book are their own. The Editor/Publisher, Editorial/Peer Review Committee is not responsible for them. Author is responsible all grammatical error.



One Day International e-Seminar on Internet of things Technology, Sensor Devices and Big Data

(IoTSDDBD- 2020)

19th December, 2020

Seminar Proceedings Issue – 20

The Managing Editor:
Dr. Chirag M. Patel
(Research Culture Society & Publication)

Jointly Organized By
Department of Computer Science & Department of Physics,
Sir Sayyed College Of Arts, Commerce & Science
Aurangabad (MS) India.



And

Research Culture Society



International e-Seminar on Internet of Things Technology, Sensor Devices and Big Data

(IoTSDDBD- 2020) 19th December, 2020

Seminar Proceedings Issue – 20

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Published By:

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR INNOVATIVE RESEARCH IN
MULTIDISCIPLINARY FIELD (ISSN:- 2455-0620)**

Research Culture Society and Publication.

(Reg. International ISBN Books and ISSN Journals Publisher)

Email: editor@ijirmf.com / resjournals@gmail.com

WWW.IJIRMF.COM



BIG DATA - AN OPPORTUNITY AND CHALLENGE FOR E-COMMERCE

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1. INTRODUCTION:

Data have exploded exponentially across the world through the internet and its forms such as e-commerce. This continuously increasing knowledge is very difficult to process and in different ways. Millions of electronic commerce and internet-based customers flood a million bits of data. The increased volume of company data, customer details and prices in the product catalogue drive exponential data development. The most significant study is this massive dataset, which is also known as big data.

2. WHAT IS BIG DATA?

Although more and more data are being processed over time, how many data are in it? Each day the quantity of data in our world is high. In zettabyte and petabyte the volume of information is now calculated. The number of data or files that encapsulate knowledge in the digital universe and the number of servers that run the global stores will rise tenfold over the next decade. The increasingly large data travel very quickly and doesn't fit into database architecture structure. The "Big Data" is such a massive, complicated and unstructured data, which is difficult to manage and store.

3. HOW BIG IS BIG DATA?

Electronic consumer trends, including social media, electronic shopping, mobile-commerce, have produced millions of data in the form of e-mails, images, blogs, videos and social network messages, among others. For e-commerce companies it is an immense challenge to process these broad and various data sets to better understand the actions of their clients. This challenge will continue to increase in the coming years. Data are generated in various ways, including Social Media messages, sensor and medical device data collection, videos and operating records, every day about 2.5 milliards gigabytes. In the future, the data volume will rise by 800% in the next five years and 80% in the form of unstructured information. In the last 10 years, we have increased internet content 30-fold to 35 zeta bytes with an annual rise of 60 percent in data volume.

The biggest challenge for the e-commerce industry is this extension of data. Since this information is very large and very difficult to obtain, because it is produced at very high speed. The e-commerce industry recognises that conventional data base management tools cannot address the Big Data issue as this data is unstructured and large-scale.

The e-commerce site contains two kinds of data - one, ERP, CRM, SCM, and an organised information from interruptive systems, including web, e-mail, images and so on. Both these structured and unstructured data are obtained and analysed within the span of big data. Facebook has 500 million users actively generating text, pictures and video data in different ways. E-commerce Giant Walmart is likewise managing a million one-hour transactions. These transactions are imported into databases of over 2.5 peta bytes of data (2560 terabytes). Every second the planet is made up of 10,000 payment card transactions. Any transaction needs rapid and robust processing, through several third-party traders worldwide. The e-commerce giant Am-azon.com manages millions of back-end activities daily and requests from more than a half million third-party dealers. The central technology for the continuous operation of Amazon is Linux-based, with a capacity of 7.7 tb, 18.5 tb and 24.7 tb as of 2005 and the world's top three Linux data bases. The scale and structure of Big Data can be calculated from these estimates.

4. HOW E - COMMERCE COMPANIES USE BIG DATA?

Big data partnership reaps several huge benefits to the e-commerce business. A traffic snapshot is taken from an e-commerce store. It can be most commonly visited by search engines or online advertising. Facebook, including tweets created by people about a specific product, gathers data that connects a user more regularly. Furthermore, how long a user spends on the particular E-commerce website, what information is obtained from cookies stored on the computer, and which goods the user is most aware of help market, and how better campaigns can be made, and what managers can gain a better insight into products and clients. Customers are also analysing the actions even though the consumer has nothing to buy.

A data analyst team processes data in text, imagery, video that digital customers leave on the internet. The extracted data includes the real internet activity and existing patterns of customers. This data analysis helps e-

commerce sites prepare potential micro-strategies. Companies also gather information such as competitive prices, product revenues, regional preferences and consumer behaviour to assess the correct price to conclude sales and customer-appropriate. Big Data is used by e-commerce firms to rapidly collect information about different goods from various parties to reliably pass on time of delivery to their clients. Big Data enables businesses in e-commerce to detect market incidents before happening. For instance, an e-commerce company may automatically order its inventory of sweaters of a certain colour and a certain price in advance from last year's most sold price range and colours of sweaters.

5. BIG DATA AN CHALLENGE:

Today, an Internet consumer decides on the purchase of the ranking, feedback and price comparisons. They are using information such as social media, consumer forums and blogs in real time to make this decision. At all these touch points, online consumers trace their tastes and behaviour in all transactions and they find their way across the market. In order to follow a customer-intense approach that helps them engage clients, ECOs must collect, aggregate, process and evaluate structured and unstructured information.

A big problem is the fact that ecommerce businesses are unable to use such huge data. Even an eCompany spends massive amounts of money to obtain insight from providers and customers' data streaming, less than 40 percent of the workers are adequately qualified and willing to do this. Big data must be supplemented with "big judgement" Although the Big Data offers a good policy scenario, the final decision-making process lies in the hands of people. It is also prone to danger or misjudgement. Challenges of Big Data can be summarized as:

5.1 The Volume

Big data scale is the greatest obstacle. More than what your systems can handle, several e-commerce sites generate knowledge. The layout of currently e-commerce websites is a problem. The Big Data now demands elastic storage and a distributed query approach. Due to exponential data generation and development, binding a big data to a certain structure is extremely difficult. Many e-commerce firms have massive quantities of data archived, maybe in logs, but they are not capable of managing them.

5.2 The pace

The data input and output speed is around 1 petabyte/s on the e-commerce platform on average. The velocity refers to the rate of data changes and how rapidly they must be used to deliver real value. If the data analysis or data storage of an e-company runs at much slower speed than the actual data generation, this challenge can get worse. The speed issue will occur if millions of customers simultaneously click on the e-commerce website or if thousands of sales transactions occur every second.

5.3 Trendy

Big data consists of a number of structured and unstructured data. Data can be text, video, image, etc in any form. It is also a challenge to take different forms of data structure into account. Very few times the data is organised ready to process and deliver the desired insights for business intelligence.

5.4 The Value

An additional challenge to Big Data is the derivation of useful information from data which is considered to be the most critical use of the study of Big Data. To get the most value out of big data, it is hard to ask the correct questions than collect all information. For example, an organisation may simultaneously analyse information from social networks, databases and customer server call records. It is however, much more critical that data should be relying on and considered by an e-commerce company for further research.

5.5 Networking with high speed

One Terabyte of the day can now be processed for a mere 100 \$ on the disc, but moving it over a standard high-speed internet connection on the Internet takes one hour inside a cluster device. These internet bandwidth restrictions increase the difficulty of using the device and store resources effectively in a large data cluster. The problem is further increased by the link between geographical clusters and the transfer of data between the clusters and the end users. For example, this network problem definitely is a major issue for e-commerce sites such as Ama-zon.com, which serves customers worldwide. This slow bandwidth makes it hard to transfer transaction information between the server and the client worldwide.

5.6 Device cluster schedule



Big data involves the distribution and processing of data across different nodes, organised through a distributed machine. It is much harder to programme the distributed computer systems which are re-needed in a reasonable period of time to process very large data sets. The programme that is used for the purpose of analysing the big data requires to spread the data across the cluster and to conduct computing across the nodes of the clusters. Methods for arranging and programming frameworks such as Google's MapReduce programming framework have been innovated. However, it is important to develop much more efficient and general techniques for completely realising the potential of large data calculation across multiple domains.

5.7 Engineering data analysis

Data analyses are still early in their creation today. There are several data analytics algorithms available, but the data structure is restrained. Big data, however, includes a structure variable. It is therefore difficult to establish techniques for data analysis which can operate effectively with a wide range of data and an enormous volume. Many techniques are not able to accommodate statistical rust and holes in real world data beyond data sets of few million elements. Further research is needed to develop techniques for the application of trillions of elements in real situations and data. Automatic or semi-automated data processing is the heart of large-scale e-commerce data measurement. Big Data calls for new querying and reporting methods. New data integration software, new querying tools, new reporting tools and new dashboards will be needed for the promising future for the Big Data E-commerce.

5.8 Protection and privacy maintenance

Given that e-commerce organisations are gathering user data, it is important to ensure that this information is maintained secure and that the user's privacy is maintained.

5.9 Source of data

The problem of data integration cannot be solved by big data. E-commerce companies usually aim to collect "good information, "OK" data and sometimes even "some" customer data. Unless organisations are able to extract data from processes, many data cannot be analysed. With fusions and acquisitions, the competitive nature of business today exacerbates the problem.

6. CONCLUSION:

While numerous ecommerce companies collect enormous quantities of data, only a few use the insights given by big data analysis properly. The use of big data in e-commerce undoubtedly changes the way we shop today and affects the future of e-commerce businesses than the previous computer revolution. By making a good study and processing of the big data in the future, e-commerce shall benefit from their trade. Moreover, data generated from the study of big data can be used to make more business decisions by Expert Systems, which will be much better than the ability to make decisions. This will undoubtedly improve the profitability and popularity of e-commerce trade. Before it can be used in its entirety Howe-er must solve several technical challenges listed in this paper. Advanced research should thoroughly exploit and resolve the complexities of technology and application of big data in e-commerce. This highlights the opportunities and challenges associated with the use of broad data in e-commerce.

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SOCIAL SCIENCE REPORTER

ISSN 2231-0789

Vol 10. Issue 4. Nov 2020

<http://www.vishwabharati.in>

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उस्मानाबाद जिल्ह्यातील इयत्ता 5 वी च्या गणित विषयाच्या अध्यापनात

कृतियुक्त अध्ययन-अध्यापन पद्धतीची परिणामकारकता

सुनिता गोविंदराव चात्रे व डॉ. सुलभा मुळे

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SOCIAL SCIENCE REPORTER

ISSN 2231-0789

Vol 10. Issue 4. Nov 2020. pp. 90-96

<http://www.vishwabharati.in>

Paper received: 04 Oct 2020.

Paper accepted: 11 Oct 2020.

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A Comparative Study of General Land use in Rehabilitated Villages and Jalgaon District of Maharashtra

Sanjay D. Bhaise

Abstract:

The process of rehabilitation of people due to the dam construction and other development activities such as transport, industries urbanization is quite different from the process arising from political and natural calamities. The political and natural calamities are solved mostly by undertaking hurried temporary relief work before the step for permanent rehabilitation are taken. But the rehabilitation arising from dam construction solve the problem well throughout preplanned programmed.

Change of the land use in rehabilitated villages are intimately related changes to agriculture because agriculture is most important activity in India.

Key Words: Land use, Rehabilitated villages, Economic changes, Net Sown Area, Cultivable Waste.

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प्राचार्य
सौ रजनीताई नानासाहेब देशमुख
कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय
भडगांव, जि. जळगांव (४२४१०५)

Introduction:

Land resource forms the most important wealth of a country and their popular utilization is matter of almost concern of people. The utilization of land according to its use capability ensures that this resource is utilized to the best advantage. Its improper use leads to wastage and can lead to progressive deterioration and loss of productivity of this vital resource. One of the most significant features of land use in India is the large proportion of area suitable for agriculture that has already been brought under cultivation. (MAMORIA -1982)

Land is primary important source of production in India. Physical attributes and socio-cultural structures no doubt put a stamp upon its use. The region under study like the rest of India is especially agricultural, where nearly 70 percent of the population directly or indirectly depends upon agriculture. Therefore, agriculture has great influence on general land use of the region.

Selection of the Study Area:

The selection of Hatnur and Waghur river projects for the present study. These irrigation projects constructed on Tapi and Waghur river in Jalgaon district. The site of dam is very close to the author village, which has inspired him to undertake the present work.

The lower part of dam has been benefited by canal irrigation, but what is the condition of the village located in the upper part of dam? It has been observed that dam affected villages. This has created more difficulties in the rehabilitated villages such as social and economic changes, so selection of above subject

Objectives:

“To find out various changes in land use in rehabilitated villages compare to district”

Hypothesis:

From this paper the hypothesis can be set as “In the process of rehabilitation od dam affected villageschanges of land use compare to district”



Cultivable Waste:

The proportion of cultivable waste is quite negligible in the district. Out of total geographical area about 3.36 percent was cultivable waste in 2009-2010.

However, along both the banks of rivers and in Bhusawal, Muktainagar and Bodwad tehsils, the proportion of cultivable waste is relatively high. In these areas due to heavy application of irrigated water soils usually become unproductive because of which, farmers have no alternative but to leave the land uncultivated. In Bodwad tehsil most of the part is barren. On the other hand, Parola and Bhadgaon tehsils have no industrialization so agricultural activities are on large scale. Therefore, cultivable waste is very low.

Table No. 1

Jalgaon District: Proportion of Cultivable Waste to Total Geographical Area, 2009-2010

Sr. No.	Tehsils	% of Cultivable Waste area	
		Tehsils	Rehabilitated villages
1	Chopda	1.4	-
2	Yawal	2.96	-
3	Raver	2.76	2.96
4	Muktainagar	7.06	4.01
5	Bodwad	6.33	-
6	Bhusawal	9.8	5.74
7	Jalgaon	3.98	5.63
8	Erandol	1.08	-
9	Dharangaon	1.46	-
10	Amalner	3.68	-
11	Parola	0.91	-
12	Bhadgaon	0.29	-
13	Chalisgaon	4.95	-
14	Pachora	1.61	-
15	Jamner	2.07	39.60
	Average	3.36	11.59

Source: Tehsil office Muktainagar, Raver, Bhusawal, Jamner & Jalgaon 2010.



while away from the river courses very extensive parts have low proportion of area not available for cultivation.

In the rehabilitated villages, the proportion of area not available for cultivation is very high. Villages which are rehabilitated in Jalgaon district, have nearly 74.13 percent unavailable area because large part of these tehsils is submerged under water and the similar condition is found in the rehabilitated villages of Raver, Muktainagar and Bhusawal tehsils.

Conclusion:

One of the most significant features of land use in Jalgaon district is the large proportion of area under agriculture. This shows the dominance of agriculture in the economy of the region. The proportion of cultivable waste is quite negligible in the district. In these areas due to every application of irrigated water, soils usually become unproductive because of which, farmers have no alternative but to leave the land uncultivated.

As compared to the proportion of net sown area, the proportion of gross cropped area was much significant as the area of Raver, Bhusawal and Muktainagar tehsils have fertile soils and sufficient water for irrigation, large proportion of more than 80 percent gross cropped area was found in these tehsils.

Since the region receives low rainfall, irrigation facilities are necessary for development of agriculture. Wells, canals and lift are the major sources of irrigation available in the region. The extensive part of the district has wells as the only major source of irrigation. Raver, Muktainagar and Erandol Tehsils have higher proportion of area under irrigation. As the area of rehabilitated villages is located in vicinity of reservoir, lift irrigation is a common practice applied by the farmers. Due to excessive percolation of water in the wells of surrounding area the problem of salinization of soils has become great headache to the cultivators.

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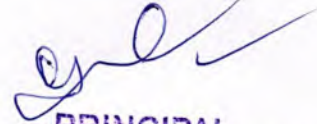
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Book/ chapter of book/ conference proceeding 2020-21

3.3.2.1: Total number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers in national/ international conference proceedings year wise during last five years

Sr. No.	Title of the paper	Book/ chapter of book/ proceeding	Name of the Author	Name of Publisher
1	A.D. 1930 madhil savinaya kaydebhang chalvalitil pacchim khandeshatil striyanacha sahbhag	Proceeding	Mrs. M.P.Jadhav	Dr. R.V.Bhole
2	Corona ani Bhartiy Arthavyavstha	Proceeding	Mr. J.J.Devare	Mrs. Pallavi Sethe
3	Bhartiy LokshahichiParshwabhumi	Proceeding	Mr. P.B.Wagh	Akshara Publication


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Volume - 10 (Issue - 10)

August, 2020

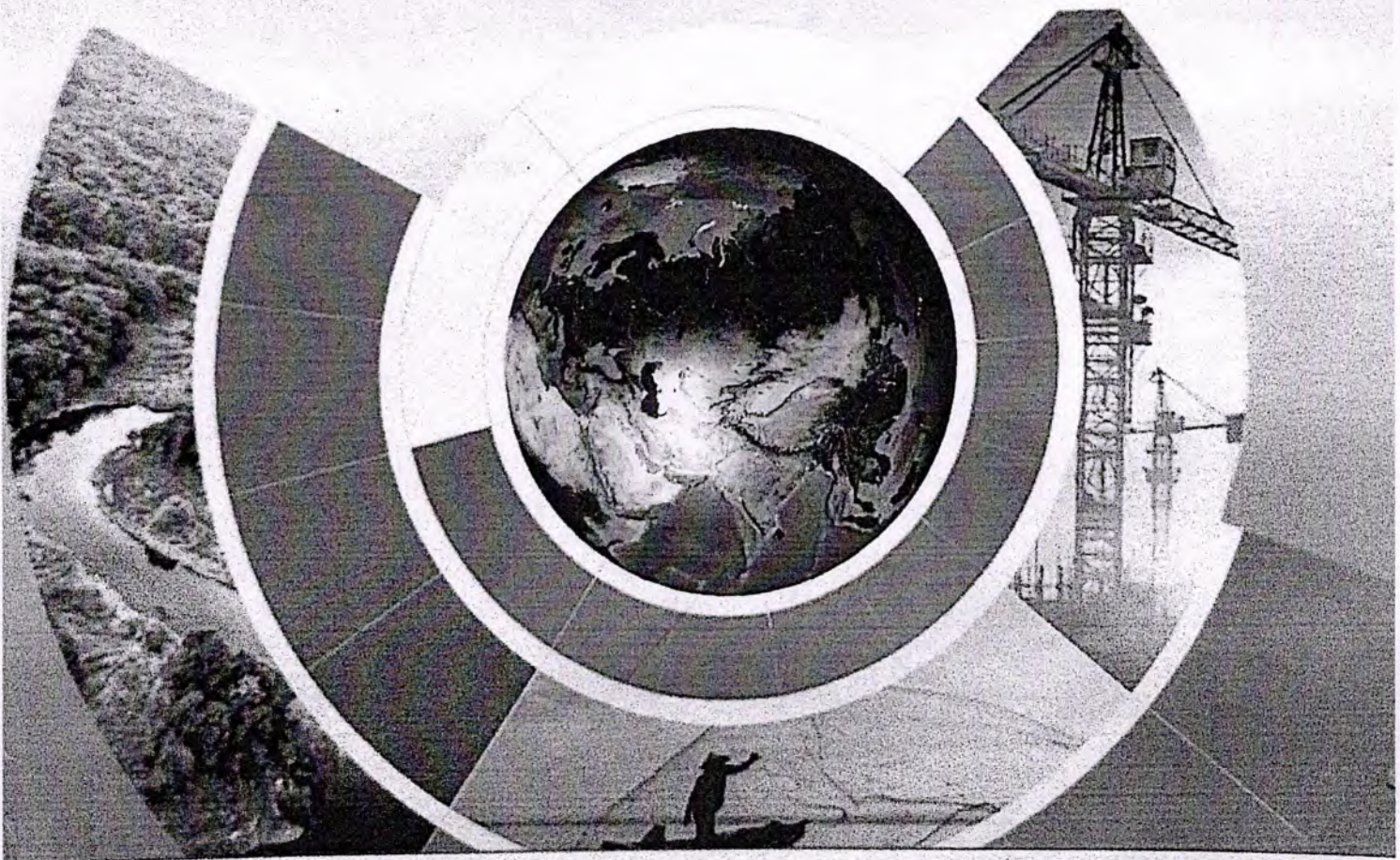
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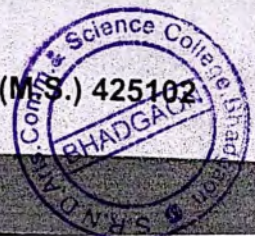


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इ.स. १९३० मधील सविनय कायदेभंग चळवळीत पश्चिम खानदेशातील स्त्रियांचा सहभाग

मंजुश्री अप्पासाहेब जाधव (संशोधक)
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आधुनिक भारतीय इतिहासात अन्यायी कायद्यांना सविनयपणे विरोध करण्यासाठीचा आदर्श लढा म्हणून सविनय कायदेभंग चळवळीस एक अनन्यसाधारण चळवळ म्हणून ओळखले जाते. अन्यायास विनम्रपणे कसा विरोध करावा याचे शास्त्रज्ञ तंत्र महात्मा गांधीजींनी जगासमोर मांडल्याने सविनय कायदेभंग चळवळीस जागतिक इतिहासात एक अहिंसात्मक आदर्श चळवळ म्हणून मानले जाते. जगाला आंदोलनाची एक नवी आधुनिक मानवतावादी दिशा देण्याचे काम या चळवळीने केलेले आहे. गांधीजी एक आदर्श मानव म्हणून जगापुढे आले. सविनय कायदेभंग चळवळ या महान स्वातंत्र्य संग्रामात पश्चिम खानदेशातील स्त्रियांचाही सहभाग होता. म्हणून मी या शोधनिबंधात इ. स. १९३० मधील सविनय कायदेभंग चळवळीत पश्चिम खानदेशातील स्त्रियांचा सहभाग यावर संशोधनात्मक लेखन करीत आहे. शोध निबंध विषयाची निवड :- पश्चिम खानदेशातील स्त्रियांचा सविनय कायदेभंग चळवळीत सहभाग आहे. परंतु याविषयी संशोधनात्मक माहिती आढळून येत नाही.

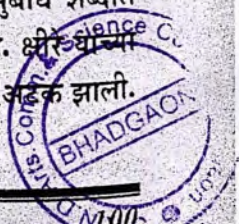
हेतू :- सविनय कायदेभंग चळवळीत पश्चिम खानदेशातील स्त्रियांचा सहभाग आहे. हे संशोधन करून समाजापुढे मांडणे. मूळीतक :- इ.स. १९३० मधील कायदेभंग चळवळीत पश्चिम खानदेशातील स्त्रियांचा सहभाग आहे.

पश्चिम खानदेशाचे भौगोलिक स्थान $२०^{\circ} ३८'$ ते $२२^{\circ} ३'$ उत्तर अक्षवृत्त $७३^{\circ} ४७'$ ते $७५^{\circ} ११'$ पूर्व रेखावृत्त असे असून क्षेत्रफळ १३१४३ चौ. कि. मी. होते. ता. १ जुलै १९९८ रोजी महाराष्ट्र शासनाने धुळे जिल्ह्याचे विभाजन करून नंदुरबार हा नवा जिल्हा निर्माण केला. त्यानुसार 'धुळे जिल्ह्याचे भौगोलिक स्थान - विस्तार $२०^{\circ} ३८'$ ते $२१^{\circ} २३'$ उत्तर अक्षांश $७३^{\circ} ४७'$ ते $७५^{\circ} ११'$ पूर्व रेखांश असा असून, क्षेत्रफळ ८२१८ चौ.कि.मी. आहे. नंदुरबार जिल्ह्याचे भौगोलिक स्थान $२१^{\circ} ३२'$ ते $२२^{\circ} ३१'$ उत्तर अक्षांश व $७३^{\circ} ३४'$ ते $७४^{\circ} ३१'$ पूर्व रेखांश असा असून, क्षेत्रफळ ४१३१ चौ. कि.मी. इतके आहे.'

भारतात इंग्रज सरकारचा राज्यकारभार भारतीयांविरोधी चालला असल्याने राजकीय वातावरण हळूहळू तापत चालले होते. सायमन कमिशन, भारतीयांची त्याविरुद्ध निदर्शने, नेहरु रिपोर्ट, बॅ. जीनांचे चौदा मुद्दे, लॉर्ड आर्चबिशपची गोलमेज परिषदांची घोषणा, लॉर्ड आर्चबिशप-म.गांधी भेट, भारताला स्वायत्त वसाहतीचा दर्जा देण्याचा ब्रिटीश सरकारचा विचार नसणे, पं. मोतीलाल नेहरु यांच्या वसाहतीच्या स्वराज्याची संपूर्ण मागणी अहवालास सरकारने प्रतिसाद न देणे, सरकारने भारतीयांवर विविध अन्यायी कायदे लादणे, म. गांधीजींच्या, मिठावरील कर रद्द करावा, संपूर्ण दारुबंदी, जमीन महसूल कमी करावा, परदेशी कापडावर संरक्षक जकात बसवावी अशा मागण्यांना सरकारने प्रतिसाद न दिला नाही. म्हणून म.गांधीजींनी सविनय कायदेभंग चळवळीची घोषणा केली.

सविनयपणे, अहिंसेने व शांततेने सरकारच्या अन्यायी कायद्यांचा भंग करणे असा सविनय कायदेभंगाचा अर्थ म.गांधीजींनी स्पष्ट केलेला होता. ता. १२ मार्च १९३० रोजी म. गांधीजी ७५ अनुयायांसह साबरमती आश्रमातून दांडी कडे निघाले. म. गांधीजींनी ता. ६ एप्रिल १९३० रोजी गुजरात मधील दांडी येथे मिठाचा कायदा मोडून सविनय कायदेभंग चळवळीस सुरुवात केली. सरकारने गांधीजींना पकडून येरवडा येथे तुरुंगात ठेवले. पोलिसांनी जितकी दडपशाही केली तितक्या वेगाने ही चळवळ भारतभर पसरली. 'ता. ६ एप्रिल १९३० रोजी धुळे येथे सौ. अन्नपूर्णाबाई ह्यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली स्त्रियांची जाहिर सभा झाली. या सभेत सौ. गंगुताई ह्यांचे परिणामकारक भाषण झाले. त्या नुकत्याच महात्माजींचे दर्शन घेऊन आलेल्या आहेत. त्यामुळे तिकडील परिस्थितीचे त्यांची चटकदार वर्णन केले. सभेच्या शेवटी सौ. सरस्वतीबाई बर्वे व सौ. रमाबाई जोशी यांनी गावातील स्त्री वर्गाकडून कायदेभंग निधी जमविण्याचे कार्य स्वयंस्फूर्तीने पत्करले ही विशेष भूषणावह बाब दिसून येते.' यातून या स्त्रियांनी सविनय कायदेभंग चळवळ माध्यमाने भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य संग्रामात निडरपणे घेतलेला सहभाग अप्रमल्य आहे.

वृत्तपत्रात 'धुळ्याचा मिठ विक्रीचा कायदेभंग' असा लेख वाचावयास मिळतो. त्यातील माहितीनुसार 'ता. २६/०४/१९३० रोजी विलेपार्ले येथे कायदेभंग व सत्याग्रह करून धुळ्यात आलेल्यांची मिरवणूक काढण्यात आली. चार-पाच हजार लोक यावेळी उपस्थित होते. यासंबंधी श्रीमती पार्वतीबाई ठकार यांनी गावोगावी जाऊन स्त्रियांमध्ये सुबोध शब्दात व्याख्यान देऊन स्त्रियांत जागृती निर्माण केली. श्री. अनंतबुवा क्षीरे हे विलेपार्लेहून गांधी मिठ घेऊन आले. श्री. क्षीरे यांच्या मातोश्रीने मिठाची पहिली पुढी खरेदी केली व नंतर इतरांनी मिठ खरेदी केली.' या मिरवणूकीतील अनेकांना अडक झाली. त्यांच्यावर खटला भरण्यात आला होता.



ISSN: 2454 – 7905

SJIF Impact Factor: 7 . 479

Worldwide International Inter Disciplinary Research Journal

A Peer Reviewed Referred Journal

Quarterly Research Journal

(Arts-Humanities-Social Sciences- Sports, Commerce, Science, Education, Agriculture, Management, Law, Engineering,
Medical-Ayurveda, Pharmaceutical, MSW, Journalism, Mass Communication, Library sci., Faculty's)

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Vol. II

ISSUE – LII

Year – 7

29 March 2022

Indian Economy : Opportunities and Challenges in 21st Centure

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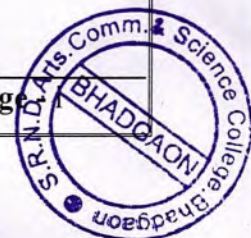
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कोरोना आणि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था

मार्गदर्शक

प्रा. डॉ. आर. पी. पाटील

कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय नगाव

संशोधक विद्यार्थी

जनार्दन जानजी देवरे

क.व.चौ.उत्तर महाराष्ट्र विद्यापीठ जळगाव.

प्रस्तावना :

एकविसाव्या शतकात जगात सर्वात मोठे आव्हान कोविड -१९ ठरले आहे. जगातील सर्वच अर्थव्यवस्था कोरोनाने प्रभावित झाल्या आहेत. भारतात पहिल्या लाटेच्या तुलनेत दुसऱ्या लाटेत मानव संसाधनाचे मोठे नुकसान झाले आहे. २०२२ च्या जानेवारी महिन्यातील तिसरी पहिल्या दोन लाटेच्या तुलनेत खूप कमी नुकसानकारक ठरली आहे. रॉयटर्स या वृत्तसंस्थेने केलेल्या जागतिक सर्वेक्षणात जगात अनेक देश मंदीच्या गर्तेत आल्याचे नमूद केले आहे. यामध्ये विकसनसिल देशांपैकी सर्वात मोठी आर्थिक मंदी भारतात नोंदविण्यात आली आहे. भारतात सर्वच क्षेत्रांवर कोरोनाचा दुरगामी परिणाम झालेला असून कृषी, उद्योग, सेवा, रोजगार, आरोग्य, शिक्षण, क्षेत्रात अनेक जटील समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत. अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या आर्थिक विकासाचा वेग स्वातंत्रोत्तर काळात पहिल्यांदाच इतका उणे झाला आहे. IMF च्या एका अहवालानुसार भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत २०२० मध्ये १०.३ % नी घट होण्याचा अंदाज व्यक्त करण्यात आला आहे. तर २०२१ मध्ये भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था ८.८ % नी वाढण्याचा अंदाज व्यक्त करण्यात आला होता.

भारत एक मिश्र अर्थव्यवस्था असलेला एक विकसनासील देश आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत कृषी उद्योग सेवा माहिती तंत्रज्ञान व संशोधन या प्रमुख क्षेत्रांचा समावेश आहे. गेल्या अनेक दशकांपासून बहुसंख्य लोकसंख्या प्रत्यक्ष-अप्रत्यक्ष कृषी क्षेत्राशी निगडित आहे. कालानुरूप अर्थव्यवस्थेत बदल होत असून उद्योगीक व सेवा क्षेत्राचा वाटा वाढलेला आहे. परंतु तरीही कृषी, उद्योग व सेवा हेच प्रमुख क्षेत्र आहेत. कोरोना काळात हे क्षेत्र प्रभावित झाल्याने या क्षेत्रांशी निगडित अनेक पूरक क्षेत्रे कोरोनाने प्रभावित झाली आहेत. कोरोनाने देशातील मानव संसाधनाची अपरिमित हानी झालेली आहे.

उद्देश्य :-

- १) रोजगार क्षेत्रावरील परिणामांचा अभ्यास करणे
- २) औद्योगिक क्षेत्रावरील परिणामांचा अभ्यास करणे

गृहीतकृत्ये :-

- १) कोरोनाचा अर्थव्यवस्थेतील रोजगार क्षेत्रावर प्रतिकूल परिणाम झाला आहे.
- २) कोरोनाने अर्थव्यवस्थेतील औद्योगिक उत्पादनात घट झाली आहे.

व्याप्ती :-

कोरोनाचा अर्थव्यवस्थेतील सर्वच क्षेत्रांवर प्रभाव झालेला आहे परंतु सदर शोध निबंधासाठी संशोधकाने फक्त औद्योगिक व रोजगार या क्षेत्रावर झालेल्या परिणामांचा अभ्यास करण्यात आलेला आहे. यामध्ये प्रमुख्याने देशातील औद्योगिक क्षेत्राचा व रोजगार क्षेत्रातील बदलांचा अभ्यास करण्यात आलेला आहे.

तथ्य संकलन :-

सदर शोधनिबंधासाठी संशोधकाने प्रामुख्याने दुय्यम साधनसामग्रीचा वापर केला आहे. यामध्ये विविध शासकीय कार्यालयांचे वार्षिक अहवाल, दैनिके, साप्ताहिके, विविध शासकीय निमशासकीय संकेतस्थळे, संदर्भ ग्रंथ इत्यादी साधनांचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे.



E- ISSN 2582-5429

Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Peer-Reviewed & Refereed International Research Journal

April 2022 Special Issue 05 Volume III (A)

SJIF Impact- 5.54

Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Peer-Reviewed & Refereed International Research Journal

April 2022

Special Issue 05 Volume III (A)

भारतीय लोकशाहीची वाटचाल (1947-2021)



अतिथि संपादक

प्रा.के. एस. इंगळे

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

श्री. शेठ मुरलीधरजी मानसिंगका साहित्य,

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Akshara Publication

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Near Biyani School, Jamner Road, Bhusawal Dist Jalgaon Maharashtra 4201



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भारतीय लोकशाहीची पार्श्वभूमी

प्रदीप भगवान वाघ

(संगोपक विद्यार्थी)

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प्रस्तावना-

सामाजिक जीवनाच्या आवश्यकतेतून व अपरिहार्यतेतून जीवन व्यतीत करणाऱ्या ज्या काही विचारप्रणाल्या व आचारधर्म प्रस्तुत झाले त्यापैकी लोकशाही ही एक आहे. युरोपात लोकशाहीचा अविष्कार राजेशाही विरोधी लढ्यामधून झाला. राजाच्या ईश्वर दत्त अधिकारा विरोधात तसेच सरदार व पुरोहित यांचे वर्चस्व आणि विशेष अधिकार नष्ट करणे, राज्यकारभार सुधारणे, वर्ग निरपेक्षपणे सर्वांस राजकीय, आर्थिक व धार्मिक स्वातंत्र्य उपलब्ध करून देणे या सर्वांचा पुरस्कार यातून झाला. लोकशाहीस काही अंशी पूरक असे प्रयोग ग्राचीन ग्रीस मधील नगर राज्यात विशेषतः अथेन्स मध्ये इ.स.पू.पाचव्या शतकात झाले. ग्रीकांप्रमाणे प्राचीन रोमनांनी सुद्धा प्रजासत्ताकाद्वारे रोममध्ये लोकशाहीचा प्रयोग केला. युरोप खंडात हा बदल घडत असतानाच लोकशाहीची जननी मानल्या गेलेल्या इंग्लंडमध्ये तेराव्या शतकात जॉन राजाला मॅग्ना कार्टा ला समती देणे भाग पडले. इ.स. 15 जून 1215 मध्ये इंग्लंडच्या घटनात्मक इतिहासात या सनदेचे महत्त्व अनन्य साधारण आहे कारण तिच्यातील महत्त्वाची कलमे मूलभूत हक्काविषयी आहेत. त्यामुळेच मॅग्ना कार्टास इंग्रजी राज्यघटनेची बायबल म्हणतात. इंग्लंडमधील लोकशाहीच्या विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेबरोबरच अन्यत्रही लोकशाहीचा प्रसार झाला. इंग्लंडच्या अधिपत्याखालील अमेरिकन वसाहती, आफ्रिकन खंडातील काही राष्ट्र, आशिया खंडातील वसाहतीक देश स्वतंत्र होऊ लागले वसाहती विरोधी चळवळीतून तेथील लोकशाही प्रणालीचा अविष्कार झाला. भारतीय लोकशाहीचा उदय ही याच चळवळीतून झाला.

शोधनिबंधाचा उद्देश्य-

- 1) प्राचीन व मध्ययुगीन काळात लोकशाही मूल्यांची जोपासना कशा पद्धतीने झाली याचा आढावा घेणे.
- 2) आधुनिक काळात ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी तसेच ब्रिटिश सरकार यांनी निर्माण केलेल्या कायद्यातून लोकशाहीच्या उदयाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 3) स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात भारतीय लोकशाहीचा टप्प्याटप्प्याने विकास होत असताना राष्ट्रीय आंदोलनातील नेत्यांनी लोकशाही तत्त्वासाठी उभारलेल्या जनआंदोलनाची ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी जाणून घेणे.

शोधनिबंधाची गृहीतकृत्ये-

- 1) युरोपातील लोकशाही मूल्यांचा भारतीय लोकशाही वर प्रभाव पडलेला दिसून येतो.
- 2) भारतीय लोकशाही प्राचीन व मध्ययुगीन काळात ग्रामस्तरावर अस्तित्वात होती.
- 3) ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी तसेच ब्रिटिशांच्या आधिपत्याखाली भारतीय लोकशाहीचा उदय झालेला दिसून येतो.

• **तथ्य संकलन-** प्रस्तुत मशोधनाचे तथ्य संकलन करण्यासाठी दुय्यम साधनसामग्रीचा उपयोग केला आहे त्यासाठी संदर्भ ग्रंथे, मासिके, इंटरनेट चा वापर केलेला आहे.

• **तथ्य विश्लेषण-** भारतीय लोकशाहीची पार्श्वभूमी किंवा इतिहास समजून घेत असताना मुख्यतः प्राचीन व मध्ययुगीन भारत व ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी ते ब्रिटिशकाळ या दोन टप्प्यात भारतीय लोकशाहीची पार्श्वभूमी जाणून घेता येईल.

• **लोकशाही संकल्पना-** लोकशाहीतील 'लोक' या शब्दात सामान्यतः सर्व प्रौढ नागरिकांचा समावेश होतो. वंश जात, धर्म, भाषा, लिंग, आर्थिक उत्पन्न व मालमत्ता व्यवसाय, गरिबी-श्रीमती इत्यादी गोष्टीवरून भेदाभेद न करता सर्वांना समान हक्क वहाल करणे हे लोकशाहीतील प्रधान तत्त्व आहे.

लोकशाही हा शब्द डिमॉक्रेसी या इंग्रजी संज्ञेचा मराठी प्रतिशब्द आहे त्याची इंग्रजी व्युत्पत्ती कोशात डीमॉस (Demos) + क्रेसी (Cracy) अशी फोड केली असून त्यांचा अनुक्रमे सामान्य लोक व सत्ता असा अर्थ दिला आहे. हा शब्द डीमॉस व क्रेटॉस या ग्रीक शब्दापासून झालेला असून त्याचे लॅटिन रूप डिमॉक्रेसिया असे आढळते. अब्राहम लिंकन यांच्यामते, 'लोकांचेच, लोकांनी केलेले, लोकांसाठी राज्य' ही व्याख्या लोकप्रिय व प्रसिद्ध आहे.

• प्राचीन व मध्ययुगीन भारत-