

Metric 3.3.2 - Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five years

Clarification Asked-

"DVV input as per 1. Book only with ISBN number will be counted here. 2. Publication of authors not affiliating to HEI at the time of publication not to be included. 3. Cover page, content page and first page of the selected publication to be submitted. DVV input excluding publications in year 2022 Note: Calendar year publication to be considered"

Response-

1) Cover page, content page, first page and last page of the book/publication showing title, author name along with the content page, ISBN number and year of publication of all the books as per above list for the 5 years are attached. **(Appendix-I)**

# Appendix-I



(STD - 07104) 280180

(Regd. No. Society Act XXI of 1960/507/70/ & Bombay Public Trust 1950/F.1974) (Estd 1970)

Shri Basaveshwar Education Society's

**SHRI SANT GADGE MAHARAJ MAHAVIDYALAYA**

(An Affiliated by Govt. of Maharashtra & Nagpur University, Nagpur)

Takli Cargo Road, Hingna, Dist. Nagpur (Maharashtra)

E-mail ID: sgmmhingna@rediffmail.com, Website : www.sgmmhingna.org

● Junior & Senior Wing ● Marathi Medium ● Arts, Commerce, Science & Vocational ●

Ref. No.:

Date :

**Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five year**

Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	National / International	Calendar Year of publication	ISBN number of the proceeding	Affiliating Institute at the time of publication	Name of the publisher
Dr. Anil Charde	Diverse Dimensions of Sports Training	National	2021	978-93-90974-84-9	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna,	Sports Publication
Dr. Amit Hemraj Kalbandhe	A text Book of Chemistry	National	2022	978-93-91331-70-2	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya Hingna	DnyanPath Publication
Dr. Amit Hemraj Kalbandhe	A text Book of Chemistry		2022	978-93-91201-97-5	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya Hingna	Sai Jyoti Publication
Dr. W. A. Khobragade	^vk/kqfud Hkkjrh; jktdh; fopkj laiknd & MkW- lat; dkf^kukFk	National	2021-22	978-93-91305-69-7	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya Hingna	vk/kkj ifCyds'ku vejkorh

Dr. Ganesh S. Maywade  
Co-Ordinator  
IGAC

Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya  
Hingna, Dist. Nagpur.



Principal  
Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya  
Hingna Dist. Nagpur



(STD - 07104) 280180

(Regd. No. Society Act XXI of 1960/507/70/ &amp; Bombay Public Trust 1950/F.1974) (Estd 1970)

Shri Basaveshwar Education Society's

**SHRI SANT GADGE MAHARAJ MAHAVIDYALAYA**

(An Affiliated by Govt. of Maharashtra &amp; Nagpur University, Nagpur)

Takli Cargo Road, Hingna, Dist. Nagpur (Maharashtra)

E-mail ID: sgmmhingna@rediffmail.com, Website : www.sgmmhingna.org

● Junior &amp; Senior Wing ● Marathi Medium ● Arts, Commerce, Science &amp; Vocational ●

Ref. No.:

Date :

Dr. Rajani A. Anturkar	"Improving Positive Teacher- Student Relationship"	National	2017		Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna	Proceeding of NAAC Sponsored State Level Seminar on "Teaching, Learning and Evaluation"
Dr. Rajani A. Anturkar, Dr. Manjusha Borkar, Dr. Rupali Wanjari, Dr. Shilpa Samdurkar	"University Mathematics Volume III" (A Complete Text Book for BSc. Semester III)		2022	9789391322809	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna	Alliance & Co.
Dr. Rajani A. Anturkar, Dr. Manjusha Borkar, Dr. Rupali Wanjari, Dr. Shilpa Samdurkar	"University Mathematics Volume II" (A Complete Text Book for BSc. Semester II)		2021	9788195177257	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna	Alliance & Co.
S.R. Somkuwar, R. C. Sawant, P. P. Ingale, D.T. Masram, Rupali Chaudhary	Biogenic Sustainable Nanotechnology Chapter 6: "Nanoparticles for sustainable"	International	Jun-22	IBSN-1633138 978-0-323-88535-5	SGMM, Hingna affiliated to RTMN University, Nagpur	Elsevier-Elsa

Dr. Ganesh S. Maywade  
Co-Ordinator  
IGAC

Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya  
Hingna, Dist. Nagpur.



Principal  
Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya  
Hingna Dist. Nagpur



(STD - 07104) 280180

(Regd. No. Society Act XXI of 1960/507/70/ & Bombay Public Trust 1950/F.1974) (Estd 1970)

Shri Basaveshwar Education Society's

**SHRI SANT GADGE MAHARAJ MAHAVIDYALAYA**

(An Affiliated by Govt. of Maharashtra & Nagpur University, Nagpur)

Takli Cargo Road, Hingna, Dist. Nagpur (Maharashtra)


E-mail ID: sgmmhingna@rediffmail.com, Website : www.sgmmhingna.org

● Junior & Senior Wing ● Marathi Medium ● Arts, Commerce, Science & Vocational ●

Ref. No.:


Date :

	agriculture: innovative potential with current and future perspectives”					
<b>Rupali Chaudhary,</b> Madhuri Bhonde, Jagannath Gadpayle, Subhash Somkuwar,	University Botany Vol. III(Textbook for BSc. Sem III)	National	Jun-22	ISBN: 9789391322793	SGMM, Hingna affiliated to RTMN University, Nagpur	Alliance & Co.Nagpur
B. Mehere      Rupali R. Chaudhary	Microbiology: Techniques, Diversity & Applications	National	Feb., 2022	ISBN NO. 978-93- 91322-96-0	SGMM, Hingna affiliated to RTMN University, Nagpur	Alliance & Co.
<b>Rupali Chaudhary,</b> Madhuri Bhonde, Subhash Somkuwar	NCMR21 Peer Reviewed Book Chapter,“Ethnoveter nary medicinal plant used in tribal population of Hingna forest area, Nagpur (MS), India”	Internati onal	Mar-21	978-81-95551-4-9	SGMM, Hingna affiliated to RTMN University, Nagpur	Aadhar International Publication
S.R. Somkuwar, V. N. Patil, R. B. Kamble, <b>R. R. Chaudhary</b>	B.Sc. Sem-VI-Plant Physiology-II & Biotechnology-Plant Ecology-2,	National	Nov., 2018	ISBN No.978-81- 89178-3-8	SGMM, Hingna affiliated to RTMN University, Nagpur	Central Techno publication, Nagpur

  
Dr. Ganesh S. Maywade  
Co-Ordinator  
IGAC

Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya  
Hingna, Dist. Nagpur.



  
Principal  
Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya  
Hingna Dist. Nagpur



(STD - 07104) 280180

(Regd. No. Society Act XXI of 1960/507/70/ & Bombay Public Trust 1950/F.1974) (Estd 1970)

Shri Basaveshwar Education Society's

# SHRI SANT GADGE MAHARAJ MAHAVIDYALAYA

(An Affiliated by Govt. of Maharashtra & Nagpur University, Nagpur)

Takli Cargo Road, Hingna, Dist. Nagpur (Maharashtra)

E-mail ID: sgmmhingna@rediffmail.com, Website : www.sgmmhingna.org

● Junior & Senior Wing ● Marathi Medium ● Arts, Commerce, Science & Vocational ●

Ref. No.:

Date :

	Techniques & Ethnobotany					
S. R. Somkuwar, N.S. Shirbhate, V. N. Patil, R. R. Chaudhary, R. R. Khapekar	B.Sc. Sem V BOTANY Biochemistry & Plant Physiology-1, Plant Ecology-1	National	Aug. 2017	ISBN: 818917851-2	SGMM, Hingna affiliated to RTMN University, Nagpur	Central Techno publication, Nagpur
Rupali Chaudhary, Vishal Patil, Subhash Somkuwar	Fungi, Lichens, Plant Pathology & Bryophyta	National	Jun-17	ISBN No.978-81-89178-50-5	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna, Dist. Nagpur	Central Techno publication, Nagpur
Prashik Walke	Textbook of Chemistry	National	2022	978-93-91201-38-8	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna, Dist. Nagpur	Sai Jyoti Publications, Nagpur
Ravindra Bahekar, Madhuri Thakare, Sanyogita Verma, Chanchal Deshmukh	B.Sc. Semester – II (Theory and Practical), Text Book of Zoology Paper IV: Cell Biology	National	2021-2022	ISBN-978-81-95-15749-5	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna, Dist. Nagpur	Preface Book & Co. Nagpur

Dr. Ganesh S. Maywade  
Co-Ordinator  
IGAC

Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya  
Hingna, Dist. Nagpur.



Principal  
Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya  
Hingna Dist. Nagpur



(STD - 07104) 280180

(Regd. No. Society Act XXI of 1960/507/70/ & Bombay Public Trust 1950/F.1974) (Estd 1970)

Shri Basaveshwar Education Society's

**SHRI SANT GADGE MAHARAJ MAHAVIDYALAYA**

(An Affiliated by Govt. of Maharashtra & Nagpur University, Nagpur)

Takli Cargo Road, Hingna, Dist. Nagpur (Maharashtra)

E-mail ID: sgmmhingna@rediffmail.com, Website : www.sgmmhingna.org

● Junior & Senior Wing ● Marathi Medium ● Arts, Commerce, Science & Vocational ●

Ref. No.:

Date :

Sanyogita Verma, Madhuri U. Thakare	B.Sc. Semester – I, Text Book of Zoology Paper 1: Life And Diversity of Animals- Nonchordates	National	2021- 2022	ISBN- 978-81-95- 15740-2	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna, Dist. Nagpur	Preface Book &Co.
M.Thakare, K.Randive	Innovations in Sustainable Mining, Earth and Environmental Sciences Library	National	2020- 2021	ISSN- 506030_1EN_14 chapter	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna, Dist. Nagpur	Springer Nature Switzerland AG 2021
Dr. Milind M. Shinkhede, Dr. Madhuri Umaji Thakare	B.Sc. Semester – 2 Paper-1 Life And Diversity of Animals- Nonchordates (Arthropoda to Hemichordata)	National	2019- 2020	ISBN 978-81-89178- 09-3	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna, Dist. Nagpur	CENTRAL TECHNO PUBLICATIONS
Dr. Alka S. Zade	“Rhymes and Sketches” Text Book for B.A. II Yr. (Comp. Eng.) of RTMNU, Nagpur	National	2021	978-93-5442-0894	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna, Dist. Nagpur	Orient Black Swan

Dr. Ganesh S. Maywade  
Co-Ordinator  
IGAC

Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya  
Hingna, Dist. Nagpur.



Principal  
Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya  
Hingna Dist. Nagpur



(STD - 07104) 280180

(Regd. No. Society Act XXI of 1960/507/70/ & Bombay Public Trust 1950/F.1974) (Estd 1970)

Shri Basaveshwar Education Society's

**SHRI SANT GADGE MAHARAJ MAHAVIDYALAYA**

(An Affiliated by Govt. of Maharashtra & Nagpur University, Nagpur)

Takli Cargo Road, Hingna, Dist. Nagpur (Maharashtra)

E-mail ID: sgmmhingna@rediffmail.com, Website : www.sgmmhingna.org

● Junior & Senior Wing ● Marathi Medium ● Arts, Commerce, Science & Vocational ●

Ref. No.:

Date :

Dr. Alka S. Zade	“Popular Short Stories”Text Book for B.A I (Eng. Lit.) of RTMNU, Nagpur	National	2018	EB9789352830442	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna, Dist. Nagpur	S. Chand Company Ltd. New Delhi
<b>Ritesh Kohale,</b> Sanjay J. Dhoble, Vibha Chopra	Fundamentals of Nuclear Physics	International	2023	eISBN: 978-981-5049-90-9, 2023,ISBN: 978-981-5049-91-6,DOI: 10.2174/97898150499091230101		Bentham Science Publishers,Sharjah, U.A.E
R.L. Kohale	Phosphor Handbook, Process ,Properties and Applications	International	2023	978-0-323-90539-8	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya,Hingna,Dist-Nagpur,MH,India	Elsevier Publications,USA
R.L. Kohale,V.B.Pawde,S.J.Dhoble	Optical Properties of Phosphate and Pyrophosphate Compounds	International	2021	978-0-12-823044-2 (Print),978-0-12-823064-0 (Online)	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya,Hingna,Dist-Nagpur,MH,India	Elsevier Publications,USA
R.L. Kohale	University Physics,Volume-I	National	2021	978-93-91322-81-6	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya,Hingna,Dist-Nagpur,MH,India	Allience Publications,Nagpur ,MH,India

Dr. Ganesh S. Maywade  
Co-Ordinator  
IGAC

Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya  
Hingna, Dist. Nagpur.



Principal  
Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya  
Hingna Dist. Nagpur





(STD - 07104) 280180

(Regd. No. Society Act XXI of 1960/507/70/ & Bombay Public Trust 1950/F.1974) (Estd 1970)

Shri Basaveshwar Education Society's

**SHRI SANT GADGE MAHARAJ MAHAVIDYALAYA**

(An Affiliated by Govt. of Maharashtra & Nagpur University, Nagpur)

Takli Cargo Road, Hingna, Dist. Nagpur (Maharashtra)

E-mail ID: sgmmhingna@rediffmail.com, Website : www.sgmmhingna.org

● Junior & Senior Wing ● Marathi Medium ● Arts, Commerce, Science & Vocational ●

Ref. No.:

Date :

R.L. Kohale	Text Book of Physics(B.Sc.-VI Semester)	National	2020	978-81-945055-3-2	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya,Hingna,Dist-Nagpur,MH,India	Sai Jyoti Publications,Nagpur ,MH,India
R.L. Kohale	A Closer Look at Pyrophosphates	International	2020	978-1-53617-730-5	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya,Hingna,Dist-Nagpur,MH,India	Nova Science Publications,New York
Dr. Ganesh S. Maywade	Agriculture Economics	National	2023	978-81-064043-5-2	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya,Hingna,Dist-Nagpur,MH,India	Sai Jyoti Publication
Prof. Dr. Ulhas S. Moglewar	ohj'kSo /keZiaFkkrhy L=h lkfgR;	National	2021-2022	978-93-83139-84-2	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalay, Hingna	Shri Renuka Prakashan,Bajaj Nagar, Nagpur
Prof. Dr. Ulhas S. Moglewar	nhiLraHk	National	2021-2022	978-81-948681-6-3	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalay, Hingna	Shri Renuka Prakashan,Bajaj Nagar, Nagpur

Dr. Ganesh S. Maywade  
Co-Ordinator  
IGAC

Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya  
Hingna, Dist. Nagpur.



Principal  
Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya  
Hingna Dist. Nagpur



(STD - 07104) 280180

(Regd. No. Society Act XXI of 1960/507/70/ & Bombay Public Trust 1950/F.1974) (Estd 1970)

Shri Basaveshwar Education Society's

**SHRI SANT GADGE MAHARAJ MAHAVIDYALAYA**

(An Affiliated by Govt. of Maharashtra & Nagpur University, Nagpur)

Takli Cargo Road, Hingna, Dist. Nagpur (Maharashtra)

E-mail ID: sgmmhingna@rediffmail.com, Website : www.sgmmhingna.org

● Junior & Senior Wing ● Marathi Medium ● Arts, Commerce, Science & Vocational ●

Ref. No.:

Date :

Prof. Dr. Ulhas S. Moglewar	ikÅyokV		2019-2020	978-93-83139-61-3	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalay, Hingna	Shri Renuka Prakashan, Bajaj Nagar, Nagpur
Rupali Chaudhary, Madhuri Bhonde, Jagannath Gadpayale, Subhash Somkuwar	University Botany Volume III, (A Complete Test Book for B.Sc. Semester III)	National	Jul-05	ISBN - 9789391322793	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalay, Hingna	Alliance & CO.
Dr. Sanjay P. Dhok	समग्र व्यवस्थापन, Advanced Management	National	2021	987-81-951835-1-7	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalay, Hingna	Sai Jyoti Publications, Nagpur, MH, India

Dr. Ganesh S. Maywade  
Co-Ordinator  
IGAC

Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya  
Hingna, Dist. Nagpur.

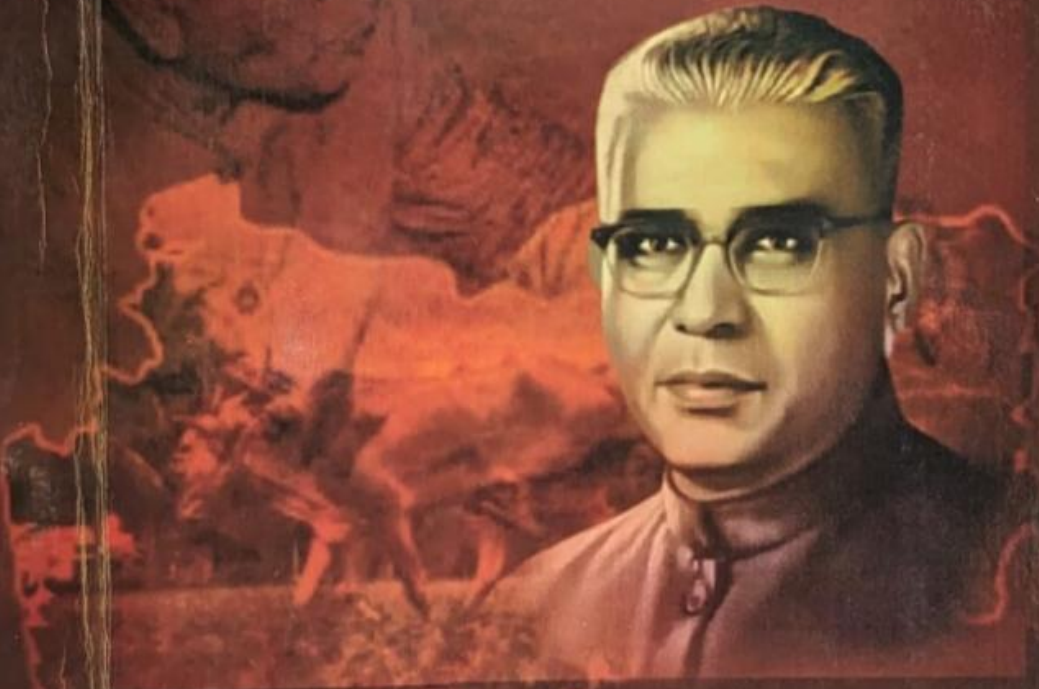


Principal  
Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya  
Hingna Dist. Nagpur

# **Appendix-II**

# श्री वसंतराव नाईक

यांचे कार्य व विचार



संपादक - प्रा. डॉ. एस. ए. राठोड  
सह संपादक - प्रा. डॉ. व्ही एम जाधव  
प्रा. महेंद्र गिरी

 EAGLE LEAP

डॉ. गणेश चव्हाण

१३७-अ, क्र. ४, जवाहरनगर, मानेवाडा रोड, नागपूर-२४

भ्रंणध्वनी - ९८५०३२४२९८ दूरध्वनी - ०७१२-२७४३८४४

आज 'गहुली' या गावाला जे एक बलय प्राप्त झाले आहे ते गहुली या नावाचे गाव दीडशे वर्षांपूर्वी विदर्भातील यवतमाळ जिल्ह्याच्या नकाशात नव्हते. भटकंती करणारा बंजारा समाज. स्वतःची शेतीवाडी, घरदार अन् आपला गाव असायला पाहिजे हे त्यांना ज्ञात नव्हते. या समाजातील लोक केवळ व्यापार करणारे होते. बंजारा, लमाण, लम्बाडी, लभान अशा अनेक नावाने ही जमात ओळखल्या जाते. महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र, तेलंगणा, म्हैसूर, राजस्थान, पंजाबासह संपूर्ण भारतात बंजारा जमात दिसून येते. हे लोक आपसात बोलताना समाजातल्या लोकांना 'गोर' म्हणून संबोधतात.

विदर्भात ह्यांची वस्ती प्रामुख्याने यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यासह पश्चिम विदर्भात असून आज ते बऱ्याच मोठ्या प्रमाणात ठिकठिकाणी स्थायी झाले आहेत.

स्थायिक होण्यासाठी अनेकांनी पुढाकार घेतला व ठिकठिकाणी तांडे वसविली. पुसद पासून बारा-तेरा मैलाच्या अंतरावर आजूबाजूला डोंगर, दाट झाडी आणि बारमाही वाहणारा ओढा अशा या निसर्गरम्य परिसरात गहुली नावाचा तांडा चतुरसिंग राठोड यांनी वसविले. चतुरसिंग कर्तबगार माणूस होता. गावोगाव भटकून बैलाच्या पाठीवर व्यापारी ाल भरून त्याच्या विक्रीसाठी घडपड करण्यात आपल्या जमातीचा जन्म व्यर्थ वाया जातो. भटकंतीमुळे कुठलीही स्थिरता लाभत नव्हती. जन्म वाया जात होता. मुलांना शिक्षण नाही. नवे ग्रामीण-नागरी संस्कार नाहीत, परंपरागत जीवन जगायचं. त्याच वेशात राहायचं. अंधश्रद्धेत जीव घालवायचं. त्यापेक्षा तांडा स्थिर करून एखाद्या नावाने गाव निर्माण करायचं अन् सन्मानाने जीवन जगायचं. असे त्यांनी ठरविले

चतुरसिंग आपल्या तांड्याचे प्रमुख होते. बंजारा समाजात तांड्याच्या प्रमुखाला नायक (नाईक) म्हणण्याची प्रथा अस्तित्वात होती व आजही आहे. त्यांुळे त्यांचा उल्लेख चतुरसिंग नाईक म्हणून होऊ लागला.

या चतुरसिंग नाईकाला फुलसिंग नावाचा मुलगा होता. या फुलसिंग नाईक यांच्या पोटी १ जुलै १९१३ रोजी वसंतरावांचा जन्म म्हणून त्यांना मोठेबाबा' म्हणत. तर धाकट्या वसंतला 'छोटेबाबा' म्हणत. त्यांचे पाळण्यातले नाव होते हाजूसिंग! पण फुलसिंग आणि होनूबाई यांना वसंत हे नाव आवडले अन् तेच नाव मग प्रचलित झाले. या वसंतरावांनी केवळ बंजारा समाजातच नव्हे तर सान्या महाराष्ट्रातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या जीवनात वसंत मुलविले. त्यांना एक नवीन जीवन दिले.

आचार्य विनोबा भावे यांची 'भूदान चळवळ' सुरू झाली होती. तेलंगणात जमीनदारांच्या विरोधात अल्पभूधारक शेतकरी व मजुरांना एकत्रित करून कम्युनिस्टांचे आंदोलन चालले होते. तर जमीनदारांनी भू-दान चळवळीत आपल्या जवळची जमिनी द्याव्यात व त्या मिळाल्यावर अल्प-भूधारक, गरीब मजुरांना वाटून देण्यात येणार होत्या. आचार्य विनोबांचे आंदोलन अहिंसात्मक आणि सत्यतेच्या मार्गाचे होते. १९५१ साली हैदराबाद जवळ सर्वोदय संमेलन भरले होते. पोचमपल्लीतील मजूर-अल्पभूधारक शेतकऱ्यांनी आपले गाऱ्हाणे

## Involvement of Politics in Social Movements of India

Dr. Sushma V. Bageshwar

HOD, Department of Sociology, Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna

### ABSTRACT

*As the world's largest multi-ethnic democracy, India has a federal constitution that is well-equipped with administrative devices that offer apparent recognition and measures of self-governance to territorially concentrated ethnic groups. This article analyzes how demands for political autonomy—or statehood—within the federal system have been used as a frame for social movement mobilization. This article draws attention to the processes which have brought borders into question, drawing social movements and political parties into alignment about the idea of creating new states. While the focus of the analysis will be on the processes that led up to statehood, the conclusions offer some insights into why pro-poor policy shifts at the national level in India have uneven regional effects.*

The relationship between the progressive movements and political parties is very much important to be addressed for a better understanding of the dynamics and possibilities of the relationship. History clearly demonstrates the leading role of movements play in shifting the public agenda and opening the space for far-reaching social and environmental reforms. These advances can be more far-reaching when progressive MP's and political parties work in union to develop campaigns and effect change. It is not correct to draw hard and fast lines between social movements and political parties. Most of the works on the political parties draw on the experiences of Western Europe and the United States, which have very well institutionalized party systems., By contrast, political parties in South Asia are less institutionalized, more loosely knit entities. Due to loyalties of particular leaders, kinship ties, societal groups, formed around religious, caste or ethnic identities which often leads to factionalism and the formation of new parties.

It is very essential to draw broad distinctions between political parties and social movements based on different realms in which they organize and different constituencies they attract. In certain scenarios, the unattainable goals are achieved by the alliances of the parties and movements. Social movements and political parties are deeply intertwined through their genesis in nationalist movements in many parts of the post-colonial world. Though the major political parties are the products of the nationalist movements in the region.

Explanations for the creation of India's newest states, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Uttarakhand in 2000, often draw implicitly on the idea that state formation reflects the successful mobilization of identity frames by social movements, in the context of a multi-ethnic federal system that provides institutional recognition of the country's diversity. The dominant shorthand narrative about the formation of these new states can be summarized as the view that they were formed to better represent tribal or hill-dwelling communities, whose interest has been expressed by long-running regional social movements.

The process by which social movements come to foreground identity and in some cases link this to statehood are, however often quite opaque in the existing literature on social movements in India. Some movements are encouraged to foreground identity claims as a result of the broader political context in which they operate. A change in borders did not simply constitute an institutional attempt to redress the marginalization of certain groups in the population through a 'politics of recognition' that acknowledged the suffering of local communities. Instead, the questioning of borders took place in the course of processing of social movement demands in local politics.

This paper discusses the increasing recognition of the porosity of the boundary between institutionalized and non-institutionalized politics, or between social movements, electoral politics, and the state. As Jack Goldstone argues, social movements in most of the world have become an essential part of 'normal politics.' The actors, fates, and organizations of social movements are often closely intertwined with political parties: they are not simply challengers outside the polity, as the traditional

# आधुनिक भारतीय राजकीय विचार



संपादक  
डॉ. संजय पाटील

आधुनिक भारतीय राजकीय विचार  
मानवी स्वातंत्र्याचे पुरस्कर्ते — डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर  
प्रा.डॉ. वामन खोब्रागडे  
संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय ट्रिंगणा, जि. नागपूर

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे जाज्वल्य राष्ट्रप्रेम वाट्याला दुरदर्शी होते. बुद्ध्याच्या कार्यकारणभावावर त्यांचा अनूट विश्वास होता. ते प्रखर राष्ट्रवादी व निस्सिम देशभक्त होते. त्यांना भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्याविषयी फार मोठी आस्था होती. भारताला सर्वंकष स्वातंत्र्य मिळावे म्हणून ते अहोरात्र झटले. त्यांना केवळ भौगोलिक स्वातंत्र्य स्वातंत्र्य नको होते तर त्या भुमीत वावरणाऱ्या हाडामासाच्या स्वतंत्र मानवजातीचे स्वातंत्र्य त्यांना अभिप्रेत होते. त्यामुळेच भारत पारतंत्र्यात का गेला? याची कारणमिमांशा करतांना ते लक्ष्यात आणून देतात की, हिंदुस्थानावर चढाई करून अलेक्झांडर आला असा प्रसंग तुघलक आला तरी मुठभर क्षत्रियांखेरीज दुसऱ्या कोणीच लक्ष्यात आला असा राष्ट्रच्या संरक्षणास जाऊ नये ही चातुर्वर्णाची शिकवणूक. मुद्रा ब्राम्हण त्यांनी शस्त्र धरायचे नाही, वैश्यांनी शस्त्र ध्यावयाचे नाही, शुद्रांनी हाती शस्त्र धरायचे नाही या शिकवणुकीनेच हिंदुस्थानचा जय व अथत पात झाला आहे. ज्याचा मनगटात जोर आहे अशांना हा शस्त्र धरण्याची जर मोकळीक असती तर झाला तसा विपरीत प्रसंग घडला नसता.<sup>1</sup> या चातुर्वर्णव्यवस्थेमुळेच भारतात फुटीरतेचे विजय झाले आहे व त्याचाच फासदा विदेशी शक्तीने घेऊन भारतावर जे वर्षे बेलगाम राज्य केले हे वास्तव आहे. बाबासाहेब म्हणतात व आपल्यातील विघटितपणामुळे व फितुरी वृत्तीमुळे आपण आप स्वातंत्र्य गमावलेले होते, तशी इतिहासाची पुनरावृत्ती होता कामा न तसे झाले तर पुन्हा आपण स्वातंत्र्य गमावू आणि ते कायम गमवावे लागेल. यासाठी रक्ताच्या शेवटच्या थेंबापर्यंत आपण आप देशाचे रक्षण केले पाहिजे.<sup>2</sup> याच मुशितून त्यांची स्वातंत्र्यविषय भूमिका प्रखर होत गेली.

देशाच्या हितासाठी, देशाचे स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीसाठी व मिळालेले स्वातंत्र्य अबाधित राखण्यासाठी शोषणमुक्त समाजाची निर्मिती व ते भारताला बलशाली बनवू इच्छितात. त्यासाठी समता समाजाची स्थापना त्यांना अभिप्रेत आहे. देशातील प्रत्येक माणूस त्यांच्या वैचारिकतेचा केंद्रबिंदू आहे. त्यांच्या मते 'स्वातंत्र्य'

#### 4. Dr. Sainath Waghmare





## IMPLEMENTATION OF STATISTICAL MACHINE TRANSLATION

<sup>1</sup>K. DASARADHI, <sup>2</sup>SAINATH B. WAGHMARE

<sup>1</sup>Professor, V.K.R & V.N.B Engineering College, Gudivada, Andhra Pradesh

<sup>2</sup>Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna, Maharashtra

### Abstract

The aim of this paper was to explore the possibility of obtaining good performances from SMT approaching the problem from two main points of view: 1) by using very small training sets rather than huge quantities of (mostly) out-of-domain data, and 2) getting to know the nature of parallel data under the point of view of their text varieties (above all domain), in order to better understand which documents are the most suitable to be used as training data for specific translation tasks. Limiting the quantity of training data when building SMT systems can give several advantages, such as the use of fewer computational resources (compared to the use of larger quantities of data), experiencing little or no loss in terms of translation performance, in some cases even better results. Discriminating between documents belonging to different textual varieties has been previously explored, but the present paper wanted to further address these two aspects, in particular using even smaller quantities of data and borrowing analysis techniques of textual data from genre/domain studies. These techniques have been used also in order to choose a suitable parallel corpus for the final sub-sampling experiments, subsequently leading to the decision of creating a new parallel corpus from the web. In order to do so, a pipeline to collect parallel corpora from the web has been set up (based on previous but mostly currently unavailable attempts), and analysis the resulted the situation of the current presentation on the web as 'multilingual corpus' has been addressed as well.

**Key Words:** *analysis, collection, elements, evaluation, information, language, sentence*

### Introduction

The baseline approach of SMT (Statistical Machine Translation) is based on the Analysis of probability distributions of segments contained in collections of bilingual texts

Impact Factor-7.675 (SJIF)

ISSN-2278-9308

December-2021

ISSUE No- (CCCXXXIII ) 333

**B.Aadhar**

Peer-Reviewed & Refereed Indexed

Multidisciplinary International Research Journal

# वैदर्भीय साहित्यधारा

शोधनिबंध विशेषांक

२०२१

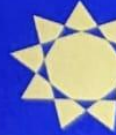
- संपादक -

डॉ. अजय चिकाटे

डॉ. विजय राऊत



This Journal is indexed in :  
Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)  
Cosmos Impact Factor (CIF)  
International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)



For Details Visit To : [www.aadharsocial.com](http://www.aadharsocial.com)

Aadhar PUBLICATION



**वैदर्भीय प्रजाप्रिय प्रथम राज्यकर्ती-नागनिका**

डॉ. गणेश चव्हाण

१३७-अ, मार्ग क्र.-४, जवाहरनगर, मानेवाडा रोड, नागपूर-४४००२४

Email Id-ganeshchavhan1971@gmail.com, मोबाईल नं. ९८५०३२४२९८

प्रस्तावना:-

आधुनिक कालखंडातील मराठी साहित्यात श्रेष्ठ वाङ्मय प्रकार म्हणून कादंबरीचे स्थान महत्त्वाचे आहे. कथा, कविता, चरित्र-आत्मचरित्र, नाटक, प्रवासवर्णन, ललितलेखन या विविध गद्य-पद्य लेखन साहित्य प्रकारांहुन भिन्न असणारा वाङ्मय प्रकार म्हणजे कादंबरी होय.

कादंबरीचा अवकाश मोठा असल्याकारणाने तिचे प्रकारही विस्तृत व व्यापक आहे. इ. स. १८१८ मध्ये पेशवाईचा अस्त झाला व इंग्रज राजवट महाराष्ट्रात आली. परिणामी महाराष्ट्रात भौतिक, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक अशा अनेक सुधारणा घडत गेल्या, शाळा, महाविद्यालयांची स्थापना होवून संस्कृत व इंग्रजीचा अभ्यासवर्ग तयार झाला. इंग्रजीतले साहित्य रूपांतर करून देशी प्रकारचे स्वतंत्र साहित्य लेखन करावे अशी प्रेरणा मिळाली. अशा पद्धतीने मराठीत कविता, कथा, नाटक, कादंबरी निर्माण झाली. बाणभट्टाने लिहिलेल्या कथेच्या नायिकेचे नाव कादंबरी असल्याने अद्भूत, काल्पनिक, प्रणयरम्य लेखनास 'कादंबरी' या नावाने ओळखला जाऊ लागले. कादंबरी हा शब्द जरी आपला असला तरी त्यामागची कल्पना परकीयच मानावी लागेल. मागील दीड दोन शतकात कादंबरी या साहित्य प्रकाराने बरीच प्रगती केली. पौराणिक, ऐतिहासिक, सामाजिक, ग्रामीण, प्रादेशिक अशा अनेक अंगांनी तिचा उत्तरोत्तर विकास होत गेला.

कादंबरी हा दीर्घ कथनपर गद्य साहित्यप्रकार आहे. जीवनाचा दीर्घपट गद्यभाषेतून कादंबरीत मांडला जातो. कादंबरी हा जीवन व्यवहाराबरोबर प्रवास करणारा प्रवाही असा साहित्य प्रकार आहे. आधुनिक काळात सर्वाधिक वाचला जाणारा, वाचकांच्या आवडीचा आणि वाचकांच्या दृष्टीने अतिशय जवळचा साहित्यप्रकार आहे. लेखक हा घटना व पात्रांच्या साहाय्याने मानवी मनांचा व जीवनाचा शोध कादंबरीतून घेत असतो. तर वाचकही आपल्या जीवनात घडलेल्या घटना कादंबरीचे वाचन करताना शोधत असतो. मराठीतील इतर साहित्य प्रकारापेक्षा कथनपरता वर्णन, निवेदन, दीर्घत्व, गद्यत्व या बाबतीत कादंबरी आपली वेगळी ओळख निर्माण करते.

काळ जसा बदलत जातो तशी परिस्थिती बदलत असते. इ.स. १८५० नंतरची कादंबरी विकासाच्या वाटेवर वाटचाल करताना दिसून येते. १८५० नंतर जिला तंत्रदृष्ट्या कादंबरी म्हणून संबोधता येईल अशी बाबा पद्मनजी यांची 'यमुनापर्यटन' ही मराठीतली पहिली सामाजिक कादंबरी होय.

वैदर्भीय कादंबरीकार:-

विदर्भाची भूमी ही संतांची, महंतांची जशी आहे तशी ती गुणवंतांची आणि प्रतिभावतांची आहे. म्हणूनच मराठी वाङ्मय साम्राज्यात विदर्भातील प्रतिभावत लेखक, समिक्षकांचे योगदान विशेष उदून दिसावे इतके भरीव, ठसठशीत आणि मूल्यगर्भ आहे. मराठी वाङ्मयात जसे कवी, लेखक, समिक्षकांचे योगदान आहे. तसेच कादंबरीत वैदर्भीय कादंबरीकारांचे योगदान दिसून येते. ग. त्र्य. माडखोलकर, पु. य. देशपांडे, पु. भा. भावे, उद्धव शेळके, मधुकर वाकोडे, सदानंद देशमुख, रवीन्द्र शोभणे, गो. नी. दांडेकर, अॅड. एकनाथ साळवे, पुरुषोत्तम बोरकर, गो. ना. मुनघाटे, बाबाराव मुसळे, उत्तम कांबळे या पुरूष कादंबरीकारांसोबतच आशा बगे, शुभांगी भडभडे, सुप्रिया अय्यर, प्रतिमा इंगोले, लक्ष्मीकमल गेडाम, अरूणा सवाने या सारख्या अनेक स्त्री कादंबरीकारांचा समावेश प्रामुख्याने करावा लागेल.

कादंबरीच्या क्षेत्रात वैदर्भीय कादंबरीकारांचे योगदान लक्षात घेत प्रत्येकाने एकापेक्षा एक अशी भरीव, रेखीव अन् ठाशीव कामगिरी केली आहे.

मराठी कादंबरीच्या क्षेत्रात आजपावेतो विपुल लेखन झाले. पुरूषांच्या कादंबऱ्यांमध्ये जरी स्त्रियांचे चित्रण येत असलं तरी स्त्रियांच्या मनामध्ये जे सूक्ष्म, तरल असे भाव असतील, त्याचे एक वेगळे विश्व असतं. या विश्वाकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टीकोण, विचार करण्याची पद्धत पुरूष तो तितक्या

IMPACT FACTOR (SJIF) 2021 = 7.380



ISSN 2319-4766

AN INTERNATIONAL PEER REVIEWED & REFEREED JOURNAL  
**SCHOLARLY RESEARCH JOURNAL  
FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES**

APRIL-JUNE, 2021, VOL- 10, ISSUE-51

**Special Issue of Department of History,  
Lokmanya Mahavidyalaya Warora, Dist. Chandrapur (MS)**

**5<sup>th</sup> June 2021**

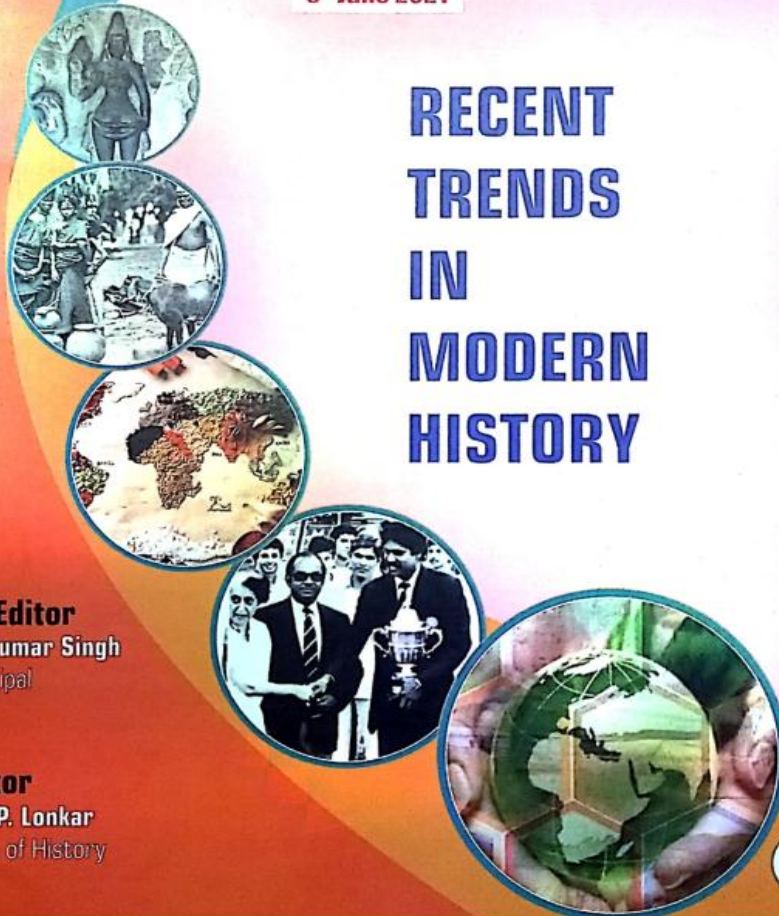
**RECENT  
TRENDS  
IN  
MODERN  
HISTORY**

**Chief Editor**

**Dr. Subodh Kumar Singh**  
Principal

**Editor**

**Dr. Dipak P. Lonkar**  
Head, Dept. of History



**Book  
2**

**“भारत छोडो आंदोलन”: चिमूर स्वातंत्र्यलढा****प्रा. विनोद राजेंद्र कामडी**

इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय, हिंगणा.

E-mail – vkamdi@gmail.com

चिमूर मधील १९४२ चा स्वातंत्र्यसंग्राम म्हणजे संपुर्ण हिंदुस्थानला अभिमान वाटावा असा स्वातंत्र्यलढा होता. भारत छोडो आंदोलनात सहभागी असणारे चिमूर महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील चंद्रपूर जिल्ह्यातील तालुक्याचे ठिकाण आहे. आसपास जंगलांनी व्यापलेले ताडोबा-अंधारी व्याघ्र प्रकल्प आणि राष्ट्रसंत श्री तुकडोजी महाराजांची ‘तपोभूमी’ म्हणून प्रसिध्द असलेले गोंदोडा ठिकाण अगदी जवळच आहे. त्याच प्रकारे समाजसेवक रॅमन मॅगसेसे पुरस्कार विजेते बाबा आमटे यांचे ‘आनंदवन’ अवघ्या ५० किलोमीटरवर आहे.

ब्रिटिश सरकार सत्ता सोडण्यास तयार नाही ही गोष्ट लक्षात आल्यावर आणि तत्कालीन परिस्थितीत द्वितीय महायुद्ध सुरु असल्यामुळे त्याच वेळेस ब्रिटिशांना भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळवण्यासाठी दडपण आणण्याच्या उद्देशाने राष्ट्रीय पातळीवर आंदोलन सुरु करण्याचा विचार महात्मा गांधीजींनी ठरविला. महात्मा गांधीजींनी “भारत छोडो” हा ऐतिहासिक ठराव मुंबईच्या गवालिया टँक मैदानावर भरलेल्या सभेमध्ये ठरविण्यात आला त्यासाठी काँग्रेस वर्किंग कमिटीची ७ व ८ ऑगस्ट १९४२ रोजी काँग्रेस वर्किंग कमिटीची बैठक झाली त्यामध्ये भारत छोडो ठराव संमत करण्यात आला. त्यामुळे ९ ऑगस्ट १९४२ ला आंदोलन सुरु होणार होते. सकाळीच ९ ऑगस्ट १९४२ ला महात्मा गांधी यांच्यासह प्रमुख नेत्यांना ब्रिटिशांनी अटक केली. परंतु काँग्रेस वर्किंग कमिटीच्या सभेमध्ये आधीच ठरल्याप्रमाणे पुढाऱ्यांना जरी अटक झाली तरी कार्यकर्त्यांनी स्वतःचेच मार्गदर्शन करीत आंदोलन पुढे चालवायचे असे ठरले असल्याने भारतीय जनतेने चलेजाव आंदोलन उत्स्फूर्तपणे चालविले. विदर्भात देखील या आंदोलनाचे लोण पसरले त्यामध्ये चिमूर मधील “भारत छोडो” आंदोलन भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य आंदोलनातील महत्त्वपूर्ण सुवर्णपान ठरले.

१९४२ च्या आंदोलनामध्ये लोकांना सहभागी होण्यासाठी राष्ट्रसंत श्री तुकडोजी महाराज प्रोत्साहन देत होते त्यासाठी महाराजांनी चिमूरला भेट दिली. त्यांच्याच प्रेरणेने लढ्याला प्रारंभ झाला. १४ ऑगस्ट ला सकाळी बंदी असतानाही प्रभात फेरी कढण्यात आली. तेव्हा पोलिस आणि गावकरी यांच्यात तणाव निर्माण झाला तेव्हा महाराजांच्याच मध्यस्थीने पोलिस निघून गेले. दुसऱ्या दिवशी १५ ऑगष्टला लहान मुलांनी प्रभात फेरी काढली. दुसऱ्या दिवशी १६ ऑगष्टला सकाळी आंदोलनकर्त्यांना अटक करून जबर मारहाण केली आणि चिमूर मध्ये जबर पहारा बसविला. लहान मुलांना प्रभात फेरी काढली असता पोलिसांनी त्यांच्यावर लाठी हल्ला केला आणि त्याबरोबर प्रभात फेरीचा झेंडा चिमूरचे तत्कालिन पोलिस इन्स्पेक्टर जरासंध याने स्वतःच्या पायदळी तुडवला. झेंड्याचा झालेला अपमान पाहून चिमूरची जनता चिडली. तसेच पोलिसांनी गोपाळराव कोरेकर यांना अटक केल्याने जमाव प्रशुब्ध झाला. त्यांना सोडविण्यासाठी लहान मुलांसमवेत जनता पोलिस स्टेशनमध्ये गेली. त्यावर पोलिसांनी लाठीचार्ज केला त्यामुळे जनता खवळली. त्याच वेळी सर्कल इन्स्पेक्टर जरासंध यांनी गोळीबार करण्याचा आदेश दिला. पोलिसांनी गोळीबार सुरु केला त्यामध्ये अनेक लोक रक्तबंबाळ झाले, काही मृत्यूमुखी पडले. चिमुरचा पहिला शहीद बालाजी

**RAMAN-2021**

**CERTIFICATE**

**Participation**



**International E-Conference on  
Recent Advances in Material Science  
and Nanotechnology**



**Date : 7 th to 9 th Feb 2021**

**Shetkari Shikshan Sanstha's  
ARTS, COMMERCE & SCIENCE COLLEGE, MAREGAON (ROAD)  
Affiliated to SGB Amravati University, Amravati (M.S.)  
NAAC Accredited with B+ Grade  
ISO 9001: 2015 Certified**

Ref : RAMAN-2021/Certificate/7441

10-Feb-2021

This is to certify that **Bhonde M. C** has presented a research paper entitled '**Aeromycological Investigations of Intramural Environment of Hospital and Library in Nagpur City (M.S.) India**' in the RAMAN-2021 held during 7th to 9th Feb 2021, Organized By Department of Physics, Arts, Commerce and Science College, Maregaon, Maharashtra, India In Association with Department of Physics, P. N. College, Pusad, Maharashtra, India

**Convener**  
**Dr. N. R. Pawar**  
**HOD, Physics**  
**ACS College, Maregaon**



**Chairman**  
**Dr. A. N. Gharde**  
**Principal**  
**ACS College, Maregaon**

## Aeromycological Investigations of Intramural Environment of Hospital and Library in Nagpur City (M.S.) India

Bhonde M. C, Chaudhary R. R., Thakare M. U.

Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna Dist. Nagpur, Maharashtra, India

### ABSTRACT

An intramural aeromycoflora of two different sites viz. Hospital (Bhojar Hospital) and Library (RTMNU, University Library) at Nagpur city was carried out for two consecutive years September 2007 to August 2008 by sampling air with the help of rotorod air sampler, to study the incidence of fungal spores.

Total airspora concentration 48065 spore /m<sup>3</sup>, were observed at both the sites. Although the composition of aeromycoflora of both environments were more/less similar. 59 types of fungal spores were identified from the total catch of indoor environments from hospital 26485 spores /m<sup>3</sup> and 21580 spore /m<sup>3</sup> from Library by using rotorod sampler. The different fungal spores in both the sites are in the order of dominance are *Aspergilli* (11.44%, 12.27%), *Cladosporium* (8.53%, 10.98%) *Curvularia* (8.08%, 8.89%), *Alternaria* (5.87%, 6.32%), *Nigrospora* (2.68%, 5.25%), *Smuts* (2.05%, 1.69%) *Helminthosporium* (4.00%, 4.0%) and Other types (28.84%, 20.18%) in including pollen grains and unidentified spores respectively. Among the fungal groups, *Deuteromycotina* in Hospital and in Library contributed most at both the sites viz. Hospital (54.20%) & Library (62.92%) followed by *Ascomycotina* (8.53%, 11.49%), *Basidiomycotina* (7.30%, 4.54%) & *Zygomycotina* (1.11% ,0.85%) respectively.

The occurrence of different spore types was co-related with the meteorological parameters. Airborne fungal spores are known to cause allergy in human beings. Hence efforts were also taken to survey of allergy patients in the study area.

**Key words** – Aspergilli, Intramural aeromycoflora, allergy, meteorological parameters. (Note: Aspergilli was a group having the spores of similar appearance i.e. small and rounded e.g. *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, *Rhizopus* *Mucor* *Trichoderma* etc.)

### I. INTRODUCTION

Air is a complex mixture of various gases, various living and non-living particles, water vapours, pollen grains and fungal spores. Without air no one can survive but air is very important medium through which diseases spread. The spores and pollen grains release from their source and become suspended in air. Fungal spores numerically dominant than the

other components of air. Meteorological factors like temperature, humidity, and rainfall plays an important role in occurrence of airspora.

Intramural environment of hospital is responsible for transmitting pathogenic micro-organisms and hence responsible for spread the discases. *Aspergillus* sp. are major cause of hospital infections. The microbes have been also reported in the beddings of patients. A.

**NCMR21- Peer-Reviewed Book Chapter**

**Edited by**

Shri Pundlik Maharaj Mahavidyalaya,  
Nandura Rly, Dist. Buldana-43404.

© Aadhar Publications,

All rights reserved. No part of this publication  
may be reproduced or transmitted, in any form  
or by any means without permission. Any person  
who does any unauthorized act in relation to this  
publication may be liable to criminal prosecution  
and civil claims for damages.

First published, 31 March, 2021

ISBN 978-81-95551-4-9

Published by:  
Prof. Virag Gawande for  
Aadhar Publications,  
Behind Govt. VISH,  
New Hanuman Nagar,  
Amravati -444 604.  
Mob-955560278

Aadhar Graphics,  
Amravati.



**Aadhar International Publication**

For Details Visit To : [www.aadharsocial.com](http://www.aadharsocial.com)  
© All rights reserved with the authors & publisher





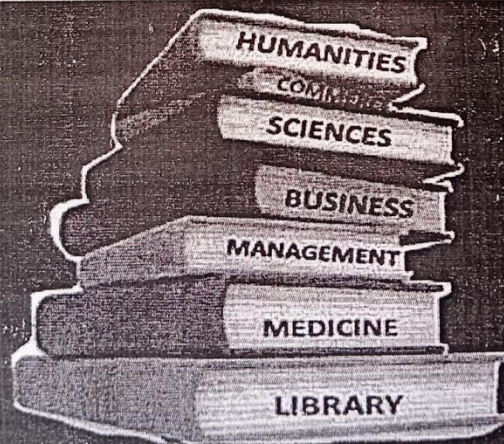
# NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH NCMR-2021

ORGANIZED BY

SHRI SHIVAJI EDUCATION SOCIETY AMRAVATI  
SHRI PUNDLIK MAHARAJ MAHAVIDYALAYA, NANDURA

IN COLLABORATION WITH

DEPARTMENT OF LIFELONG LEARNING AND EXTENSION,  
SGB AMRAVATI UNIVERSITY, AMRAVATI



ISBN-978-81-951551-4-9

**Ethnoveterinary Medicinal plants used in a tribal population of Hingna forest Area, Nagpur (MS) India****Rupali Chaudhary<sup>1</sup> Madhuri Bhonde<sup>1</sup> and Subhash Somkuwar<sup>2</sup>**

1. Dept. of Botany, Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna Dist. Nagpur

2. Dept. of Botany, Dr. Ambedkar College, Deekshabhoomi, Nagpur

**ABSTRACT:**

Ethnoveterinary medicine is crucial in many rural areas of the world since people living in remote and marginal areas rely significantly on traditional herbal therapies to treat their domestic animals. The aim was to document the ethnoveterinary herbs medicinal plants, used by traditional healers in treating different animal diseases, in order to articulate potential applications in modern veterinary medicine. Information of ethnoveterinary medicinal plants and associated indigenous knowledge was obtained through in-depth direct interview with the local healers and field observations. The study suggests that the tribes of the study area depend largely on ethnoveterinary medicinal plants for the treatment of different animal ailments though the healers have a very high intention to keep their traditional knowledge confidential. Commonly reported medicinal plant species need to be tested for their antimicrobial activities *in vitro* and validated their active ingredients in order to recommend effective preparations and treatments.

**KEYWORDS:** Ethnoveterinary medicinal plants, indigenous knowledge, traditional healers, animal ailments

**INTRODUCTION**

Ethnoveterinary knowledge (EVK) is a complex body of elements, encompassing concepts, beliefs, practices, skills, and experiences, which are passed vertically or horizontally across generations (mainly orally or via observation of practical skills), concerning animal well-being. This complex body of both knowledge and practices has been and is still fundamental in many rural areas of the globe for assuring the health of livestock and thus the survival of pastoral or agro-pastoral communities [Mathius-Mundy & McCorkle 1989]. EVK includes many kinds of knowledge and practical skills: ecological knowledge of pastures; ethnoclimatological knowledge of weather forecasting; knowledge of harvesting and/or cultivating and providing animals specific fodder plants that are considered good for their growth and well-being, as well as for increasing the quality of animal-based food products (i.e., dairy products, meat, eggs, honey, and other bee products); recruitment and use of herbal remedies and other natural treatments when animals are ill; ways of managing whole animal breeding systems; and so forth [Wanzala *et al.*, 2005]. Ethnoveterinary studies are also vital for envisioning new equilibria between ecosystem "health" and animal and human health systems, to respect and honor non-Western, traditional, orally transmitted, herbal practices devoted to animals, and especially to encourage trans-disciplinary applied research in the field of animal health care (i.e., biomedical potential of ethnoveterinary practices and ingredients, socio-economic and cost effectiveness of herbal animal treatments, sustainable and sovereign rural development policies and strategies based on animal breeding) [Martin *et al.*, 2001].

**2019-2020****Dr. Sushma Bageshwar****1.**

**National e-Conference**

On

***“The Impact of Digitization on Education and Educational  
Policies, Social Media, Human Behavior and Social  
Interaction during COVID-19”***

On

***14 – 15 July, 2020***



**Organized by**

***Dr. L. D. Balkhande College of Arts and Commerce  
Pauni, Dist. Bhandara***

**Editor**

**Dr. Anil Kosamkar  
Organizing Secretary**

## **Impact of COVID-19 as Social, Economical perspectives**

Dr. Sushma Bageshwar  
Associate Professor  
Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna

### **Abstract:**

The outbreak of COVID-19 throughout the world threatens the very existence of humankind. This paper seeks to locate the pandemic, its challenges, and probable solution within the socio-economic perspective. The various dimensions of the viral disease ranging from its impact on human societies, health, and economic realms have been discussed and analyzed. This perspective could be seen in the context of the ongoing debates on the nature and consequences of the crisis, as also the evolving dynamics of the same. Several solutions have been offered for effective tackling of this deadly disease keeping in mind the global developments. This crisis should be considered as an important experience for the entire civilization and impart lessons in health, social, and economic spheres.

### **Introduction:**

The Pandemic originating from Wuhan, China has enveloped the whole world, and catastrophe caused by COVID-19 is beyond speculation. The COVID-19 has engulfed and derailed the entire world, infecting more than a million and killing around 80000 people till April 2020. This deadly virus has almost spread to every country in the world and its consequences could be felt at the social and economic sphere. With many people affected around the globe, the flu poses a grave challenge before the societies and governments like never before. Little did anyone think of the seriousness of this disease after its preliminary origin in Wuhan whereby it is discussed as to what the issue is, the challenges posed by it, and what measures the government could take to tackle this menace effectually. The socio-economic fallout of the same too are discussed.

Firstly, to understand the issue currently facing the world today, it is important to know of its basics. As per the information provided by the World Health Organization (WHO), coronavirus or COVID-19 is a large family of viruses that may cause illness in humans. These viruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as the Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). The most recently discovered coronavirus causes coronavirus disease or COVID-19. This disease, however, was unknown before its outbreak in December 2019 in Wuhan. Some of the discernible symptoms of the disease include fever, tiredness, and dry cough. Some patients may have aches and pains, nasal congestion, sore throat, or diarrhea. These symptoms are usually mild and are gradual. Some people being infected but do not develop any symptoms and do not feel unwell for quite some time. Most people recover from the disease without needing any special treatment. Around one out of every six people who get COVID-19 becomes seriously ill and develop difficulty in breathing. Elderly people and those with underlying medical conditions like high blood pressure, heart problems, diabetes, and other such non-communicable diseases are more likely to develop serious illness over a period. The

I  
N  
T  
E  
R  
N  
A  
T  
I  
O  
N  
A  
L  
  
R  
E  
S  
E  
A  
R  
C  
H  
  
F  
E  
L  
L  
O  
W  
S  
  
A  
S  
S  
O  
C  
I  
A  
T  
I  
O  
N

Impact Factor - 6.261

2019-20

ISSN - 2348-7143

Research paper

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S

# RESEARCH JOURNEY

International E-Research Journal

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

December-2019 Special Issue - 211

Role & Nature of Media

प्रसार माध्यमांचे स्वरूप आणि भूमिका



Guest Editor:

Dr. R. G. Tale,

Principal,

Bar. Sheshrao Wankhede College of

Arts & Commerce, Khaperkheda

Dist. Nagpur, Th. Saoner, Maharashtra

Executive Editor of the issue:

Dr. Jyoti Selukar

Dr. Anjali Pande

Chief Editor:

Dr. Dhanraj Dhnagar



This journal is indexed in :

- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmoc Impact Factor (CIF)
- Global Impact Factor (GIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)

For Details Visit To : [www.researchjourney.net](http://www.researchjourney.net)

SWATIDHAN PUBLICATIONS

## Recent Changes in the Media Industry

**Dr. Sushma V. Bageshwar**

Associate Prof.

Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya,  
Hingana, Nagpur

Media or communication methods had come a long way since the early days, but it is obvious that all new innovations come along with their pros and cons. Ever since the people started living together, they started communication with each other in some or the other ways and even today we can see the evidence for the same. Ancient people used the method of drawing the pictures of things they want to explain on the walls of the caves they live in. They used this method even to explain their cultures and inherit them. Nothing much has changed ever since and still today people uses different ways to communicate their culture and the things they want to share with society. So, a big question arises that why media and communication is coined as so modern terminologies. Both this media and communication are much advanced by the science and technology which advances continuously.

Earlier people didn't much know what media and communication is, but they still used it effectively unknowingly by reading newspaper, listening to radio and by watching television. For many years, media industry has considerably contributed to our general knowledge of national and international conditions and processes. Media has always been the heart of cultural, political, economic and social events throughout the world. But with the advancement in technology and modern technological aspects takes the media industry on a whole a new life and posed a unique challenge. No dimension of human life is unaffected by the developments in the media industry. Family, life, business, education international relations etc. all these factors have been influenced by the capabilities that media provides. The field of media and communications is very dynamic and progressive. The advent of the new media with the practical and ideological changes of the traditional media has impacted social change and subsequently transformed the world communication landscapes. Therefore, it is of prime importance to understand the impact of the media industry in today's world. Similarly, as the technology and the media advances on the other hand the audience also are becoming more proactive in seeking the information, they also have the power to voice out their desire and have the capability to create space for social and cultural change in the society. *Transformation* in a nutshell would be described as the inevitable demanding adaptability, and efficiency from communication professionals worldwide.

The most important question is *for whom and for what should we mobilize the media industry to address the complexity of current global conditions?* Media industry has an ambitious potential and the assumption that it always does good needs to be problematized. Media industry has the power to facilitate the recognition of others, enable meaningful social attachments and afford the practice of freedom. On the other hand, it also has the potential to break people apart, ignite conflict and promote increasingly individualized and consumerist form of existence. There are many questions like if everything shown in media is important then what are its implications, what is the impact of all these media industry considered together and many more, such questions are reflected when we discuss mediatization of our present life worlds. The increasing

## **SWAT Analysis of GST**

Dr. Sanjay Dhok

Assistant Professor

Department of Commerce

Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalya, Hingna

### **Abstract**

*Goods and service tax being a broad based, single comprehensive system of tax is in its birth stage in India. Therefore the understanding of the concept of GST is important. The paper therefore studies the concept of GST and also examines the mechanism of it. The paper also focuses on analyzing the SWOT of GST implementation in India.*

*Key words: GST, SWOT, mechanism*

### **Introduction**

GST is a broad based, single, comprehensive tax levied on goods and services at each point of sale of goods or provision of service, in which, the seller or service provider may claim the input credit of tax which he has paid while purchasing the goods or availing the service; the final consumer will thus bear only the GST charged by the last dealer in the supply chain. With the introduction of GST at the State level, the additional burden of CENVAT and services tax would be comprehensively removed and major Central and State taxes will get subsumed into GST which will reduce the multiplicity of taxes.

### **Review of Literature**

**Ahmad, E., & Poddar, S. (2009), GST reforms and inter-governmental Considerations in India**, in their working paper have given a detailed explanation about the shortcomings of the current tax regime and the objective of the tax reform. Besides these it also gave options for Centre and State GST. It threw light on the tax base and tax rates for various sectors. It concluded by giving means of harmonizing taxes and ways of administering them.

**Vasanthagopal, D (2011) in his paper GST in India: A big leap in the Indirect taxation**, system explained the impact of GST on agriculture, manufacturing

## E-commerce in India

**Dr. Sanjay Dhok**  
Assistant Professor,  
Sant Gadge Maharaj  
mahavidyalaya , Hingna Nagpur

### Abstract

*The purpose of the research paper is to identify the progress and future impact in e-commerce. In E-commerce we buy and sell goods and service online by the computer and laptop. But in E-commerce the user not use mobile only for challing and SMS and listing songs and videos but it also used for other ways like sale, purchase and do many more other activities like get traveling information online, online booking etc.*

**Keywords :** E – Commerce.

### Introduction

Before understanding of E-commerce and M-commerce first of all we understand what commerce is. Because time has changed and according to time definition of commerce also has been changed. Simply Commerce is Exchange of goods or services usually on a small and large scale from place to place or across city, state, or national boundaries. In traditional commerce People can buy things easily but they face some problems like distance, time availability, not safe payments mode and cost difference. But after change in technology and environments in business strategy people think about it and overcome from these problems with the E-commerce. The number of Internet users around the world has been gradually increasing and this growth has provided opportunities for global and regional e-commerce. E-commerce provides multiple benefits to the consumers in form of availability of goods at lower cost, wider choice and saves time it also elimination of paperwork and bureaucracy and provide online services such as banking, ticketing including airlines, bus, railways, bill payments, hotel booking etc. People do business online with the help of internet on the desktop, laptop tablets etc. online business changed a fully life style.

### Objectives

- To study the present status of E-Commerce
- To study the various E-Commerce models



## ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT: ENTREPRENEURIAL PERSPECTIVE IN INDIA

**Prof. Dr. Sanjay P. Dhok**

(M.Com. M.Phil. B.Ed. Ph.D.)

Asst. Professor,

Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna

Ta. Hingna, Dist. Nagpur.

Email : [sanjaydhok27@gmail.com](mailto:sanjaydhok27@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

For society to gain the most advantage from entrepreneurship, the entrepreneur's desire to control their products and markets must be balanced with the socially desirable impact of standards to distribute technology and market control. Groups of technologies sustain new waves of human civilization. In each wave of civilization the balance between the desires of entrepreneurs and the needs of society has been achieved differently. The information age is built on the technologies that create information systems. The expanding standardization of these technologies is a hallmark of the information age. However, proprietary control of information technology standards by entrepreneurs is changing the balance between private gain and public good. Post-information age standards offer the entrepreneur new ways to achieve commercial advantage yet support public standards. It is now generally agreed that small businesses are one of the key engines of growth in many developing countries by contributing to employment creation. In this paper, it is argued that micro and small businesses cannot grow or succeed unless they are entrepreneurial. It is with this view in mind that this paper proposed that effort must be placed on the development of entrepreneurial behaviour in small business.

➤ **KEYWORDS** : Entrepreneurship Development, Role, Technology, Types & Importance of Entrepreneurship Development in Indian Economy.

### INTRODUCTION

A person who organizes, operates, and assumes the risk for a business person who takes on the risks of starting a new business. Many entrepreneurs have technical knowledge with which to produce a saleable product or to design a needed new service. Often, venture capital is used to finance the start-up in return for a piece of the equity. Once an entrepreneur's business is established, shares may be sold to the customer.

An individual who, rather than working as an employee, runs a small business and assumes all the risk and reward of a given business venture, idea, or good or service offered for sale. The entrepreneur is commonly seen as a business leader and innovative Entrepreneurs play a key role in any economy. These are the people who have the skills and initiative necessary to take good new ideas to market and make the right decisions to make the idea profitable. The reward for the risks taken is the potential economic profits the entrepreneur could An Entrepreneur is someone who has bundles of new

# IMPACT OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC RECESSION ON INDIAN ECONOMY: CURRENT SCENARIO

*Prof. Dr. Sanjay P. Dhoke*

*(M.Com., M.Phil., B.Ed., Ph.D.)*

*Assistant Professor,*

*Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna*

*Ta. Hingna, Dist. Nagpur.*

Email : [sanjaydhoke14@gmail.com](mailto:sanjaydhoke14@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** - It is hard to deny, that we are currently in a financial crisis. This is true not just in the United States but in the entire world! Indeed having look at what has been happening in Europe, the United States is not even in the worst shape among the advanced countries. However the United States is the world's largest economy, so our milder economic problems have a larger proportional effect on the rest of the world. As the saying goes among economists, "When the U.S. catches a cold; the rest of the world gets pneumonia!" Therefore there is tremendous pressure on the United States to resolve the current financial crisis

Due to the economic crisis economics world over are considered to be entering into prolonged slowdown in economic activities. The intensity of present economic crisis is so high that is being compared with the global economic recession in 1873, great depression of 1930s and East Asian crisis of 1990s. The current economic slowdown is considered to be sub-prime mortgage crisis in the financial sector of United States. Global economics recession and its impact on Indian economy, in this paper we try to explain the impact of three distinct channels, that is, the capital flows, sectoral contribution and financial sector. The global economic recession has taken its toll on the Indian economy that has led to multi-crore loss in business and export orders, tens of thousands of job losses, especially in key sectors like the IT, automobiles, industry and export-oriented firms.

Indian economy also passed through these stages during the year 2008. The economic growth rate, which was above 8% for consecutive period of three years since 2006, suddenly plunged to an average of 5.5%. Developed world is under the fear that recession may not turn out to be continuous process resulting into great depression. Generally recessions are for two quarters, but depression is a severe economic downturn that lasts several years. Earlier India was affected less by external world depressions as it relied more on internal consumption, saving and import substitutions.

However, after 1991 India opened up its economy to global players, share of exports, both goods and services, in GDP grew significantly.

The effects of the global financial crisis have been more severe than initially forecast. By virtue of globalization, the moment of financial crisis hit the real economy and became a global economic crisis; it was rapidly transmitted to many developing countries. India too is weathering the negative impact of the crisis. There is, however, an important difference between the crisis in the advanced countries and the developments in India. While in the advanced countries the contagion traversed from the financial to the real sector, in India the slowdown in the real sector is affecting the financial sector, which in turn, has a second-order impact on the real sector. The paper is an attempt to analyze the variables responsible for India's recent growth, impact of world recession on these variables and their significance. It needs to validate whether India's economy has shifted away from consumption and saving to external sector dependence.

## Introduction:

# Synthesis and Characterization of Inclusion Complex of Carbamide with Extremely Branched, Globular, Mono-Disperse, Nanometric Starburst PAMAM Dendrimer

Prashik M. Walke<sup>1,\*</sup>, Jyotsna S. Meshram<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Chemistry, Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna, RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur 441110, India

<sup>2</sup>Department of Chemistry, Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur 440033, India

\*Corresponding author. E-mail: walkeprashik19@gmail.com; Tel.: (+91) 9028288323

DOI: 10.5185/amp.2020.030405

All Dendrimers are the emerging polymeric architectures known for their defined structure, low polydispersity, nanometric size and high functionality. These nanostructure macromolecules have shown their potential abilities in entrapping and conjugating the high molecular weight hydrophobic or hydrophilic entities by host-guest interaction and covalent bonding respectively. Dendrimer is the irresistible candidature for the formation of inclusion complexes capable of accomplishing the various applications. This is due to the presence of various terminal groups with varied functionalities. PAMAM Dendrimer has been growing interest because of their unique characteristics like globular, nanoscale, macromolecule with different functionalities at periphery. PAMAM is comparatively novel group of these distinctive materials that is grown from the core side and each half or complete generation needs some repeating reactions. Also it has potential applicability in a wide range of areas makes it the promising candidate for lots of applications. Herein, we have synthesized Polyamidoamine (PAMAM) dendrimer of various generations and characterized by Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy and Mass spectrometry. The -0.5G PAMAM has differential functionality and special characteristics which allows the formation of inclusion complexes with various molecules. At this place, the inclusion complexes formed with carbamide molecules, which implant more functionality through host-guest interaction compared to the host molecules alone. Due to this modification in dendrimer variety of functional groups added to it which increases the hydrophilicity in -0.5G PAMAM and can become a promising candidate for lots of applications.

## Introduction

Dendrimer are synthetic, nano-sized, three-dimensional, mono disperse, highly branched and new class of polymeric macromolecules. The size of dendrimers is in range of 1 to 15 nanometres. Structurally dendrimers has a great impact on their chemical and physical properties [1]. This Mono dispersed and highly branched macromolecules were mostly discovered by Fritz Vogtle in 1978, further worked by Donald Tomalia and Coworkers in the early 1980. In the same period George R. Newkome also discovered dendrimer [2]. The word 'dendrimer' coined from two words 'dendron' originally from the Greek meaning tree and another word 'meros' meaning unit or part. Together forms 'dendrimer' molecule like a part of a tree. The 'dendrimer' is mostly used term but another term 'cascade molecule' is also used but it is not as much established as 'dendrimer' [3]. Buhleier, Wehner and Vögtle [4] Tomalia, Baker, Dewald, Hall, Kallos, Martin, Roeck, Ryder and Smith [5] and Newkome, Yao, Baker and Gupta [6] were the first researchers who hoist the dendrimer chemistry. The terms arborols, hyperbranched polymers, arborescent polymers, and cascade molecules are handed-down till now, but "dendrimer" is well thought of now. Dendrimers are

considered as the latest nano-tools to nano-encapsulate and deliver a wide spectrum of bioactives. In fact, dendrimers are artificial macromolecules, structuring like a tree in order to effectively encapsulate and deliver bioactive compounds. These macromolecules have been indicated as the "Polymers of the 21st century" [7]. According to Tomalia, dendritic structures categorized into four sub-classes that are random hyperbranched polymer, dendrigraft polymers, dendrons, and dendrimers. Among all the dendrimers poly(amidoamine) PAMAM dendrimer is used enormously as applying materials in supramolecular chemistry. PAMAM provides the perfect structure for the development of active drug carriers, gene transfer devices, host-guest interactions [8]. Dendrimer for solubility enhancement of the drugs came a long way in last 15 years. The complexation of water-insoluble molecules with dendrimer for increased solubility, high drug loading, enhanced dissolution and increased physicochemical stability closely correlates the dendrimer potential as excipients. Dendrimer as solubility enhancers can be used through all possible drug delivery routes of administration [9]. Experimentally, dendrimers were introduced by Newkome and Tomalia and their initial publications suggested a plethora of applications including those related to controlled release of pharmaceuticals.

## GST And Its Provisions – An Overview

---

Prof. Sanjog D. Tupe  
Associate Professor  
Department of Commerce  
SantGadge Maharaj Mahavidyalya, Hingna

---

### Abstract

India has witnessed substantial reforms in indirect taxes over the past two decades. The Goods and Service Tax (GST) is one of the biggest taxation reforms in India, the decision on which is pending in Parliament since March 2011. The central idea behind this form of taxation is to replace existing levies like value-added tax, excise duty, service tax, and sales tax by levying a comprehensive tax on the manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services in the country. GST is expected to unite the country economically as it will remove various forms of taxes that are currently levied at different points. This paper presents the background, silent features and the impact of GST in the present tax scenario in India.

**Keywords-**Goods and Service Tax, Value added tax, Excise duty, Service tax and Sale tax.

### Introduction

Tax policies of a country play an important role on the economy through their impact on both efficiency and equity. A good tax system should keep in view issues of income distribution and at the same time, also generate tax revenues to support government expenditure on public services and infrastructure development. The framework of value added tax (VAT), recognized as GST as well in several countries, has been one of the major development in taxation structures worldwide. More than 135 countries adopted the GST/ VAT framework effectively. Indian economy is getting more and more globalised. Introduction of an integrated Goods and Services Tax (GST) to replace the existing multiple tax structures of Centre and State taxes is not only desirable but imperative in the emerging economic environment. The implementation of GST would ensure that India provides a tax regime that is almost similar to the rest of the world. It will also improve the international cost competitiveness of native goods and services.

### Literature Review

1. According to **Suresh (March 2, 2015)** the key point discussed includes centre to educate motivate and convince the state on being GST. This discuss was all about GST would cut down on their own revenue. The discussed pointed out that some sectors like construction, cigarettes, liquor were not in GST. EX: WHILE MAHARASHTRA wanted to keep Octroi with itself where asTelangana wanted the revenue from the stamps and registrations.

### Objectives of the Study

The study has been geared towards achieving the following objectives:

- 1) To understand the concept of Goods and Services Tax.

## 2. Dr. Ganesh Maywade

 बॅकवर्ड क्लास युथ रिलीफ कमिटी, खामला, नागपूर द्वारा संचालित  
**भिवापूर महाविद्यालय, भिवापूर**  
जि. नागपूर - ४४१२०१

Accredited with Grade B (CGPA-2.54) by NAAC, Bengaluru

**विदर्भ अर्थशास्त्र परिषद**  
४३ वे वार्षिक अधिवेशन  
दि. २ आणि ३ फेब्रुवारी २०१९

**प्रमाणपत्र**

श्री/श्रीमती/प्रा./डॉ. : डा. गणेश वस. माथवाडे

महाविद्यालयाचे नाव : संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय, हिंगोला

यांनी दोन दिवसीय वार्षिक अधिवेशनामध्ये सहभाग घेतला, तसेच त्यांनी भारत संचार निगम लि.  
एक सार्वजनिक प्रसिष्ठान या विषयावर शोधनिबंध सादर केला. करीता प्रमाणपत्र देण्यात येत आहे.

 डॉ. अंजली कुलकर्णी कार्याध्यक्ष (विदर्भ अर्थशास्त्र परिषद)	 डॉ. विठ्ठल चिन्मिने सचिव (विदर्भ अर्थशास्त्र परिषद)	 डॉ. सुनिल शिंदे स्थानिक सचिव (विदर्भ अर्थशास्त्र परिषद)	 डॉ. राजेंद्र भाडवलकर अध्यक्ष (विदर्भ अर्थशास्त्र परिषद)	 डॉ. जोबी जॉर्ज प्राचार्य (भिवापूर महाविद्यालय, भिवापूर)
---	--	--	---	--



# SANT GADGE MAHARAJ MAHAVIDYALAYA

Hingna, Dist. Nagpur.

One Day National Conference on  
**Impact of GST on Indian Economy (IGIE-2019)**

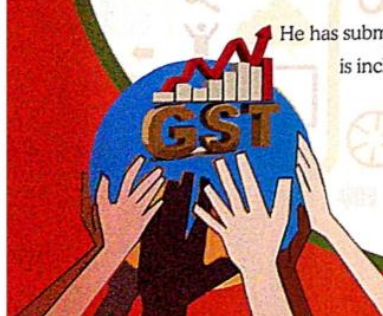
## Certificate

This Certificate is awarded to

Dr/Mr/Mrs/Ms Ganesh S. Maywade  
of Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya Hingna

in recognition of participation in the **One Day National Conference**  
**organised by Department of Commerce and Economics**  
**on 9th February, 2019**

He has submitted the paper entitled The Impact of Goods & Service Tax (GST) on End Consumers of Manufacturing  
is included in the Conference Proceedings with assigned ISBN :978-81-938781-1-8



Dr. Shyam R. Atkari  
Organising Secretary  
Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya,  
Hingna, Nagpur

Dr. Ganesh S. Maywade  
Organising Joint Secretary  
Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya,  
Hingna, Nagpur

Dr. Mrs. Arti U. Moglewar  
Principal  
Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya,  
Hingna, Nagpur

## THE IMPACT OF GOODS AND SERVICE TAX (GST) ON END CONSUMERS OF MANUFACTURING

Dr. Ganesh S. Maywade  
HOD  
Department of Economics  
SantGadgeMaharajMahavidyalya,Hingna

### Abstract

*Around 140 countries in the world have adopted GST model of Taxation. The idea for introducing GST in the country is found in the budget speech of the union finance minister in the year 2005-06. Over the subsequent budget speeches, the path way for introducing GST was spelt out in more detail. The proposal involved restructuring of indirect taxes levied by both the Centre and the State. This responsibility was entrusted with the empowered committee of the State Finance Ministers. The principle idea behind the concept of GST is to eliminate various forms of indirect taxes that are levied and collected at different points of consumptions and to overcome the shortcomings of the existing indirect tax system. This will benefit all stake holders like central and state government and the ultimate consumer by mitigating the cascading impact of taxes on production and distribution cost of goods and services. This paper presents the background, salient features and impact of GST on the end consumers of manufacturing goods.*

**Keywords:** *GST, End consumers, manufacturing goods.*

### • Introduction

GST will be one of the biggest tax reforms that will replace all indirect taxes (like Central Excise Duty, Additional Exercise duty, Service Tax, Customs duty, State VAT etc.) levied on goods and services by the government both center and state once it is implemented. It is an indirect consolidated tax, based on a uniform tax rate fixed for both goods and services (namely automobile, food products, telecom, insurance etc.) payable at the final point of consumption through a tax credit mechanism. GST subsumes a series of all indirect taxes under a single domain. The recommended GST bill gives concurrent powers to both states and the center to make laws on the taxation of goods as well as services.

Consumer of manufacturing goods mean any form of an article or a component that is manufactured or distributed for sale to a consumer for his/her ultimate consumption. Implementation of GST bill will eliminate the cascading impact of taxes on production or distribution which will reduce the prices of goods and services and this will benefit the end users.

### • Review of Literature

**Dr. R. Vasanthagopal, (2011)** Studied and found a balance in conflicting interests of various stakeholders with the implication of the constitutional amendment.

**GirishGarg, (2014)** Studied and found that GST is the most analytical step towards the comprehensive indirect tax reform in our country.

**'The constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014 (GST)** shared the idea behind GST is to subsume all existing indirect taxes under one value added tax which will



Post Graduate Teaching Department of Hindi  
Rashtasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur

In Association with

Vidyapeeth Shikshan Manch



## International Conference

on

“Redefining Environmental Governance for Smart City”

2<sup>nd</sup> March 2019

**Certificate**

251

This is to certify that Dr./Prof./Mr./Mrs.....Ganesh S. Maywade.....  
of.....S.G.M.M. Hingna.....has attended/ Presented Paper/ Participated /  
as invited Speaker/ Chair Person/Judge in the Conference held on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2019 at "Gurunanak Hall"  
Ambazari Road, Nagpur.

Title of the Paper .....

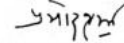
EcoSmart Cities



**Dr. Sanjay Dudhe**  
Secretary



**Dr. Mrs. Kalpana Pande**  
Patron



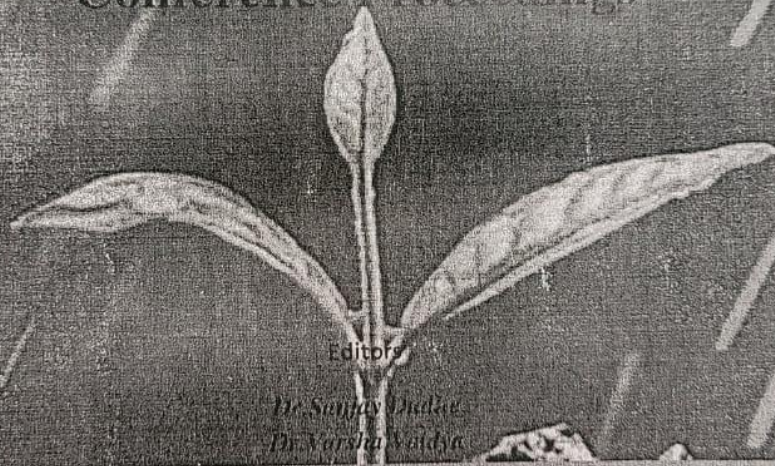
**Dr. Pramod Sharma**  
Director



Interdisciplinary National Conference  
On  
Environment and Social Development  
1<sup>st</sup> December, 2018



## Conference Proceedings



Editors

*Dr. Sanjay Dhadge*  
*Dr. Varsha Vaidya*

Organised By:-

**Shri Sachhidanand Shikshan Sanstha, Nagpur**  
**Department of Humanities and Social Sciences**  
**Taywade College, Mahadula, Koradi, Nagpur**

(68)

## Global Conveyor Belt and Climate Change

Dr. Alka.S.Zade<sup>1</sup> and Mr. Durgesh.M.Agase<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Shri. Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna, Dist. Nagpur

<sup>2</sup>D.D.Bhojar Arts and Science College, Mouda, Dist. Nagpur

### Abstract

There is constant motion in the ocean in the form of a global ocean conveyor belt. This motion is caused by a combination of thermohaline currents in the deep ocean and wind-driven currents on the surface. The ocean conveyor belt plays a crucial role in helping to shape the Earth's climate. If global warming results in increased rainfall in the North Atlantic, and the melting of glaciers and sea ice, the influx of warm freshwater onto the sea surface could block the formation of sea ice, disrupting the sinking of cold, salty water. This sequence of events could slow or even stop the conveyor belt, which could result in potentially drastic climate changes in the earth.

Keywords: Conveyor belt, Thermohalin, Global warming

### Introduction

The ocean plays a fundamental role in shaping the climate zones. Even areas hundreds of miles away from any coastline are still largely influenced by the global ocean system. The world's ocean is crucial to heating the planet. While land areas and the atmosphere absorb some sunlight, the majority of the sun's radiation is absorbed by the ocean. Particularly in the tropical waters around the equator, the ocean acts as a massive, heat-retaining solar panel. Earth's atmosphere also plays a part in this process, helping to retain heat that would otherwise quickly radiate into space after sunset. The ocean doesn't just store solar radiation; it also helps to distribute heat around the globe. The tropics are particularly rainy because heat absorption, and thus ocean evaporation, is highest in this area (Loubere., 2012).

Outside of Earth's equatorial areas, weather patterns are driven largely by ocean currents. Currents are movements of ocean water in a continuous flow, created largely by surface winds but also partly by temperature and salinity gradients, Earth's rotation, and tides (the gravitational effects of the sun and moon). Major current systems typically flow clockwise in the northern hemisphere and counterclockwise in the southern hemisphere, in circular patterns that often trace the coastlines. Ocean currents act much like a conveyor belt, transporting warm water and precipitation from the equator toward the poles and cold water from the poles back to the tropics Singh.,G (2017).

### The Global Conveyor Belt

**National Aqua Conference**  
on  
**WATER CONSERVATION : ROLE OF EDUCATORS**  
under the aegis of IQAC  
18 December 2018

**PROCEEDINGS**



Organised by

Women's Education Society's  
**Lady Amritbai Daga College for Women of Arts, Commerce & Science**  
&  
**Smt. Ratnidevi Purohit College of Home Science and**  
**Home Science Technology, Nagpur**

(Re-accredited 'A' Grade by NAAC Bangalore)  
Recognised as College with Potential for Excellence by UGC, New Delhi

## Water Pollution Causes and Effects in Today's Changing World Scenario

Zade Alka

Department of English, Sant Gadge Maharaj College, Hingna Dist: Nagpur

### Abstract

Over two thirds of Earth's surface is covered by water; less than a third is taken up by land. As Earth's population continues to grow, people are putting ever increasing pressure on the planet's water resources. Our oceans, rivers, and other inland waters are being "squeezed" by human activities and their quality is deteriorated due to point and non point sources of pollution. Poorer water quality means water pollution. Water pollution is the contamination of drinking water by the poisonous pollutants generated by the human activities. The whole water is getting polluted through many sources such as urban runoff, agricultural, industrial, sedimentary, leaching from landfills, animal wastes, and other human activities. All the pollutants are very harmful to the environment. Human population is increasing day by day and thus their needs and competition leading pollution to the top level. We need to follow some drastic changes in our habits to save the earth water as well as continue the possibility of life here. In this article water pollution causes and effects are discussed in today's changing world scenario.

**Key words :** Water Pollution, Non point sources.

### Introduction

Water pollution has become a continuous increasing problem on the earth affecting the human and animal lives in all aspects. Water pollution is the contamination of drinking water by the poisonous pollutants generated by the human activities. The water is getting polluted through many sources such as urban runoff, agricultural, industrial, animal wastes, and other human activities. All the pollutants are very harmful to the environment. Human population is increasing day by day and thus their needs. We need to follow some drastic changes in our habits to save the earth water as well as continue the possibility of life here.<sup>(1)</sup> According to the WWF, pollution from toxic chemicals threatens life on this planet. Every ocean and every continent, from the tropics to the once-pristine polar regions, is contaminated.

Water pollution can be defined in many ways. Usually, it means one or more substances have built up in water to such an extent that they cause problems for animals or people. Water pollution almost always means that some damage has been done to an ocean, river, lake, or other water source. A 1969 United Nations report defined ocean pollution as: "The introduction by man, directly or indirectly, of substances into the marine environment (including estuaries) resulting in deleterious effects causing harm to living resources, hazards to human health, hindrance to marine activities, including fishing, impairment of quality for use of sea water and reduction of amenities."<sup>(2)</sup>

# IMPACT OF GST ON IMPORTS

Prof. Dhananjay Mendhule

Librarian

Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalya, Hingna

## Abstract

Vajpayee Government in 2000 first started the discussion on GST by forming an empowered committee. They thought of implementing GST which has various advantages like end of cascading effect, increase in GDP rate by 2 to 2.5%, increase in exports by 8 to 10%, by eliminating the multiplicity of taxation and also it create unified market. GST will help in setting off for input tax by the importer; it will also subsume major indirect taxes like sales tax, service tax, excise duty and also CVD & SAD. There are three main categories under GST there are SGST, CGST & IGST. IGST includes both SGST & CGST government has estimated IGST rate to 16%. GST implementation is only approved in Lok Sabha but in Rajya Sabha due to lack of majority it still in process of implementation. Only when it is implemented clear picture will be available. The main objective of GST is to maintain common tax rate structure between the states. This article will start with Introduction, History of GST and mainly concentrates on the impact of GST on imports and also how IGST works.

**Key words** – Central Goods & Service Tax (CGST), State Goods & Service Tax (SGST), Integrated Goods & Service Tax (IGST), Central Excise Duty (CED), Central Sales Tax (CST), Value Added Tax (VAT).

## Introduction

Goods and Service Tax is a value added tax, levied at all points in the supply chain with credit allowed for any tax paid on inputs acquired for use in making the supply. It would apply to both goods and services in a comprehensive manner with exemptions restricted to a minimum. This in contrast to current system where taxes are levied separately on goods and services. GST is payable only at the point of final consumption.

According to Federal structure of India, it is proposed that GST be levied concurrently by the Centre (CGST) and the states (SGST). Both CGST and SGST would be levied on the basis of the destination principle. Imports would be subject

## CHALLENGES OF RURAL BANKING

**Dr. Sanjay P. Dhok and Dr. Shyam R. Atkari**  
**Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna, District Nagpur**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Rural banking in India started since the establishment of banking sector in India. Rural bank in those days mainly focussed upon the agriculture sector. Rural development occupies a significant place in the overall economic development of the country. Gandhiji said, "India lives in villages". He stressed a rural character of economy and the need for re-generation of rural life. Since independence, it has been constant endower of our policy maker to give adequate trust to rural development as a sector is directly related to agriculture.

India's rural poor are overwhelmingly dependent on agriculture as their primary source of income, the majority is marginal or small farmers, and the poor holds are landless. The recently completed Worlds Bank – NCAER Rural Finance Access Survey of 2003 indicates that while rural families are predominantly multiple-income household, their two main sources of income include the sale of agriculture products and wage labour. Agricultural income is the most important source with sale of farm products and dairy products being the most prominent. Rural households depend on one or both of two types of income: seasonal or highly irregular, due to irregular part or part time wage labour with the dependant on later being inversely proportional to the size of land holdings. The typical expenditure profile of the households is also of small, daily, or irregularly expenses incurred throughout the month. The overwhelming majority of rural households having to deal with at least one unusual expenses each year, which they are forced to finance either from cash at home or through informal loans from family, friends or moneylenders. The poor need a wide range of financial services – from small advances to tide over consumption needs to loans from investment purpose to long term saving and help them manage life-cycle needs.

### **NEED FOR THE STUDY:**

The rural banking system in India has an essential role in the rural development of the country. Beginning with co-operative credit structure followed by rural branches of commercial banks has grown and expanded during the last 65 years since independence. In

ISBN : 978-81-938781-1-8



*National Conference on*  
**Impact of GST**  
**on Indian Economy**  
**(IGIE-2019)**

**9th February, 2019**

**Organised by**  
**Department of Commerce & Economics**  
**Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya,**  
**Hingna, Dist. Nagpur**



## The Impact Of A Goods And Services TAX (GST) On Sport Goods Industries In India

---

Dr. Anil Charde  
Assistant Professor  
SantGadgeMaharajMahavidyalaya, Hingna

---

### Abstract:

In this research paper the researcher focus on The Impact of a Goods and Services Tax (GST) on Sport Goods in India state and impact on many sporting Goods that will now have to understand and operate within the complexities of this new system of indirect taxation. Many issues arise in this context, including whether such sporting firms need to register under the new rules, as well as how to treat the various supplies that are made to sporting firms. The purpose of this article is to explain how the new rules will affect sporting firms, as well as highlighting important features of the new rules that sporting bodies need to be aware of.


### Introduction

Introduction of proposed Goods and Services Tax (GST) is to replace the existing multiple tax structures of Centre and State taxes. India is a federal country and both Centre and States have their own rights to collect taxes. Each State is independent in levying and collecting taxes. GST is not only desirable but imperative in the current economic environment. This is targeted to be a simple, transparent and efficient system of indirect taxation. It has been adopted by over 140 countries around the world. The responsibility of preparing a Design and Road Map for the implementation of GST was assigned to the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC). In April, 2008, the EC submitted a report titled, "A Model and Roadmap for Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India", containing broad recommendations about the structure and design of GST. Calling it the "biggest tax reform since 1947" the Hon'ble Finance Minister Arun Jaitley has announced in the Union Budget, 2015 that GST will be introduced from April, 2016. The 122nd Constitution Amendment Bill, 2014, has been passed by the Lok Sabha to facilitate the introduction of proposed Goods and Services Tax (GST). A dual GST model for the country has been proposed by the EC. Under this model GST will have two components viz. the Central GST to be levied and collected by the Centre and the State GST to be levied and collected by the respective States. Central Excise Duty, Additional Excise Duty, Service Tax, and Additional Duty of Customs (equivalent to Excise), State VAT, Tax (other than the tax levied by the local bodies), taxes on lotteries, betting and gambling and entry tax would be subsumed within GST. Empowered Group on IT infrastructure was setup under the chairmanship of Dr. Nandan Nilekani for the development of IT Systems required for GST regime.

### Sports Goods Industry in Indian

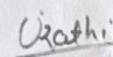
The Sports Goods Industry was founded by Sardar Bahadur, Sardar Ganda Singh Oberoi in the year 1883 at Sialkot and Sports Equipment became the first Indian Industrial Product to be exported in 1885. The Sports Goods Sector consists of both organized and unorganized sections of the industry. The Indian Sports Goods Industry thus has its origins in Sialkot, Pakistan. When India got partitioned in 1947, many Hindu artisans migrated from Sialkot to Punjab and Uttar Pradesh in India. Jalandhar is the most primary centre of India's Sports Goods Industry followed by Meerut in UP and Gurgaon in Haryana.

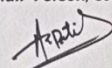




  
 National Conference  
 On  
**'Role of Physical Education and Other Disciplines in Enhancing the  
 Performance of Players and Fitness  
 for Young and New India'**  
 24<sup>th</sup> December 2018  
 Organized by  
 IQAC, Bar. R. D. I. K. & K. D. College Badnera- Amravati  
 In Collaboration with  
 Arts & Science College, Kurha and Physical Education Foundation of India


*Certificate*


This is to certify that Dr./ Mr./ Mrs. Anil P. Charde  
 of Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna has actively Participated in National Conference.  
 He / She has submitted paper for publication / poster, entitled Development of physical Abilities & Physical  
 Condition with Social Values in Indian education system.  
 He / She was the Resource Person/ Chair-Person/CO-Chair-Person for the Technical Session.

 **Dr. Umesh Rathi**  
 Organising Secretary

 **Atul Patil**  
 Convener

 **Dr. Piyush Jain**  
 Secretary-PEFI

 **Dr. Rajesh Deshmukh**  
 Principal




  
**Basveshwar Education Society's**  
**SANT GADGE MAHARAJ MAHAVIDYALAYA, HINGNA**  
 Hingna, Dist. Nagpur.

**ONE DAY INTERDISCIPLINARY NATIONAL SEMINAR**  
 on  
**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Contribution in  
 the Empowerment of India**

*Certificate*

This is to certify that  
 Dr./Prof/Mr./Mrs. G. S. Maywade  
 of Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya Hingna has attended  
 One Day National Seminar on, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Contribution in the  
 Empowerment of India organised by Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna,  
 on 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2017.  
 He / She has presented a paper entitled डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे  
 भारताचे विकास

 **Dr. T. G. Gedam**  
 Coordinator

 **Dr. Sushma Gogeshwar**  
 Co-coordinator

 **Dr. Arti Moglewari**  
 Principal



तापी परिसर विद्यामंडळ, फैजपूर संचलित



**धनाजी नाना महाविद्यालय, फैजपूर,**



जि.जळगांव (महाराष्ट्र)

**मराठी अर्थशास्त्र परिषदेचे**

**४१ वे राष्ट्रीय अधिवेशन**

दिनांक ३, ४ आणि ५ नोव्हेंबर २०१७

**प्रमाणपत्र**

प्रा.डॉ. गणेश एस्. मायवाडे.

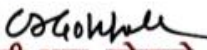
संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय, हिंगणा (नागपूर)


दि. ३, ४ आणि ५ नोव्हेंबर २०१७ रोजी धनाजी नाना महाविद्यालय, फैजपूर जि.जळगांव

द्वारा आयोजित मराठी अर्थशास्त्र परिषदेच्या ४१ व्या राष्ट्रीय वार्षिक अधिवेशनास प्रतिनिधी

म्हणून सहभागी झाल्याबद्दल आणि - **एड देरा एड कर-जीएचटी**

हा शोधनिबंध सादर केल्याबद्दल हे प्रमाणपत्र देण्यात येत आहे.

  
प्रा. सी.आर. गोखले  
कार्याध्यक्ष,  
मराठी अर्थशास्त्र परिषद

  
प्रा.डॉ. आर.जी. रसाळ  
अध्यक्ष,  
मराठी अर्थशास्त्र परिषद

  
प्राचार्य डॉ. पी.आर. चौधरी  
स्थानिक कार्याध्यक्ष,  
मराठी अर्थशास्त्र परिषद

  
डॉ. आर.वी. शांडवलकर  
कार्यवाह,  
मराठी अर्थशास्त्र परिषद

  
डॉ. पु.न.पु. चव्हाण  
स्थानिक कार्यवाह,  
मराठी अर्थशास्त्र परिषद

गो. सी. टोम्पे महाविद्यालय सार्वजनिक ट्रस्ट द्वारा संचालित (रजि. नं. ई १८२)

## गो. सी. टोम्पे कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय



चांदूर बाजार जि. अमरावती. ४४४७०७ (महा.) दुरध्वनी क्र./ फॅक्स : (०७२२७) २४३२३३

राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन व अधिस्वीकृती परिषद - नॅक ( NAAC ) बंगलोर द्वारा पुनर्मूल्यांकन - B श्रेणी  
ISO 9001: 2008 CERTIFIED



## विदर्भ अर्थशास्त्र परिषद

४२ वे वार्षिक अधिवेशन २०१८

दि. २७ व २८ जानेवारी २०१८

### ● प्रमाणपत्र ●

श्री / श्रीमती / प्रा / डॉ. गणेश सदाशिवराव मायवाडे

महाविद्यालयाचे नाव - संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय, हिंगंगा

यांनी दोन दिवसीय वार्षिक अधिवेशनामध्ये सहभाग घेतला, तसेच त्यांनी नागापूर जिल्ह्याच्या

औद्योगिक विकास या विषयावर शोध निबंध सादर केला. करिता प्रमाणपत्र देण्यात येत आहे.  
अमस्था व उपाययोजना

APKulkarni  
डॉ. अजली कुतकर्णी  
कार्याध्यक्ष  
(विदर्भ अर्थशास्त्र परिषद)

[Signature]  
डॉ. राजेश चव्हाण  
सचिव  
(विदर्भ अर्थशास्त्र परिषद)

[Signature]  
डॉ. संजय कोठारी  
स्थानिक सचिव  
(विदर्भ अर्थशास्त्र परिषद)

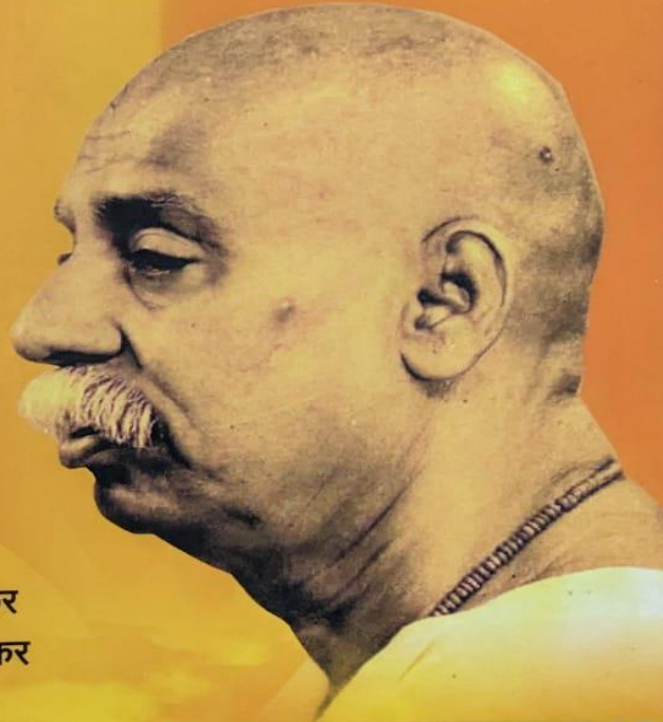
[Signature]  
प्रा. डॉ. जनार्दन काकडे  
अध्यक्ष  
(विदर्भ अर्थशास्त्र परिषद)

[Signature]  
डॉ. राजेंद्र रामटेके  
प्राचार्य  
(गो. सी. टोम्पे महाविद्यालय, चांदूर बाजार)





# राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराजांचे साहित्य : समकालीन वास्तव



संपादक  
डॉ. भारती खापेकर  
डॉ. रत्नाकर भेलकर  
डॉ. रवींद्र शोभणे

नाथे पब्लिकेशन लिमिटेड

# राष्ट्रसंतांचे स्त्री उद्धारक विचार

डॉ. गणेश चव्हाण

मराठी विभागप्रमुख

संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय, हिंगणा नागपूर.

राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराजांच्या मनात महिलांबद्दल उत्कट आदर होता. त्यामुळेच त्यांनी हृदयापासून त्यांचा गौरव केला. त्यांच्या समस्याही मांडल्या आणि त्यावर प्रभावी उपाययोजनाही सुचवल्या आहेत. महाराजांनी ग्रामगीतेत 'महिलोन्नती' हा स्वतंत्र विसावा अध्यायच लिहिला आहे. नागपूरच्या विख्यात साहित्यिक प्रा. कुसुमावती देशपांडे या संदर्भात आपला अभिप्राय व्यक्त करताना म्हणतात, 'महिलोन्नती' व 'वैवाहिक जीवन' यावरील अध्याय आश्चर्य वाटण्याइतके पुरोगामी व प्रागतिक आहेत. वस्तुतः स्त्रियांच्या उद्दाराविषयी कळवळा हा महाराष्ट्रीय संतांना ठाऊक नाही, असे नाही. स्त्रियांच्या आध्यात्मिक योग्यतेची ग्वाही वेदकाळापासून ज्ञानेश्वरांच्या काळी आणि आजही मिळत आहे. स्त्रियांनी आपले जीवन व्यवहार कोणत्या प्रकारे चालवावे, स्वतंत्र बुद्धी दाखवून आपल्या जीवनाचे सार्थक कसे करावे, हेही एकनाथांसारख्या संतांनी उपदेशिले आहे. परंतु 'ग्रामगीते'मध्ये सर्वसाधारणपणे स्त्रीला समाजात कसे वागवले जाते व वस्तुतः तिची पदवी काय असावयास पाहिजे याची जी चर्चा आलेली आहे, ती आश्चर्यकारक आहे. त्यातील वैवाहिक जीवनाविषयीचे विचारही असेच उच्च, प्रगत आहेत.

## स्त्री गौरव

राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराजांचे स्त्रियांविषयी अत्यंत गौरवपूर्ण काढलेले उद्गार ग्रामगीतेत आढळतात. जसे-

म्हणती स्त्री ही कार्यात धोंड । म्हणोनि तिच्या प्रगतीत पाडावा खंड ।

ऐशापरि जाणोनि वाढविती दगड । मार्गी आपुल्या ॥

(अ. २०-४७)

वास्तविक पाहता स्त्री ही पुरुषांच्या मार्गातील धोंड नसून संसाराच्या रथाचे ते एक महत्त्वाचे चक्र आहे. स्त्री ही आपली उन्नती करून देवतेचे रूप धारण करू शकते.

राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराजांचे साहित्य: समकालीन वास्तव / ... १५१ ...

Antyodaya Mission of India 1984-1977

**JEEVAN VIKAS MAHAVIDYALAYA, DEVGRAM**  
 Tah. NarKhed, Dist. Nagpur- 441 301 (M.S.)  
 Affiliated to Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur  
 (NAAC Accredited 'B' Grade)

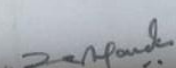
One-day National Conference on  
**LIBRARY AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT IN MODERN E**

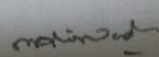
Organised by  
 The Department of Learning Resource Centre, JVM  
 In Collaboration with  
 Department of Library & Information Science, RTMNU, Nagpur  
 and NUCLA, Nagpur

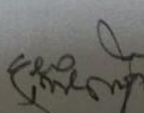
**Friday, 5<sup>th</sup> January 2018**

**CERTIFICATE**

This certificate is awarded with compliments to  
 Prof. / Dr. / Mr. / Ms. Dhananjay Mendole  
 of \_\_\_\_\_  
 for his / her active participation / Presentation of paper entitled  
Higher Education & Academic Libs. in India &  
 He / She worked as Chairman of the Session / Invited Speaker / Rapporteur  
 in the National Conference.

  
 Dr. Dattatraya K. Deshpande  
 President, NUCLA & Co-ordinator

  
 Dr. Mangala A. Hirwade  
 Head, DLISc, RTMNU & Director of Conference

  
 Dr. Devendra S. Bhargava  
 President, JVM & Co-ordinator

LOK SHIKSHAN PRASARAK MANDAL'S  
**LOK MAHAVIDYALAYA WARDHA (M.S.)**  
 NAAC Reaccredited 'B' Grade

**CERTIFICATE**  
 OF PARTICIPATION

**One Day Interdisciplinary  
 State Level Seminar On  
 MAHATMA GANDHI &  
 HUMAN RIGHTS**

Organised By  
 Department of Political Science &  
 Department of Economics  
 Monday, 10/12/2018

This is to certify that  
 Dr./Mr./Ms. Dr. W. A. Khobragade  
 of Sant Gadge Maharaj college Hingna  
Dist - Nagpur  
 has participated / acted as a Resource Person / Chairperson /  
 Presented paper entitled महात्मा गांधी व

  
**Prof. Sunil Patne**  
 Convener  
 Head-Department of Political Science  
 Lok Mahavidyalaya, Wardha

  
**Dr. Pushpa Tayde**  
 Principal  
 Head-Department of Economics  
 Lok Mahavidyalaya, Wardha



Basveshwar Education Society's  
**SANT GADGE MAHARAJ MAHAVIDYALAYA, HINGNA**  
Hingna, Dist. Nagpur.



**ONE DAY INTERDISCIPLINARY NATIONAL SEMINAR**

on  
**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Contribution in  
the Empowerment of India**



*Certificate*

This is to certify that

Dr./Prof./Mr./Mrs. W. A. Khobragade.  
of Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya Hingna has attended  
One Day National Seminar on, **Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Contribution in the  
Empowerment of India** organised by Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna,  
on 23rd September 2017.

He / She has presented a paper entitled "रचसदीय लोकशाहीचे प्रोते डॉ. आंबेडक

**Dr. T. G. Gedam**  
Coordinator

**Dr. Sushma Bageshwar**  
Co-coordinator

**Dr. Arti Moglewar**  
Principal



Basवेश्वर Education Society's  
**SANT GADGE MAHARAJ MAHAVIDYALAYA, HINGNA**  
 Hingna, Dist. Nagpur.

**ONE DAY INTERDISCIPLINARY NATIONAL SEMINAR**

on

**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Contribution in  
 the Empowerment of India**



*Certificate*

This is to certify that

Dr./Prof./Mr./Mrs. डॉ. ए. ए. मोहन  
 of Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya Hingna  
 One Day National Seminar on, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Contribution  
 Empowerment of India organised by Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya  
 on 23rd September 2017.

He / She has presented a paper entitled अशक्त भारताच्या उभारणीसाठी  
उद्योग क्षेत्राचे योगदान

Dr. Y. G. Gedam  
 Coordinator

Dr. Sushma Bageshwar  
 Co-coordinator

Dr. Arti Moghe  
 Principal



## Improving Positive Teacher-Student Relationship

Rajani D. Shelote, Saroj Kumbhare<sup>1</sup> and Rupali T Wanjari<sup>2</sup>

Sant Gadage Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingana,

<sup>1</sup> Amolokchand Mahavidyalaya, Yavatmal,

<sup>2</sup> Science College, Nagpur

### Abstract:

The teacher student relationship is very important for student. Student spend approximately 5 to 7 hours a day with a teacher for almost 9 months. The use of computer technology has dramatically changed the ways for students to interact with their teachers, especially for communications occurring outside of the classroom. The study further reported that students prefer asynchronous tools such as email to communicate with the professor. The communication between the student and the teacher serves as a connection between the two, which provides a better atmosphere for a classroom environment and positive Teacher Student relationship. Of course a teacher is not going to understand every problem for every student in his or her classroom, but will acquire enough information for those students who are struggling with specific tasks. The implications of the findings are discussed.

Keywords: Teacher-student Relationship, computer Technology, email.

### Introduction:

A recent study investigated the impact of offering virtual office hours by using instant messaging (IM) software for student-faculty interaction. The study found that participants in classes that offered virtual office hours reported higher levels of satisfaction with office hours than students in classes that offered only traditional face-to-face office hours. Students have different strategies for learning and achieving their goals. A few students in a classroom will learn quickly, but at the same time there will be those who have to be repeatedly taught using different techniques for the student to be able to understand the lesson. On the other hand, there are those students who fool around and use school as entertainment. Teaching then becomes difficult, especially if there is no proper communication. Yet, teachers, creating a positive relationship with their students, will not necessarily control of all the disruptive students. The book, Responsible Classroom Discipline

Shri Shivaji Education Society Amravati's Science College, Congress Nagar, Nagpur