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ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Volume - 12 | Issue - 03 | March - 2023 | PRINT ISSN No. 2277 - 8179 | DOI : 10.36106/ijsr

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

SPERM HEAD MORPHOLOGICAL DEFECTS AFTER CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE TREATMENT



Health Science

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ABSTRACT

Cyclophosphamide (CP) is a class of medications called alkylating agents used against many cancers. It works by slowing or stopping the growth of cancer cells in the body. CP has genotoxic effect on normal cells of reproductive system. Present investigation is carried out to find the effect of Cyclophosphamide on sperm head morphology. Results showed that Cyclophosphamide treated rats showed a significant decrease in epididymal sperm count, testosterone level and sperm head abnormalities. This study indicates anticancer drug Cyclophosphamide caused the germ cell toxicity in male rats which ultimately affect the reproductive behavior of organism.

KEYWORDS

Cyclophosphamide, alkylating agent, spermatogenesis

INTRODUCTION

Cyclophosphamide (CP) is one of the most prevalent cytotoxic alkylating agents often used in cancer treatment (Fernandes et al, 2020). It is known to disturb spermatogenesis and induce testicular toxicity (Wtwit et al, 2012 and Namaju et al, 2021). CP is used for the treatment of cancer diseases such as Lymphoma, Myeloma, Leukemia, Mycosis, Neuroblastoma Adenocarcinoma, Retinoblastoma, and Breast carcinoma (Shanafelt et al, 2007 and Cronin et al, 2018).

Also used as immunosuppressor after organs transplantation and in autoimmune disease such as Rheumatoid arthritis, Wegeners granulomatosis, and Nephritic syndrome in children (Chabner et al, 2001). Its cytotoxic effects are the result of chemically reactive metabolite that creates DNA adducts, DNA-DNA and DNA-protein cross links, sister chromatid exchanges, chromosomal aberration and DNA strand breaks in many cell types, including germ cells (Condrington et al, 2007). One of the many consequences of Cyclophosphamide treatment is a negative effect on male fertility (Vaisheva et al, 2007 and Fernandes et al, 2020) by disturbing spermatogenesis, sperm parameters, and increase in oxidative stress. Present study was emphasis on the effect of CP on sperm head morphology and count.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Drug

The anticancer drug Cyclophosphamide (Endoxan-N, CAS no. 50-18-0), with the chemical formula $C_7H_{10}Cl_2N_2O_2P$ and molecular weight, 261.086 g/mol. manufactured by Candila Healthcare Limited, Goa was used for the present experiments.

B. Animals

Male Wistar rat, *Rattus norvegicus* weighing between 250-300g obtained from Shree Farma, Bhandara (MS) were used. Animals were maintained in the laboratory under an absolute hygienic condition as per the recommended ethical standards. They were fed *ad libitum* with standard pellet diet and had free access to water, kept on a 12-h light-dark cycle.

C. Treatments

Animals were allowed 3 to 5 days acclimation period before being treated. They were randomly selected and divided into four groups with six animals in each group. For the chronic study, rats were treated with 5mg, 7mg and 10mg/Kg on body weight basis for six days a week for two weeks by intraperitoneal injections of Cyclophosphamide whereas control group received same amount of normal saline for two weeks.

D. Sperm Count

Animals were sacrificed by using chloroform 24 hours after the last day of each experiment. The cauda epididymis was removed and placed in a normal saline. The epididymis was minced into small pieces to allow the sperms to swim out. The sperm suspension thus obtained was centrifuged at 1000rpm for 5min. After centrifugation, 1ml of the supernatant was taken and the epididymal sperm count was determined using Neubauer's hemocytometer. Data were expressed as number of sperms per mg weight of epididymis.

E. Sperm Head Abnormality

The cauda epididymis was removed and placed in normal saline solution. The epididymis was minced into small pieces to allow the sperms to swim out. The sperm suspension thus obtained was stained with 2% eosin solution and kept undisturbed for 1 hour. Smears were prepared using the above solution, air dried and fixed with absolute methanol for 5 min. The sperms from control and CP treated rats were examined for sperm head morphological abnormalities at 1000X magnification. Sperm head morphology was scored under the category of normal, amorphous head, headless sperm, deformed head, extremely curved head, reduced curvature of head, flattened or banana shaped head.

F. Statistical analysis:

Statistical analysis was reported in terms of mean \pm SEM. Difference between the groups was statistically determined by Student 't' test (Dalgaard, 2008). The average data generated for the group of rats treated with Cyclophosphamide were compared with data on Vehicle control group of rats. A significant level of $P < 0.05$ was accepted.

RESULTS

Cauda epididymal sperm count

Cyclophosphamide exposed experimental groups (5mg, 7mg and 10mg/kg) were differ statistically from the vehicle treated control group ($p < 0.01$) in total cauda epididymal sperm counts (Table 1).

Table 1: Cauda epididymal sperm count

Sr. No.	CP Treatments mg/KgBW for 2weeks	Sperm Count (x106/ml)
1	Control	82.833 \pm 0.543
2	5mg	65.000 \pm 0.577*
3	7mg	42.333 \pm 0.760*
4	10mg	29.500 \pm 0.764*

Values are mean \pm SEM, *Significant at $P < 0.05$

Sperm head abnormality

The sperm from vehicle-treated control rat showed sickle shaped head (Fig. 1) while the CP treated sperm head abnormalities were classified into amorphous head, headless sperm, deformed head, extremely curved head, reduced curvature of head, flattened or banana shaped head (Figs.2-7). The head abnormalities were increased in a dose depended manner in CP received groups of rats (5mg, 7mg and 10mg/kg).

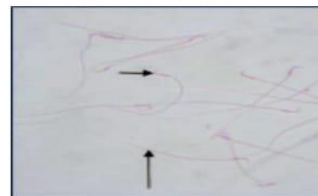


Fig.1: Normal Sperm



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ijpbs 2022;doi 10.22376/Ijpbs.2022.13.3.p1-15



International Journal of Pharma and Bio Sciences
ISSN 0975-6299



Original Research Article

Antimicrobial Activity of Mimordica Charantia

Phytochemical Analysis and Antimicrobial Activity of Mimordica Charantia Medicinal Plant Against Selected Common Human Pathogenic Microorganisms

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Abstract: *Momordica charantia* is a plant belonging to Cucurbitaceae family known for decades for its medicinal and nutritional value. The objective of the present study was to do qualitative evaluation and compare the antibacterial activity of *M. charantia* leaf, seeds and fruits. Results of our study showed that hybrid seed methanol extract had more active phytoconstituents like alkaloid, carbohydrate, saponin, proteins, resin, flavonoid, diterpens, reducing sugars than other extracts of fruit, leaf and seed of wild and hybrid varieties of *M. charantia* extracted using different solvents. Carbohydrate, phytosterol, and proteins are mostly present in all extracts of *Mimordica charantia*. Flavonoids are significantly present in seeds. So hybrid seed methanol extract can be considered as the main source of above mentioned phytochemicals to facilitate pharmaceutical industries. Methanol extracts of hybrid seed exhibited highest zone of inhibition against *Salmonella paratyphi A* (30 ± 0.64 mm) & *Staphylococcus aureus* (26 ± 0 mm) and chloroform extract of wild fruit showed highest activity against *E.coli* (22.5 ± 0.64 mm). Hence these extracts may be used to treat infectious diseases, surgical wounds, skin lesions, salmonellosis, enteric fever, food poisoning. The purpose of the current study was to investigate antimicrobial activity of *M. charantia*, apart from being used as anti-psoriatic drugs and this plant earlier have been used also as antibacterial agents, hence the activity was also carried out against other organisms such as *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Salmonella typhi* and *Aspergillus niger*. Further phytochemical analysis (using techniques like TLC and HPLC) will be necessary to isolate the active constituents and clinical studies are required to understand the mechanism and the actual efficacy of these extracts in treating various infections and skin diseases. This will have significant importance in pharmaceutical and herbal industries.

Keywords: *Momordica charantia*s, Phytochemicals, Flavonoids, *Salmonella*, Cucurbitaceae.

Article History	Date of Receiving 29 January 2022	Date of Revision 27 April 2022
	Date of Acceptance 30 April 2022	Date of Publishing 01 July 2022

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Funding This research did not receive any specific grant from any funding agencies in the public, commercial or not for profit sectors.

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Int J Pharma Bio Sci., Volume 13., No 3 (July) 2022, pp p1-15



Citation Sonali V. Padwad, Ashish P. Lambat, Prachi A. Lambat, Ankita R. Chaudhary And Ashish D. Tiple, Phytochemical Analysis and Antimicrobial Activity of Mimordica Charantia Medicinal Plant Against Selected Common Human Pathogenic Microorganisms.(2022).Int J Pharm Sci. 13(3), p1-15 <http://dx.doi.org/10.22376/ijpbs.2022.13.3.p1-15>




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J. Soils and Crops 32 (2) 388-392, December 2022

ISSN 0971-2836 (Print)
ISSN 2582-2756 (Online)

STRATEGY FOR CHROMIUM (Cr) REMOVAL FROM CONTAMINATED SOIL DUE TO TEXTILE EFFLUENTS THROUGH BIOAUGUMENTATION

P. A. Lambat¹, A. P. Lambat² and S. A. Watile³

ABSTRACT

Textiles are among the basic needs of human being. The textile industries therefore have great economic significance by virtue of its contribution to overall industrial output and employment generation. Heavy metal such as chromium can bio-accumulate and through the food chain, to toxic levels in man. A study was conducted in 2016-17 on eastern part of the State; Yavatmal, which is bordered by Amravati district on the north, Wardha district on the northeast, Chandrapur district on the east, the State of Andhra Pradesh on its south, Nanded on its southwest, to its west, Parbhani district and the district of Akola on its north west. Yavatmal district stretches over an area of 13584 Sq. Km This sector has wide spectrum of industries ranging from small scale units that use traditional manufacturing process, to large integrated mills using modern machineries and equipment. Based on the wastewater characteristics and the prevailing vegetation, the experimental work was carried out in 2017 at 3 site of effluent. The experiment was designed by using the principles of design of experiment. The role of organic amendments (Farm yard manure and microorganisms like *Actinomyceete*, *Azotobacter* and *Rhizobium*) in enhancing bioremediation of textile industry effluent contaminated soil was assessed. The COD of textile industry wastewater showed decline over a period of 10 days after treated with the plants. The field experimental data indicated the highest chromium uptake rate was observed with the plants, such as *Bacopamonnieri* (Brahmi), *Alternanthera sessilis*, *Typha angustata* (Lesser Indian Reed Mace), *Kyllinga tenuifolia* (Cyprus grass) and it was highest with *Typha angustata* when bio-augmented with *Azotobacter*, *Rhizobium* and FYM.

(Key words:Textiles effluent, microorganisms, phytoremediation and bioremediation)

INTRODUCTION

Textiles are among the basic needs of human being. The textile industries therefore have great economic significance by virtue of its contribution to overall industrial output and employment generation. This sector has wide spectrum of industries ranging from small scale units that use traditional manufacturing process, to large integrated mills using modern machineries and equipment. There are 2324 textile industries in the country including composite and process houses.

A study was conducted in 2017 eastern part of the State; Yavatmal, which is bordered by Amravati district on the north, Wardha district on the northeast, Chandrapur district on the east, the State of Andhra Pradesh on its south, Nanded on its southwest, to its west, Parbhani district and the district of Akola on its north west. Yavatmal district stretches over an area of 13584 Sq. Km.

Textile industries transform fibers into yarn; convert the yarn into fabrics or related products, and dye and finish these materials at various stages of production. In processing of textiles, the industry uses a number of dyes, chemicals, auxiliary chemicals and sizing materials.

As a result, contaminated waste water is generated which can cause environmental problems unless properly treated before its disposal.

The main environmental problems associated with textile industry are typically those associated with water body pollution caused by the discharge of untreated effluents. Other environmental issues of equal importance are air emission, notably Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and excessive noise or odour as well as workspace safety.

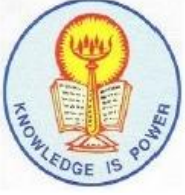
Textile effluents are often contaminated with non-biodegradable organics termed as refractory materials. Detergents are typical example of such materials. The presence of these chemicals results in high chemical oxygen demand (COD) value of the effluent.

Organic pollutants, which originate from organic compounds of dye stuffs, acids, sizing materials, enzymes, tallow etc. are also found in textile effluent, such impurities are reflected in the analysis of bio-chemical oxygen demand (BOD) and COD. These pollutants are controlled by use of biological treatment processes. In many textile units, particularly engaged in synthetic processing, low BOD/COD ratio of effluent is observed which makes even biological treatment not a ready proposition. The waste water of cotton

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Impact Factor-8.575 (SJIF)

ISSN-2278-9308

B.Aadhar

Peer-Reviewed & Refreed Indexed

Multidisciplinary International Research Journal

February, 2023

ISSUE No - 395 (CCCXCV) B

INNOVATIVE & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRACTICES



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B.Aadhar' International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal



Impact Factor -(SJIF) –8.575, Issue NO, (CCCXCV) 395-B

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IJARSCT

ISSN (Online) 2581-9429

International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

Volume 2, Issue 2, November 2022

Educational Reforms and Blended Learning

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Abstract: Indian education system has deep ancestries and have seen many transformations. History denote many records, how education in this diversified, multicultural region has changed from informal to formal edification, from Gurukulas, Madarsas to School and University Education. Formal education is still rebellious; ever ready to update and upgrade itself. So the education society always has to keep its learning switch mode on to get transfigured according to the needs of the society. Education infact has no single motive towards the society. It has to fulfil the multiple wants and desires and so as its transformations occur according to the needs of the society. Today, no doubt, education system worldwide has flourished and developed formally with numerous education bodies and societies. Various education policies & recommendations has been shouldering the responsibility to sharpen the edges followed by various legal enactments time to time. Like India, many countries has upgraded its education into formal multi-staged education system. Efforts of NCERT, MIIRD, UGC, AICTE, NCTE, NAAC, NIRF, NIEPA etc. should always need to be appreciated. The present paper overviews the role and functions of various contributing apex bodies to bring periodical transformations in the education system. It further endeavor to review the pros and cons of existing system and attempts to evaluate its efficacy in emergent pandemic situations. The paper concludes with recommendations to reform and ameliorate in the light of recommendations of NEP, 2020. It also recommends to adopt blending learning and teaching method for impending era.

Keywords: Teaching, HEIs, NEP, Reforms, Transformation, Blended Learning

I. INTRODUCTION

India is a country with varied religions, varied languages and varied cultures. Challenge to educate in this diversified society has been bestowed time to time by many apex formal and informal bodies by adopting suitable state-of-the-art education methodologies. Most of the countries in the world have formally accepted the multi-stage education structure with remarkable peak to attain higher education, an achievable one due to the fact that higher education in one's life is a never ending process. India alone counts around 1043 universities, 11779 stand-alone institutions and 42143 colleges providing higher education courses. Higher education through its various technical, non-technical, vocational, specialized courses attempts to fulfil the needs of the various sectors of the society, contributing in National growth and development. The contributions seems to be significant when one observes the total registrations of around 241,369 students in 20 universities and 496 colleges at the time of independence. Ofcourse credit being shared by various apex bodies with substantial involvement of the University Grants Commission during post-independent period.

II. REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

Regulatory framework should rather be viewed as a systemized approach to provide professional education though no country can surely mark era for its initiation. When we look backs to the period of Vedas & Puranas, the ancient rich historical era provide many unwitnessed instances of regulatory framework been imposed, whether it has been the case of formal establishments of Gurukulas or the well-established raj-darbaras comprising of bodies of ministers for various wings. Such establishments cannot be possible without such framework. Not only Ancient vedic period but also medieval Buddhist period, Islamic period, all observed regulatory periodic impositions. When it comes to Indian ancient education, universities like Nalanda, Taxila, Valabhi, Vikramshila, Odantapuri, Nadia, Mithila, and Jagaddala surely require special mention.



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Impact Factor -(SJIF) -8.575, Issue NO, (CCCXCV) 395-B

ISSN :
2278-9308
February,
2023

An analytical study for imposition of Unified regulatory framework for esg compliance

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Abstract:

A Company business is meant to earn profit and it has always been its prime objective. However, the recent trend enthusiastically sways the company business to be vigilant about its social and environmental objectives. Gradually becoming the need of this hour, thrust for developing a sustainable world demands it's corporate sector to strive towards ESG compliance, something not been looked for earlier companies to achieve. Turn back to two decades of time, ESG can be considered as a neglected concept though has taken some shape worldwide. What the country legislation sought for had to meekly urge for CSR compliance in its early phase prior to the commencement of ESG framework in India. ESG travels around for 15 years in India to become an eminence indicator for future growth towards sustainability. ESG investing has grown considerably and has been a step over to kindle towards fulfilment of social and environmental objectives.

Gradual development of ESG regime looks towards various acts and legislations for its compliance. It is when numerous industrial legislations are getting subsumed in consolidated codes; companies seeking ESG compliance somewhere seek for unified regulations. The present study is analytical in nature. It endeavours to evaluate the need for imposition of unified regulatory framework for ESG compliance, which implies implementation of uniform code or standards. The same may be incorporated by framing an ESG concerned Act or unified codification of various related provisions subsumed under the proposed codes.

Keywords: ESG, compliance, legislation, standards, regime, framework.

Introduction:

Present global world is attentive towards sustainability. It has become a booming concept. Recent 2015's SDG Agenda is actually the earth's proclamation to be a united planet so far as its survival and longevity is concerned. 17 goals with 169 targets to be accomplished till 2030 is a challenging task for 193 nations for which each country is having its own strategy to tackle. Consequently, the corporate sectors are looked upon to play crucial role in achieving SDGs. Concurrent being the ESG evolution in India which has already taken shape in 2009 with the efforts of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) by issuing the voluntary guidelines. Again, revival of the Companies Act in 2013 has stressed the companies to practice Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by introducing certain mandatory provisions.

Eventually the last Indian decade has observed many significant steps to induce Indian companies towards taking care of environmental and social aspects. At this instant, ESG has been brought forward with an emblem of three vital aspects i.e. Environment, Social and Governance. All together it provides a framework to the companies to be concerned about their social environment by adopting Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) and Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) standards. With its three factors, ECG strives to frame quality reviews by setting metrics for companies to take significant lead towards ensuring environmental protections, creating healthy atmosphere and adopting good governance. It has outlined certain parameters towards achieving of good ESG score, an indicator or assurance of ESG Complaint Company. At such, efforts can never be explained without mentioning imperative role being played by SEBI else ESG reporting could largely be considered as voluntary. SEBI has taken initiative by mandating top 100 listed companies in 2012 to submit Business Responsibility Report (BRR) as disclosure with their annual reports. Later it introduced Integrated Reporting i.e. IR and finally introduced Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) replacing the existing BRR. Complaint company base was raised to 500 in 2015 and 1000 in 2019. BRSR provides goals, targets and subsequent achievements of the companies towards certain

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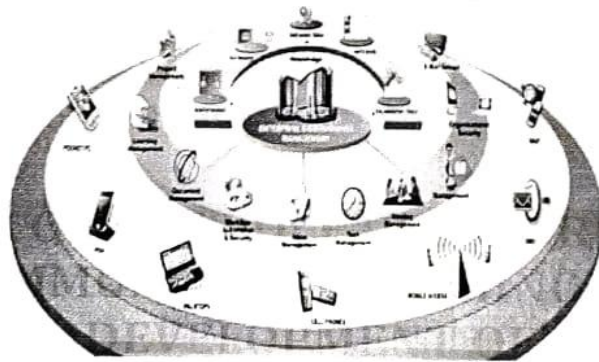


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A STUDY OF THE ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA



Dr. Mahendra L. Vanjari

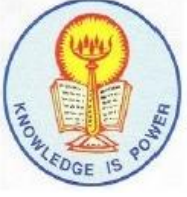
Dr. Mahendra L. Vanjari

Associate Professor, D.R.B. Sindhu Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur .

Abstract -India is a country of villages and their socio-economic transformation always acts as an index of development. Generally,,

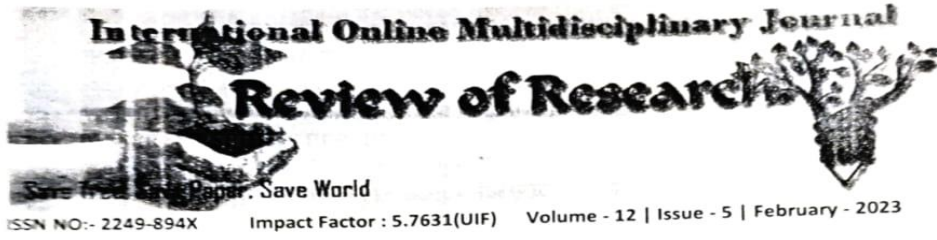


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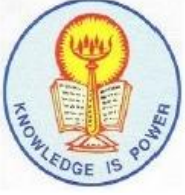


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REVIEW OF RESEARCH

ISSN: 2249-894X
IMPACT FACTOR : 5.7631(UIF)
VOLUME - 12 | ISSUE - 5 | FEBRUARY - 2023

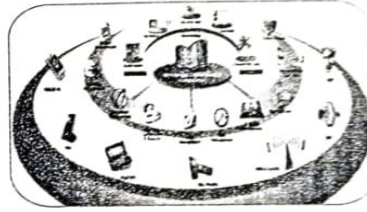


A STUDY OF THE ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

India is a country of villages and their socio-economic transformation always acts as an index of development. Generally, rural development is taken as the development of villages. The concept includes the richness of people and places in rural areas within its scope. Rural development should aim at an overall improvement of the quality of life in rural areas, taken as a whole, and not as the development of a single sector. Rural development means the comprehensive development of rural areas in its entirety. In the country since 1991, such an era has started, which has brought big changes in the country's economic environment. India's economy has opened doors to the world economy and has invited a large amount of foreign capital, investment participation, and technology. The new feature of today's globalization, whose impact on rural development is profound, is information and communication technology. In this research paper, the role of information and communication technology in the rural development of India has been studied.



KEYWORDS: Information and Communication Technology, Rural Development, Public Service Delivery System, Socio-Economic Development, Agricultural Development.

INTRODUCTION:

In the 21st era of globalization, ICT (Information and Communication Technology) plays an important role in socio-economic development. Information technology and communication technology were developed independently, but later they were combined to form a new information environment commonly referred to as information and communication technology. ICT is the technical tool used to communicate about and manage information technology. Older forms of ICT include radio and the telephone, while ICT in this century includes the use of computers, various wireless technologies, or the Internet as major tools. ICT can also be considered as an information management tool, which is produced, distributed, and exchanged mainly in developing countries for their development. ICT tools form a vast network that reaches every corner of the world.

Rural development is related to economic development as well as to improving the quality of life of rural people by providing adequate and necessary needs. ICT can be a new tool to help rural development. ICT can help to increase the availability and access to information in rural areas and provide support for creating and changing social relationships. ICTs play an integral part in empowering rural India and offering various ways to achieve sustainable rural development. The government of India is implementing several projects to bridge the digital divide between rural and urban areas. The digital divide is an inability to access and use ICT that limits their ability to reap its potential benefits. Rural areas mainly lag behind urban areas in health, education, government, and infrastructure. Hence there is an urgent need to bridge this gap to help contribute to the Indian

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Peer Reviewed Refereed
and UGC Listed Journal
(Journal No. 40776)

ISSN 2279 - 0489
AN INTERNATIONAL
MULTIDISCIPLINARY
HALF YEARLY RESEARCH
JOURNAL

GENIUS

Volume - XI, Issue - II
February - July - 2023
English / Marathi Part - I

Impact Factor / Indexing
2023 - 7.508
www.sjfactor.com

**Ajanta
Prakashan**



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VOLUME - XI, ISSUE - II - FEBRUARY - JULY - 2023
GENIUS - ISSN 2279 - 0489 - IMPACT FACTOR - 7.508 (www.sjifactor.com)

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VOLUME - XI, ISSUE - II - FEBRUARY - JULY - 2023
GENIUS - ISSN - 2279 - 0489 - IMPACT FACTOR - 7.508 (www.sjifactor.com)

10. A Study of Influence and Present Status of Women Entrepreneurs in Entrepreneurship Development in India

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Abstract

Women have been victims of many atrocities since ancient times. Although gender equality movements are gaining momentum in most parts of the world, the fight for gender equality is nothing new. Undoubtedly, ever since these movements for women's rights started, women have come a long way and have proved themselves in all fields including the areas dominated by men. However, even today women rarely achieve victory without facing many challenges of gender-based and other related social biases. In this context, society, government, and women themselves have a major role to play in enabling women to choose leadership and entrepreneurial roles in society. Despite all the efforts made for women's empowerment, women are undeniably facing struggles in all spheres of life and work and still, patriarchy is not over. India's gender balance is one of the lowest in the world and improving it is important not only for gender equality but for the entire economy. In this research paper, the contribution and present status of women entrepreneurs in entrepreneurship development in India have been studied.

Keywords: Gender Equality, Women Entrepreneurs, Startups, Male Domination, Discrimination.

Introduction

Both men and women have contributed equally to the origin and development of human civilization. In the primitive era, along with the upbringing of the children, the woman also transferred the culture to the human children, but the irony is that in this era, the man has forgotten his primitive consciousness, in which both men and women had equal opportunities. Indian women are entrepreneurs by nature. Women are not paid any salary for their domestic work and management. According to an estimate, if these works of his are added, there will be an increase of 15 to 25 percent in the gross domestic product. Women's entrepreneurship helps strengthen gender equality and women empowerment. The biggest means of women's entrepreneurship and women empowerment is that through this other challenges like poverty,




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DR. Bhavna Choudhary

BIOINFOLET 19 (4) : 418 - 422, 2022

EFFECT OF *ACHYRANTHES ASPERA* LINN. ON TESTIS AND EPIDIDYMISS OF MALE ALBINO RATS

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ABSTRACT

Achyranthes Aspera is an Ayurvedic medicinal plant which is being used as anti-arthritis, anti-fertility, laxative, anti-viral, anti-hypersensitive, anti-coagulant, diuretic and anti-tumor agent. During present study its antifertility activity on male albino rats was studied. Histological studies revealed that administration of *Achyranthes aspera* caused degeneration of Leydig cells, spermatogenic disruption, shrinkage of seminiferous tubules in the testis and shrinkage of epididymal tubules. It was observed that there is less population of spermatozoa in the lumen of epididymis.

Key words : *Achyranthes aspera*, Apamargakshara, Histology, Antifertility.

Introduction

Roots of *Achyranthes aspera* cause spermatotoxicity when administered orally to male albino mice (Anuja, et. al., 2010). The leaf extract of this plant has anti-fertility effect (Desta, 1994). Extracts from roots of *A. aspera* have been reported to possess spermicidal activity in human and rat sperm (Paul, et. al., 2010). It has been reported that ethanolic extract of the roots of *Achyranthes aspera* showed post coital antifertility activity in female albino rats (Vasudeva and Sharma, 2006). During present study male antifertility activity of *Achyranthes aspera*, was studied using albino rats.

Material and Methods:

Achyranthes aspera, was collected from Mahurzari village (25 km away from Nagpur). Identification and authentication of collected specimens has been done with the help of floras viz. Flora of Nagpur District (Ugemuge, 1986). The voucher specimen was deposited as specimen number 01132 at the Department of Botany, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College, Deekshabhoomi, Nagpur.

The whole plants were cleaned well and dried completely in sunlight. After drying the plants were completely burnt in an open air till a grey colored ash was obtained. Weight of the ash was recorded. To a sample of the ash 4 times of water was added and it was mixed well and kept overnight. Thereafter, the supernatant fluid was collected, filtered several times to remove insoluble particles. This filtrate was subjected to evaporation till thick layer of white extract was obtained.

Adult male wistar rats (200 - 220 g) of approximately same age were selected, housed in metallic cages and acclimatized for 7 days. The animal received drug treatment orally, for which the animals were divided into 6 groups of 6 individuals each.

Group I: Control, received only food and water.

Group II: Treated, fed powdered or drug sample of Apamargakshara of whole plant of *Achyranthes aspera* 1g/ kg/ day for 7 days.

Group III: Treated, fed powdered or drug sample of Apamargakshara of whole plant of *Achyranthes aspera* 1g/ kg/ day for 14 days.

Group IV: Treated, fed powdered or drug sample of Apamargakshara of whole plant of *Achyranthes aspera* 1g/ kg/ day for 21 days.



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B.Aadhar' International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal

ISSN :
2278-9308
March,
2022

Impact Factor -(SJIF) -8.575, Issue NO, 345 (CCCXLV)

The Customer Relationship Management (CRM) In The Tourism Industries As A Tool For Global Competitiveness

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Abstract:

Customer satisfaction and retention have become one of the most important issues in the current era of global competition. Mass marketing was considered an important strategic tool in the past, especially in the phase of industrialization, but it has become ineffective in this age of informed and complex customers. Companies have established customer satisfaction as another means of business success. Researchers define the main competitiveness measure in a marketplace as the ability to retain and acquire more customers. Customer relationship management is a mix of practices, techniques, and customer relationship management used by organizations to monitor and evaluate customer experiences and data throughout the customer life cycle. It aims to strengthen customer service relationships and attract customers and promote revenue growth. Customer relationship management refers to the values, processes, and standards that a company adopts while communicating with its customers. This research aims to find some solutions to eliminate the barriers and restrictions to the development of the tourism industry and to attract and please the guests. Thus, this research focuses on the impact of customer relationship management activities on tourism customers and barriers to customer relationship management implementation.

Keywords: Customer Relationship Management, Customer Satisfaction, Tourism Industries, Global Competitiveness

Objective of Research:

- 1) To assess the role of customer relationship management in direct performance across various categories of the tourism sector.
- 2) To study the shortcomings of the existing customer relationship management practices followed by the tourism sector in India.
- 3) To study the customer relationship management practices followed by different categories of the tourism sector in India
- 4) To study the dimensions of customer relationship management practices followed by the tourism sector and their impact on customer satisfaction.

Introduction:

To encourage its valued clientele, the hotel organization has currently established personal relationships. The process of maintaining long-term relationships with customers is known as relationship marketing and, more recently, as customer relationship management in today's marketing literature. These two concepts, relationship marketing, and customer relationship management are synonymous with each other (Parvatiyar and Sheth, 2001). For marketing practitioners, customer relationship management is an evolving marketing area of varying services to service organizations in a highly complex and competitive business environment. However, scholars see it as a modern marketing tool that focuses on managing sustainable consumer relationships by supplying the best value to consumers. From the company's point of view, this entire partnership includes direct interaction with consumers, such as sales and service-related processes, prediction, and analysis of consumer trends and





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B.Aadhar' International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal



Impact Factor -(SJIF) -8.575, Issue NO, 345 (CCCXLV)

ISSN :
2278-9308
March,
2022

The Impact Of Product Quality Management On Customer Satisfaction In MSME Industries In The Context Of Self-Reliant India Campaign

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Abstract:

MSMEs in India continuously feed the domestic and international value chain such as manufacturers, suppliers, distributors, retailers, contractors, and service providers to account for a major portion of our industrial units. The sector is performing very well in terms of the overall rate of GDP (average growth of 8% per annum) and overall industrial output (measured by the Index of Industrial Production-IIP). Support for Indian MSMEs to address areas such as availability of adequate financial resources, indigenous campaigns, entrepreneurial skill development, enabling pool of human resources, application of latest technology and innovations, adequate international market linkages, bilateral trade agreements, etc. The policy framework has become a sector. The sector is competing globally to help address the challenges emerging today and help ensure their sustainability. Impact of Product Quality Management on Customer Satisfaction in MSME Industries in the context of Self-Reliant India Campaign. Inspection and identification of comparative importance of some known quality management practices in industries. Identification of important factors of Product Quality Management for Customer Satisfaction Study of these topics the research topic has been selected for.

Keywords: Product Quality Management, Self-reliant India, Customer Satisfaction, MSME Industries

Data Collection Method Used for Research:

Data for the research paper has been collected from related literature, books and websites

Objective of Research:

- 1) To observe and identify the comparative importance of some known quality management practices across industries.
- 2) To identify the important factors of product quality management for customer satisfaction.
- 3) To study the relationship between product quality management and customer satisfaction.
- 4) To suggest contemporary product quality management practices and practical guidelines for higher levels of customer satisfaction.

Introduction:

Quality refers to excellence in goods and services, particularly the extent to which they conform to requirements and satisfy customers (American Society for Quality, ASQ) Quality assurance (QA) is a broad concept that determines whether suppliers and the final Focus on the entire quality system, including customers, product or service. Quality control (QC) focuses on the process of producing a product or service to eliminate problems that may result from defects (Agas, 2020).

The quality of the products is very important to the company. This is due to the fact, Low-quality products affect the trust, image, and revenue of the customers. It can also affect the survival of the company. Therefore, every company needs to produce better quality products. It is important to keep these things in mind while producing indigenous goods, only then we can be successful in the self-reliant India campaign.

Product quality management is a comprehensive set of tools that enable organizations to control and manage data related to product quality across enterprises. This product data includes product and manufacturing defects, field failures, customer complaints, product improvements, and corrective and preventive action requests (Anil & Satish, 2019). The quality of the products is also very important for the

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B.Aadhar International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal



Impact Factor -(SJIF) -8.575, Issue NO, 345 (CCCXLV)

ISSN :
2278-9308
March,
2022

The Comparative Study Of Customer Attitudes Towards Branded Food Outlets And Unbranded Food Outlets Post-Pandemic

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Abstract:

Food consumption patterns around the world have changed since the late 1980s. When food production companies encourage their customers, economic growth also increases. This revolution changes the whole food market as well as the food industry to implement new ideas in their business models and showcase new marketing plans by which they attract customers and encourage consumers to eat more processed foods. Food differences in India are highly specific criteria for India's multidimensional society consisting of different regions and states. Generally, Indians choose only home-cooked food. However, over time and due to the growth of the economy and the influx of western markets and products, there has been a significant variation in the design of food use among urban households living in India. It started with eating small nutrients from outside and gradually it accepted many types of cuisines across the world. The liberalization of the Indian economy before the nineties and the subsequent introduction of new players into the market has brought about a necessary change in the lifestyle and food habits of urban Indians. But this research paper is related to a comparative study of the attitudes of customers towards branded food outlets and unbranded food outlets after the pandemic.

Keywords: Food Industry, Branded Food Outlets, Unbranded Food Outlets, Customer Attitudes, Coronavirus

Data Collection Method Used for Research:

Data for the research paper has been collected secondary sources.

Objective of Research:

- 1) To study the difference between customer attitudes towards branded food outlets versus unbranded food outlets after the pandemic.
- 2) To identify factors influencing customer attitudes towards branded food and unbranded food outlets.
- 3) Examine the factors affecting the choice of food outlet.
- 4) To understand the relationship between cost and usage of branded food and non-branded food.

Introduction:

Today the food industry in India caters to the emerging Indian food requirements. It is gaining huge acceptance from the Indian youth and is constantly becoming a part of their lives keeping in mind the Indian trends and changing trends towards nutritional consumption. Fast food anchors have worked hard for Indian flavor when multinational food companies have menu their meals entirely to meet Indian food requirements, i.e., a specific type of vegetarian food and preferred non-vegetarian options.

Customer Attitude The state of mind of the customer (customer attitude) is a combination of three fundamentals. It is this element that is cognitive in progress, troubling in the chain, and conveys information about the client's behavior and imminent intentions. In other words, the attitude of the customer consists of the way of life, thought, and intention for the overall experience at the food outlet. Today food outlets have become popular among customers for several reasons. One is through economies of scale in receiving and distributing nutrition, the organization is poised to provide

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B.Aadhar' International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal

ISSN :
2278-9308
March,
2022

Impact Factor -(SJIF) -8.575, Issue NO, 345 (CCCXLV)

The Analytical Study Of The Emotional And Occupational Stress Among Banking Sector In The Context Of Skill Development

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Abstract:

The banking sector is growing at a high rate and currently has a large number of jobs. However, the development of the banking sector can remove psychological issues like stress, tension, anxiety, etc. This empirical study has shown that fear of overloading and severe workloads, strenuous time to perform duties, more than 12 hours of exercise, long journeys, or termination of employment contracts are prevalent. While employees in companies face many business issues, stress is still very prevalent among bank employees as various factors require priority answers. For this reason, EI capability is very effective in preventing pressure among employees. Thus, it tries to link EI skill and stress, especially in the banking sector of India. Organizations currently consider that their employees have sufficient technical and mental skills to perform their jobs. They emphasize personal characteristics such as adaptability, commitment, conviction, empathy, readiness for diversity, and openness to transition. In the light of the above information, the proposed study is an attempt to study emotional and occupational stress among banking sector in the context of skill development.

Keywords: Banking Sector, Skill Development, Emotional Intelligence, Bank Employees, Occupational Stress

Data Collection Method Used for Research:

Data for the research paper has been collected from related literature, books and websites

Objective of Research:

- 1) To study the factors associated with occupational stress among bank employees
- 2) To evaluate emotional intelligence among bank employees.
- 3) To study the parameters of emotional intelligence (self-awareness, self-regulation, motivation, empathy and social skills) of bank employees.
- 4) To study the factors affecting the emotional intelligence of bank employees
- 5) To explore the relationship between occupational stress and emotional intelligence among bank employees

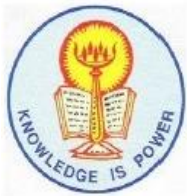
Introduction:

The Indian banking system is the support system in terms of improving the economy of the Indian nation and people. Banking has helped in reforming the essential sectors of the economy and has given a new aura of progress. This field has turned the goals and dreams of millions of people into reality. The banking sector in India has grown into one of the strong drivers of India's economic growth. The Indian banking industry has made extraordinary progress over the years even at a time when the rest of the world was grappling with financial catastrophe. The growth of the economy and the liberalization of the financial sector have transformed the banking segment in the last two decades.

Section 5(b) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 defines banking as the acceptance of deposits of money from the public for lending or investment. Such deposits may be repayable on demand or



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B.Aadhar' International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal
Impact Factor -(SJIF) -8.575, Issue NO, (CCCXCV) 395-A

ISSN :
2278-9308
February,
2023

Role Of Farm Mechanisation In Sustainable Agricultural Development

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Abstract

Mechanisation is crucial in the context of increasing commercialization of agriculture. The use of agricultural machinery is continuously increasing in Indian agriculture as it contributes to increased productivity through timely operations and more precise use of inputs. Compared to developed countries where agricultural Mechanisation is over 90%, the level of mechanisation in India is still between 40% and 45%. The introduction of Mechanisation in Indian agriculture is urgent and a need of the hour for continuous and sustainable development. The adoption of mechanised solutions in Indian agriculture is driven by a number of macroeconomic and inherent factors, including growing population, urbanisation, increase in agricultural exports such as tractors, improvement in agricultural credit, labour churn and labour shortage, in addition to the agricultural, social and economic growth factors of mechanisation. In the current scenario, agricultural mechanisation startups, especially those based on the Farming as a Service (FAAS) model, are rapidly integrating technologies, with a focus on precision agriculture in India. To increase the effectiveness of their machines and gain a competitive edge, most agricultural machinery manufacturers are currently focusing on integrating various technologies such as robotics, global positioning system (GPS) and navigation systems. This is paving the way for farm mechanisation in Indian agriculture.

Keywords: agricultural productivity, farm mechanisation, sustainable development goals

Introduction

Indian agriculture has made its presence felt at the global level. India is among the leading countries in the world in the production of a number of crops such as rice, wheat, sugarcane, fruits and vegetables. Despite this potential, however, two major bottlenecks have emerged that may become insurmountable problems in the foreseeable future: stagnant productivity per hectare and shortages of agricultural labour. There is ample evidence that productivity improves dramatically with the use of more agricultural energy. It is estimated that the use of appropriate equipment can increase productivity by up to 30% and reduce costs by about 20%. Indian agriculture has evolved far beyond staple food production since the early 2000s. Indian farmers are adapting to agricultural mechanisation faster than ever before. Sales of tractors in India cannot be considered the only measure of agricultural mechanisation, but it does reflect to a greater extent the degree of mechanisation. The Indian tractor industry has become the largest in the world, accounting for one-third of total world production. While the opportunities in the Indian agricultural machinery sector are immense, the sector faces challenges on several fronts. Unlike other agricultural sectors, the agricultural machinery sector has a much more complex structural composition. It has been observed that the performance of the sector depends on the interplay of several factors, including financial aspects such as capital and interest rates, lack of data, small and scattered land holdings, etc. Innovations in the agricultural machinery sector will drive the next phase of agricultural growth in the country. The Indian government has been promoting mechanisation through various policy interventions. The technologies that have evolved in the farm machinery sector in recent years have tremendous potential to realise the vision of the Make in India initiative, which promotes innovation and investment. The knowledge paper examines the current state of agricultural mechanisation in India. The paper also highlights the issues in the farm machinery sector and reflects the suggestions and opinions of various stakeholders collected through structured interviews. The report then proposes

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B.Aadhar International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal

ISSN : 2278-9308
February, 2023
Impact Factor -(SJIF) -8.575, Issue NO. (CCXCV) 395-B

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Objectives of the study

1. To overview the Digital India campaign.
2. To analyze Opportunities and Challenges in the Digital Economy in India.
3. To provide vital suggestions for overcoming challenges.

Collection of data

The present study is qualitative in nature. The secondary data is the base of present study and has been collected from various articles published in magazines, daily newspaper, websites, internet, published journals, reports, etc.

DIGITAL INDIA

The Government of India launched the "Digital India" programme to bring fast internet to rural regions. On July 1, 2015, Prime Minister Narendra Modi introduced the Digital India Mission as a beneficiary of other government initiatives including Make in India, Bharatmala, Sagarmala, Startup India, BharatNet, and Stand-up India. Focused regions of the Digital India Mission Scheme:

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 - On-demand services and governance.
 - Ensuring the digital progress of all Indian residents.
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The Digital India Mission's major goal is "Power to Empower". The development of digital infrastructure, digital literacy, and digital service delivery are the three main pillars of the Digital India initiatives. More about the objectives below:

- Providing high-speed internet service in every gramme panchayat
- Convenient access to the Common Service Centre throughout the entire area
- The digital India effort combines several concepts and viewpoints into a unified, all-encompassing vision so that each one may be understood as a component of a bigger objective.

The Digital India Project also emphasizes reorganizing several current programmes that may be put into action in unison.

The major 9 pillars of Digital India that are mentioned below:

1. Broadband highways
2. Universal access to mobile connectivity
3. Public internet access program
4. e-governance
5. e-Kranti
6. Information for all
7. Electronic manufacturing
8. IT for jobs
9. Early harvest programmes

OPPORTUNITIES IN INDIAN DIGITAL ECONOMY

Technology has always been a revolutionary force in human growth, altering the makeup of the labour force, bringing about changes in the face, shape, pattern, and method of work, as well as larger economic and societal transformations. India's digital vision is founded on citizen-centric services, where openness and accountability are assured, and it envisions a type of digital transformation that enables everyone - whether in rural or metropolitan regions, and irrespective of their economic or social standing - to take enough benefits.

India's digital economy will be worth \$1 trillion by 2025 and that the country's infrastructure sector's potential revenue is \$2 trillion. The Indian government is placing a lot of emphasis on building a solid foundation for digital infrastructure and extending digital access to everyone through the Digital India Program. As new digital applications permeate sector after sector, this is generating enormous economic value and empowering citizens. By 2025, the digital economy of India might provide enough productivity and production to sustain 55 to 60 million jobs, making it the second-fastest digitizing economy among the world's top 17 economies.

The introduction of technologies like artificial intelligence, the Internet of things (IoT), cloud computing, blockchain, and robots presents the government with new opportunities to support India's continued technological and digital development. A digital economy is predicted to generate 60-65

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B.Aadhar International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal

ISSN : 2278-9308
February, 2023
Impact Factor -(SJIF) -8.575, Issue NO. (CCXCV) 395-B

Digital economy in india: Opportunities and challenges an analysis

Dr. Amit S Nanwani

Assistant Professor Dept. of Commerce Dada Ramchand Bakhru Sindhu Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur
Email: amitanwani@sybho.com

ABSTRACT

In the 21st century, digital economies converted a major force behind global economic development and effectively met widespread challenges. With the potential of adding much more rapidly, digitalization has become a vital component in the development of the contemporary economy, giving impetus to the brand-new word "digital economy". Our Digital India programme has established the massive potential of digitization to address many social issues that subsidize to a more equal society. It is hard to overlook why the concept of Digital India has grown so much focus. Every day, the internet powers the whole world, and as the internet becomes a hub for commercial, social, and artistic activities and interactions, digitization seems to be unavoidable. One of the key forces behind the digital economy is digital payments, along with Make In India, Start-Up India, and Skill India. New market expansion potentials are expected as a result of the digital transformation, also known as The Internet Economy or The Internet of Everything. Deprived of a doubt, it is a significant challenge because there are many challenges that hinder the effective completion of this determined responsibility. While there may be significant challenges and difficulties when a traditional economy transitions to a digital one, there are also many possibilities and novel aspects that not only support the set-backed economies improve but also recover the structure of the progressed economies from good to best. India's role and impact in the global economy could be significantly increased by the digital economy, and the country could emerge as a leading hub for technological innovation. The present study overviews the Digital India campaign. The study also attempts to analyze Opportunities and Challenges in the Digital Economy in India.

Keywords: Digital Economy, Digital India, Opportunities and Challenges.

INTRODUCTION

A nation's economy is made up of all the activities that contribute to the advancement of both the country and its people generally, including production, consumption, import-export of products and services. An economy's growth is dependent on a variety of factors, including the government of the nation, large multinational corporations, corporations, and individuals. No economy is stagnant; it constantly changes in response to shifts in society, way of life, policies, and laws. In the 21st century, digital economies converted a major force behind global economic development and effectively met widespread challenges. With the potential of adding much more rapidly, digitalization has become a vital component in the development of the contemporary economy, giving impetus to the brand-new word "digital economy".

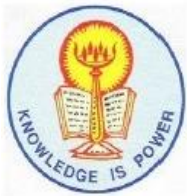
The term "digital economy" refers to the entire spectrum of commercial, non-commercial, and non-governmental activities that are facilitated by the Internet and related information and communication technology. It is referred to be the third industrial revolution by some experts, while the digital economy is seen as a key development facilitator by others. One of the key forces behind the digital economy is digital payments, along with Make In India, Start-Up India, and Skill India. Our Digital India programme has established the massive potential of digitization to address many social issues that subsidize to a more equal society. It is hard to overlook why the concept of Digital India has grown so much focus. With a goal to provide the average man in India with a vision in three key areas, we are launching the initiative "Digital India". Concluding that digital systems are prevalent in both the present and the future will be helpful.

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Impact Factor -(SJIF) -8.575, Issue NO, (CCXCXV) 395-B

ISSN :
2278-9308
February,
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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Objectives of the study

1. To overview the Digital India campaign.
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The present study is qualitative in nature. The secondary data is the base of present study and has been collected from various articles published in magazines, daily newspaper, websites, internet, published journals, reports, etc.

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Impact Factor -(SJIF) -8.575, Issue NO, (CCXCXV) 395-B

ISSN :
2278-9308
February,
2023

Digital economy in india: Opportunities and challenges an analysis Dr. Amit S Nanwani

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ABSTRACT

In the 21st century, digital economies converted a major force behind global economic development and effectively met widespread challenges. With the potential of adding much more rapidly, digitalization has become a vital component in the development of the contemporary economy, giving upsurge to the brand-new word "digital economy". Our Digital India programme has established the massive potential of digitization to address many social issues that subsidize to a more equal society. It is hard to overlook why the concept of Digital India has grown so much focus. Every day, the internet powers the whole world, and as the internet becomes a hub for commercial, social, and artistic activities and interactions, digitization seems to be unavoidable. One of the key forces behind the digital economy is digital payments, along with Make In India, Start-Up India, and Skill India. New market expansion potentials are expected as a result of the digital transformation, also known as The Internet Economy or The Internet of Everything. Deprived of a doubt, it is a significant challenge because there are many challenges that hinder the effective completion of this determined responsibility. While there may be significant challenges and difficulties when a traditional economy transitions to a digital one, there are also many possibilities and novel aspects that not only support the set-backed economies improve but also recover the structure of the progressed economies from good to best India's role and impact in the global economy could be significantly increased by the digital economy, and the country could emerge as a leading hub for technological innovation. The present study overviews the Digital India campaign. The study also attempts to analyze Opportunities and Challenges in the Digital Economy in India.

Keywords: Digital Economy, Digital India, Opportunities and Challenges.

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IJARST

ISSN (Online) 2581-9429

International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARST)

Volume 2, Issue 2, November 2022

Numerous initiatives have been taken by the Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD) for enhancing learning by various digital platforms.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1 Objectives of the Study

1. To overview the need & importance of online learning in the current scenario.
2. To overview the Digital Education Platforms launched by MHRD India.
3. To assess the future prospects of online learning in Indian education.

2.2 Collection of Data

The secondary data is the base of present study and has been collected from various articles published in magazines, daily newspaper, websites, internet, published journals, etc.

III. NEED & IMPORTANCE OF ONLINE LEARNING IN CURRENT SCENARIO

In recent years, there has been a surge in online learning. It has been a successful method of giving students a top-notch education. It uses a variety of learning strategies and learning styles to match their particular learning demands. Through its considerable resources, it aids in the education of every student. Online courses let numerous students continue their education throughout the pandemic. Parents and stakeholders recognised the advantages of online education during the significant precautionary shutdowns. Online schools had no influence, but all regular institutions continued to be largely dependent on them. Other obstacles in India's quest for a better education include dropout rates; however, it can be reduced with online education.

In online education students exhibit advanced digital abilities. Their future prosperity depends on having these sophisticated skill sets. Our technology-based educational system has made it possible to effortlessly remove many educational obstacles. People can choose customized options for online learning if they have had bad experiences in the past or have trouble finding the suitable atmosphere to study in at set times. It provides reliable options, such as individualized study plans and adaptable study timetables. In this digital age, students can overcome their knowledge gaps through the technology-based educational system, making online learning just as successful as traditional education. A more student-centric structure is required for contemporary teaching and learning. Because it can overcome all obstacles, online education is urgently needed. Some of the points that make online education relevant are Easy Access, Variability of programs and courses, Flexibility, Career advancement and Teacher Development.

IV. DIGITAL EDUCATION PLATFORMS LAUNCHED BY MHRD INDIA

MHRD has prepared programmes, portals and apps for digital educations some of the important are as follows:

- Swayam Prabha TV Channels: The MHRD has 32 channels dedicated to broadcasting high-quality educational programmes. Swayam Prabha DTH channels are intended to assist and reach learners who do not have internet connection. Other DTH and cable operators use these channels in their systems as well. States of India have been consulted in order to share air time (4 hours daily) on the 5 existing SWAYAM PRABHA channels for telecasting educational related contents.
- DIKSHA portal: It is known as Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing. DIKSHA is designed to inherently support states/UTs in exercising autonomy, independence, and choice in creating and running learning programmes to suit their needs and achieve their goals. DIKSHA gives access to a wide range of curriculum-related e-content, Energized Textbooks (ETBs) for teachers.
- National Digital Library of India (NDL): This digital platform is available for all categories of educational institutions, academicians, differently abled students and all others who are ready to. The Website address to access is: <https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/>.
- PRAGYATA: contains Guidelines on Digital Education to assist school heads, teachers, parents and students in e-learning, it has eight steps for online and digital education namely 1) Plan, 2) Review, 3) Arrange, 4) Guide, 5) Yak (Talk), 6) Assign, 7) Track and 8) Appreciate. It also states that the teaching should be done according to the NCERT calendar.

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DOI: 10.48175/IJARST-7400

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IJARST

ISSN (Online) 2581-9429

International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARST)

Volume 2, Issue 2, November 2022

Future Outlook of Online Learning in Indian Education System

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Abstract: Covid-19 pandemic have impacted lives in several ways. To stop the virus from spreading, lockdowns were imposed in every nation around the world. Lockdowns thus interfered with daily living. The Covid-19 outbreak and subsequent lockdowns have had an impact on India's educational sector. The four stages of continual countrywide lockdown led to closure of all the schools, colleges, tutorials, and other education institutions with immediate effect. The Covid-19 pandemic has affected the traditional education system and it has been very alarming. Children were unable to finish their education since people were confined to their homes for months. They were delighted by what they thought would be a holiday, but it turned out to be a terrible disaster. They were deprived of their education, therefore the government had to find a replacement, which was online learning. As both students and educators may not be ready for this single accessible option, countries all over the world have no choice but to turn to go online. Online classrooms have replaced the traditional teaching methods within a very short span of time. There is no doubt that the education system has steadily grown in schools and colleges in the seven decades after independence, with much of the credit due to government policies and the constructive participation of the MHRD. Numerous initiatives have been taken by the Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD) for enhancing learning by various digital platforms. In the coming years, digital learning will play an important role in the Indian education system. The main aim of this paper is to assess the future prospects of online learning in Indian education. The entire research study and findings are based on the objectives.

Keywords: Online & Digital Learning, Digital Platforms, Future Prospects, Indian Education.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 outbreak and subsequent lockdowns have had an impact on India's educational sector. The four stages of continual countrywide lockdown led to closure of all the schools, colleges, tutorials, and other education institutions with immediate effect. The Covid-19 pandemic has affected the traditional education system and it has been very alarming. Children were unable to finish their education since people were confined to their homes for months. They were delighted by what they thought would be a holiday, but it turned out to be a terrible disaster. They were deprived of their education, therefore the government had to find a replacement, which was online learning. As both students and educators may not be ready for this single accessible option, countries all over the world have no choice but to turn to go online. Online classrooms have replaced the traditional teaching methods within a very short span of time. New Circumstances need new initiatives. In the recent crisis of Covid-19 pandemic. Online teaching has played a very positive role. Covid-19 has necessitated that the education system should be equipped with alternate methods of quality education, when and where traditional methods of education are not possible. In order to interact with students, university faculties are creating accounts on online video conferencing platforms including Zoom, Skype, Google Classroom, and Meet. The potential for on-demand access to the information at any time or on any digital platform is offered by new media, but this presents difficulties for both the administration and the students. These days, digital media combines traditional learning methods like books and notes with modern technologies like eBooks and PDFs. There is no doubt that the education system has steadily grown in schools and colleges in the seven decades after independence, with much of the credit due to government policies and the constructive participation of the MHRD.

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B.Aadhar International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal



Impact Factor -(SJIF) -8.575, Issue NO, (CCCXCV) 395-A

ISSN :
2278-9308
February,
2023

Digital Economy In India: Opportunities And Challenges

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Dr. Anand Thadani Associate Professor
D.R.B. Sindhu Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur

Dr. Mukesh Kaushik Assistant Professor
D.R.B. Sindhu Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur

Abstract:

As the global economy is going digital, the scenario of the job market in the country and the world is also changing. There will be many jobs in the future whose names we haven't even heard about. New employment opportunities are increasing rapidly in India due to digitization. In this, due to automation, robotics, and artificial intelligence across the world, where jobs are decreasing in many areas, jobs are increasing in the digital economy. In five to ten years, when there will be a crisis of skilled labor force in the world, India will have a surplus number of the skilled labor force. In such a situation, India will be able to take advantage by sending a large number of the skilled labor force to many developed and many developing countries of the world. The Digital India program aims to transform the country into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. The objective of this research paper is to study the opportunities and challenges of the digital economy in India.

Keywords: Digital Economy, Digital India Programme, Electronics and Information Technology, Artificial Intelligence, Digitization, Digital Talent, Digital Skills

Data Collection Method Used for Research:

The research paper has depended on secondary data.

Objective of Research:

- To study the opportunities of the digital economy in India.
- To study the challenges of the digital economy in India.
- To study the impact of digitally empowered society on the Indian Economy.

Introduction:

The Digital India program of the Government of India has promoted financial inclusion as well as the use of digital infrastructure. The plan to provide countrywide internet to digital infrastructure including high-speed Wi-Fi has given a boost to the digital economy in India. One of the notable reforms under the Digital India program is the Government e-Marketplace, a portal for government procurement, where MSMEs are facilitated to participate in procurement activities. The second phase of the digital economy is the growth of electronic and mobile commerce in India. The technologically savvy young generation finds online shopping to be the easiest way to purchase items. This has led to the extension of e-commerce and m-commerce in India. The amount of data increases at each level in the digital economy.

Our economy is going through a phase of understanding and analyzing such data. Keeping this in view, the Government of India has launched its own open data portal where data is available for analysis. Given the ever-increasing volume and strategic importance of data for the digital economy, the government is helping to provide training and research in the area of data analytics. In today's digital age, data privacy and equal access to the Internet are like clean air or clean drinking water. It has become a central pillar of the socio-economic and political dynamism of society. It would be better in the interest of the public that this pillar should be protected through laws as a collective right and the big data giants who have Big Data should be made accountable.

The Covid-19 pandemic and the crisis it has created have acted as a catalyst in the use of technology across the world. Many such areas which were till now untouched by technology and for which it was believed that it is not possible to complete work in these areas without the presence of people or human intervention have now reached online with the help of technology. For example, in times when physical courts were not possible, legal and court proceedings were moved online and there were successful attempts by judges to adapt themselves to online mediums for court hearings. Interestingly, many such areas will continue to adopt a hybrid form, that is, characteristics of online and physical life, in the post-pandemic days.

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JOURNAL OF ISAS VOLUME 1, ISSUE 2, OCTOBER 2022

A Minireview on The Applications of Nanobiosensors Based on Localized Surface Plasmon Resonance

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Received: 30.5.22, Revised: 23.7.22;14.10.22 Accepted: 15.10.2022

Abstract:

In this new era of nano-materials, most chemists and physicists are familiar with the phenomenon of localized surface plasmon resonance (SPR). Noble-metal nano-particles with dimensions (3–100 nm) much smaller than the wavelength of incident light (400–900 nm) exhibit this tendency. In nanostructured materials, due to their very small particle size, the electrons are restricted within the nanoparticle surface area and oscillate with a certain frequency. It is noteworthy that the phenomenon of localized surface plasmon resonance appears when the frequency of the incoming photons overlaps with the frequency of the electrons. As this oscillation of surface electrons is taking place against the restoring forces of the positive nuclei, there is a formation of plasmon resonance. This characteristic property of scattering and absorption of photons appearing in the SPR of every nano-structured material, make them excellent nanoprobe for a variety of applications such as cell imaging and detection of protein phosphorylation and many others. The performance of bio-chemical sensing devices has been greatly improved by the development of localized surface plasmon resonance (SPR) based sensors. In the present minireview, we have briefly discussed the classification of biosensors and the basics of their instrumentation. Some of these applications have been discussed here using some nano-engineered biosensors.




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B.Aadhar International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal



Impact Factor -(SJIF) -8.575, Issue NO, 358 (CCCLVIII) B

ISSN :
2278-9308
August,
2022

Barriers in accessing basic Education among the rural women.

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Abstract

India is home to 30% of the world's illiterate population, with women accounting for 70% of the total. It is a clear fact that educating a women is key not only to well-being of individuals, families and to rural communities but also to overall development of Nation. This paper Contributes to the challenges faced by rural women for accessing basic education in rural areas. Family problem, Personal problem, Infrastructure & Society Problem contributes a lot to rural women for accessing basic education. Rural educated women can help in reducing poverty of developing country like India. Although Indian women contributes half of total population their participation in all activities is not same as men. Rural women are vital agents for sustainable development of India. Educated rural women play a vital role in socio-economic development of india. The literacy ratio is less for women than men. Thereis an extensive gender discrepancy rate foreseen in the literacy rate of the country.

Key words: Women, Rural, Education, Problems, socio-economics and India.

INTRODUCTION

Education is the only exercise of easing learning, or for the gaining of understanding, knowledge, capabilities, morals, optimism, and practices. Education occurs in the direction of teachers, there are less number of female teachers in rural area which is again a barrier for rural girls education. In maximum countries, education has been made compulsory till a certain age. In India itis compulsory for everyone to acquire education till the age of 14years.

Rural illiterate women show poor nutritional status, high level of fertility, less awareness of their rights, little autonomy in the household. Lack of education also has a negative effect on their children's growing physically and mentally both ways. The main challenges faced by girls in rural areas is that they must be enrolled in the school in the beginning of the year but they aren't able to make it till the end, either they are forced to marry or told you aren't meant for education rather help their mothers with a household. According to a survey in India, 3 out of 10 girls continue the schooling and promote to next class. These girls who are forced to marry at the age of 10 or 13 are the illiterate mothers. who would want to read and write but couldn't after marriage. Rural illiterate women end up -having 5 to 6 children due to the unawareness of what family planning is, becoming a victim of domestic violence as they are unaware of their rights or else helping their spouse in farms. In a country like India, women make up half of the workforce. However, it is regrettable to state that there has been a strong bias against women for many years, and as a result, there has been a tendency to deny them equal socioeconomic opportunities. In many ways, notably in the realm of education, this dismissive attitude toward women is evident. Nobody can deny that education is the most important factor in a country's socioeconomic progress. However, women's access to education has not been treated equally.

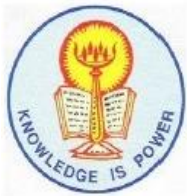
The necessity for higher education is theoretically the same for both men and women. However, it is possible to argue that female education is more significant than male education. "There cannot be educated people without educated women," says Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, philosopher-president and famous educationist. If general education must be restricted to males or women, women should be given priority. It would almost certainly be passed down to the following generation from them."

Presently the larger portion of the world's population still resides in rural areas. It is most probably exceptionally hard for females both girls and women in this rural sectors to get either school education or adult education.

Despite the need for education is on an increase, the female literacy ratio in our country is lower as compared to the male literacy ratio. Hardly any girls compared to boys seek admission in school, and from that countless girls drop out. In urban part of the country, girls are probably on the



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IJRBA T, Issue (XI) Vol (i) Jan 2023: 61-67
A Double-Blind Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal



e-ISSN 2347 – 517X
Original Article



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES IN BIOSCIENCES, AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY

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EFFECT OF SOWING MEDIA ON SEED GERMINATION AND SEEDLING SURVIVAL OF AMMI MAJUS L.

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Communicated: 04.09.2022, Accepted: 15.09.2022 & 22.01.2023, Published: 30.01.2023

ABSTRACT:

Seed germination, seedling emergence and survivorship of seedlings are affected by various factors. Sowing media is one such factor, which have significant impact on seedlings quality and yield of any crop. An experiment was designed to determine appropriate sowing media for sowing *Ammi majus* L. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of planting media on seed germination, emergence and survival of seedlings of *Ammi majus* L. Three different sowing media i.e., Growth mixture (sand: cocopeat: vermicompost in 1:1:1 ratio) (T1), Sand (T2), Soil (T3) were compared with control (H₂O) and evaluated. The best germination and survival percentage was exhibited by growth mixture, 71% and 66% respectively followed by sand, water/control and soil respectively. The rate of germination was fastest in the case of growth mixture which achieved its maximum germination by 2nd week. Garden soil showed slowest rate of germination and took about three weeks for total germination (58%) to occur. The statistical analysis has revealed that Growth mixture exhibited a statistically significant accretion of over 12.69% in germination and 10% in survival percentage over control/ water. Hence growth mixture (equal parts of sand, cocopeat and vermicompost), was found to be most suitable germination media.

Keywords: - Seed Germination, Seedling emergence, Survivorship, *Ammi majus*, Growth mixture etc.

INTRODUCTION :

Ammi majus L. is a plant with multifunctional medicinal properties which belongs to the family Apiaceae. Its common names are Aatrilal, Bishop's weed, Greater Ammi, False Queen Anne's lace, Bullwort, Lace flower and Honey flower. It is a native of Nile Delta of Egypt and widely grown throughout the Mediterranean region, Abyssinia, Africa and some parts of Egypt. In India, it was first introduced in the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, in 1955 through the efforts of UNESCO. Since then, its experimental cultivation has been tried in several parts of the country including Jammu, Dehradun, Mumbai, Chennai, Delhi and Punjab. Its cultivation has been undertaken in Jammu by Bradu and Atal in 1970. Later on, its cultivation has been extended in Punjab and in some parts of Rajasthan also.

Ammi majus L. is known for its high coumarin content, particularly furanocoumarins. Coumarin, umbelliferone, bergapten, xanthotoxin, isopimpinellin, imperatorin and isoimperatorin have been reported from the plant (Friedman et al., 1982, Wager & Bradt, 1996). The drug has been the subject of a great deal of chemical and pharmacognostical investigations, due to the utility of its active constituents in various ailments.

A. majus L. is regarded as the richest, natural source of linear furanocoumarins called psoralens. These compounds are found mostly in the fruits of this species (Nielsen 1964, 1970). In *Ammi majus* L. seed harvest should be done separately for primary and secondary level umbellets, that are major contributors of good quality seeds (Megha et. al, 2017). Like most medicinal compounds, furanocoumarins might have potential as natural (or synthetic)

<http://doi.org/10.29369/ijrbat.2023.010.1.0010>



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Accepted: 12 October 2022

DOI: 10.1002/jhet.4586

REVIEW

JOURNAL OF
HETEROCYCLIC
CHEMISTRY

WILEY

A review of recent synthetic strategies and biological activities of isoxazole

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Abstract

Among different heterocyclic compounds, isoxazole and their analogues are very important classes of heterocyclic compounds as they display an extensive range of biological actions. This makes such scaffolds very important structures in the field of medicinal chemistry. From an extensive literature assessment, isoxazole is clinically proven to be very effective as an anti-bacterial, anti-fungal, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, anti-tubercular, and anti-neoplastic agent. The different derivatives of isoxazole which exhibits adjustment in their structure have shown a high degree of variety in their medicinal properties which makes evident them as very beneficial in the progress of novel bioactive drugs which show enhanced effectiveness along with minor harmfulness. Structural aspects of isoxazole having aromaticity with weaker nitrogen-oxygen bonding provide a potential site for the ring cleavage. Thus, this isoxazole ring system allows easier modifications of substituents in their ring structure which consequently make isoxazole very useful intermediates in various synthetic routes of bioactive compounds. Hence, the synthesis and evaluation of isoxazole-containing molecules with wider therapeutic consequences are always the topic of interest for chemists. Hence, in light of this comprehensive research on isoxazole, it is thought worthwhile to review various pathways for the synthesis of isoxazole analogues and having a broad spectrum of bioactive actions.

1 | INTRODUCTION

Heterocycles possessing nitrogen together with atoms like oxygen, because of their diverse biological properties are regarded as a significant type of compound in medicinal activities [1]. Some of such classes of heterocycles are pyrazoles, azetidinones, imidazoles, isoxazoles, thiazolidinones, pyrroles, triazine, etc. Such heterocycles are the key structural building block in most pharmaceutically active drugs. Isoxazole can be defined as azole with the presence of an oxygen atom following nitrogen, exhibits assorted biological activity, and also forms a very

important part of several biodynamic agents [2]. Isoxazole (Figure 1, **1a**) is a heterocyclic compound having five-membered, the ring bears oxygen and nitrogen atoms in the 1 and 2 positions, and its partial saturated analogues are known as isoxazolines (Figure 1, **1b-d**) which are entirely saturated analogue is known as the isoxazolidine (Figure 1, **1e**) [3].

The literature survey revealed that derivatives of isoxazole are a very important class of heterocycles in organic chemistry as these are extensively useful as important pharmacophores [4]. The isoxazole molecules and their derivatives are having great importance in



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The versatility of biosensors as potential diagnostic tools for environmental monitoring and control | AIP Conference Proceedings...

RESEARCH ARTICLE | MAY 31 2023

The versatility of biosensors as potential diagnostic tools for environmental monitoring and control

Doyel Bhattacharya; Shubhajit Halder

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+ Author & Article Information

AIP Conference Proceedings 2752, 020001 (2023)

<https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0148947>

Accurate estimation and assays of environmental toxins and pollutants pose major challenges in the analytical field of chemistry. Conventional methods even in their highest accuracy output suffer with disadvantages like low limit of detection limits, unaffordability, tedious methodical procedures and experienced personnel. Hence nanomaterial-based biosensors provide precise detection of environmental contaminants ranging from nano to femto scale of concentration. These are rapid and highly precise sensors that could effectively sense and estimate them at the molecular level. This article aims to put light on the recent advancements of biosensors. Special consideration also has been given to the versatile applications of these sensors in environmental monitoring and control.

Topics

Nanomaterials, Detection limit, Toxins, Biosensors

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Nickel Oxide Doped Polyaniline Nanocomposite for High Performance Supercapacitor Applications

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we have reported a facile in situ synthesis approach to incorporate Nickel oxide (NiO) into Polyaniline (PANI) matrix and evaluate its morphological properties by scanning electron microscopy and electrochemical performance as supercapacitor electrode material by using Galvanostatic charge-discharge (GCD). PANI having excellent electrical conductivity, simple acid doping/base de-doping chemistry and relatively high pseudo capacitance proves to be a promising electrode material. Doping of NiO nanoparticles is very effective in enhancing the capacitive performance of PANI by additional pseudocapacitive contribution. PANI/NiO nanocomposite stores charge both through pseudocapacitive and electric double layer mechanism which leading to higher coulombic efficiency, enhanced energy and power density.

Keywords: Nickel oxide doped polyaniline, SEM, GCD.

1. Introduction

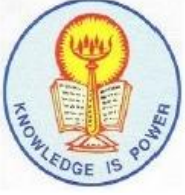
Considering perspective of overcoming energy and environmental crisis, the interest in the development of innovating energy storage systems especially in the field of electronics and electrical vehicles are of vital importance. Superiority of energy storage systems plays key role in terms of efficiency, capacity, long cycle life eco-friendliness etc. [1]. Supercapacitors

are one of the newest innovations in the field of energy storage and provide the bridge between batteries and conventional capacitors [2].

Transition metal oxides have gained more interest as electrode materials in supercapacitors fast and reversible redox reactions occurring at the electrode-electrolyte interface [3]. Among various transition metal oxides, NiO is promising electrode material for




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MAHMUL/03051/2012
ISSN: 2319 9318

Vidyawarta®
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Special Issue 037

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Role of e-Governance in Quality Enhancement

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Abstract –

Higher education system with e-governance is requirement for nations overall development. In order to keep pace with the international best practices, the advent of information and communication technology as a highly enabling tool for transforming governance and improving the quality of services provided by the Colleges/Universities to its students has now been universally recognized. Many researches revealed that the integration of ICT helps to enhance the overall administration of higher education system. Electronic Governance (e-Governance) is the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) for the planning, implementation, and monitoring of academic and administrative activities. e-Governance is expected to help deliver cost-effective and easy-to-access student services, and thereby achieving quality enhancement. e-Governance is understood as a set of activities involving the effective contribution of information and communication technology (ICT) for strengthening administration and management in higher education system in India has declined somewhat over the past three decades due to remarkable increase in the number of colleges and universities and their privatization. It has become very important

for the colleges / universities to keep track of their functioning. The aim is to bring about enhanced access transparency accountability and efficiency in delivering information and services to the students with key of e-governance.

Keywords : e-Governance, Administration, Management, ICT, Service delivery

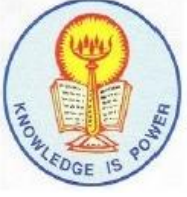
Educational institutions may have various requirements that include computerization and management of processes such as, admission, student information, classes, time table, transport, attendance, library, salary and expenses, examinations, performance, finance and accounts, grades, hostels, security and reports. Many of the software providers allow their students to choose from the available modules to suit their needs to monitoring of these aspects. In this study, we have mainly focused on the concept of e-Governance and use of latest application in higher education sector. The term governance refer to the decision making processes in academic and administrative activities.

Higher education is generally understood to cover teaching and learning, research and extension activities. There are a number of roles that higher education plays in the society. Higher education is the source or feeder system in all walks of life and therefore supplies the much-needed human resources in management, planning, design, teaching, and research[1]. Scientific and technological development and economic growth of a country are dependent on the higher education system as they are on the working class. India has one of the largest higher education systems in the world[2]. Despite having the largest higher education system, the quality of education, in general, cannot be claimed to be the best. On one hand, this growth promises to produce more skillful youth to fulfill industrial demand, social need and on the other hand it poses a huge challenge for the governing bodies like UGC, AICTE, NCVT, NCTE, PCI, MCI, INC, DCI etc to

विद्यारत्ना : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Impact Factor 8.14 (IJIIF)



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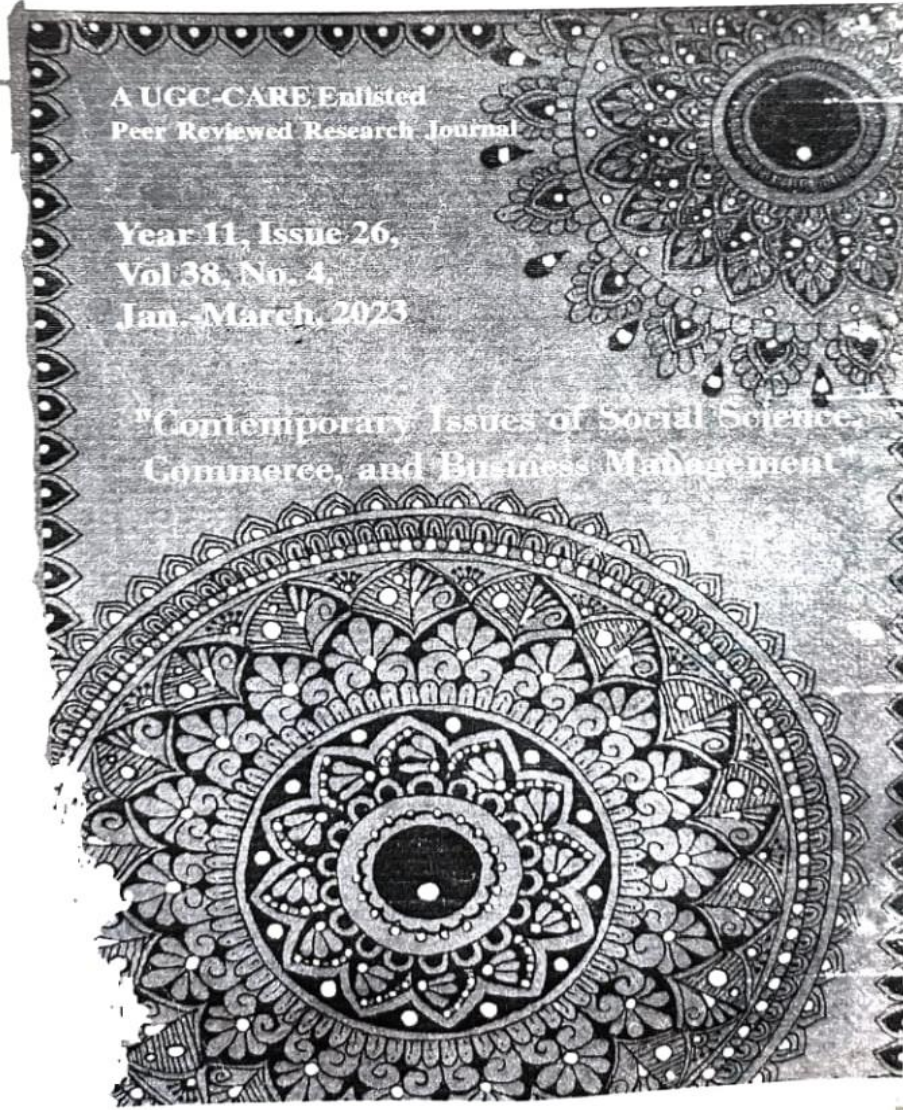
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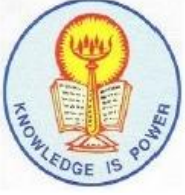


ISSN 2348-8425

समाप्ती




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A Study of Interrelationship between Language and Power

○ Dr. Jayant Krishnarao Walke *

Abstract

A message is the exchange of thoughts, ideas, feelings, etc. We generally do it in our mother tongue. But now in modern times, the world has come closer, globalization continues and the era of computers, the internet, etc. has come and survival in the world competition has made us communicate in the most used language in the world apart from our mother tongue. English is considered the common language of the world. That is why it is very important to communicate in English. Mother tongue, regional languages, and English language are taught in India. English is the official language in many countries of the world. Various scientific researches, international trade, communication, etc. are done in English. Various materials available on the Internet are in English. The English language came with British rule in India. Since it was their mother tongue as well as the official language, they also started using English in office and business functions in India. Due to the importance of English since the time of British rule, English has its roots in India even today. This research paper studies the interrelationship between language and power.

Keywords: English Language, Interrelationship, Language, Power, Language Learning

Introduction

Power means strength. If seen in the social context this relationship is linked with the elite class. Power is the ability to control the actions of others. Power is the mainstay of social structure. Power in society is manifested in two forms - the form of power and the form of influence. In the modern world the power lies in money, muscles and politics. But there is one thing that can control, deviate, direct and guide these tools of power and that is language. In other words, language creates power. Let us find out the relation between these two - the language and the power. In order to establish this relation we have to understand the only and ultimate weapon in the armory, the language, and how this weapon

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RAINBOW- Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Annual Journal Vol.-IX

ISSN 2394-6903

Ecofeminism : A Bond Between Woman and Nature

Dr. Leena B Chandnani

Dada Ramchand Bakhru Sindhu Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur

Dr Suman Keswani

Dada Ramchand Bakhru Sindhu Mahavidyalaya , Nagpur

Abstract

The objectives of feminism can never be achieved to the expected extent if land remains enslaved even after women have been granted full freedom because the idea of women's freedom and liberation depends on the idea of having the use of natural resources in the hands of women. It will be an irony of situation if women are considered free and liberated while man keeps land and nature in his control. Such liberation and freedom for women would be ridiculous and meaningless. Therefore it becomes imperative to connect women's liberation with the liberation of land and nature from the clutches of patriarchal man. This paper is an attempt to explore the situation which has given rise to eco feminism which implies a fight for freedom and liberation of women and nature including land.

Keywords

elimination deforestation flora sustenance implementation

Introduction

Feminism is the movement committed to the elimination of male gender power and privilege or sexism despite differences among feminist. All feminists agree that sexism exists, is wrong and out to be changed. Feminists believe that liberation of women cannot be achieved until all women are liberated from the multiple operations that structure gender identities: Women of colour from racism, poor women from classism, lesbian women from heterosexism, young and older women from ageism, Jewish women from anti semitism, women of south from ethnocentrism. Feminism is intrinsically a movement to end racism, classism, heterosexism, ageism, anti-semitism and ethnocentrism.

Mythological significance

Mythological it is said that the sun kept on exploding for years and years giving

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International Journal of History
and Research (IJHR)
ISSN (P): 22496963; ISSN (E): 2249
Vol. 12, Issue 2, Dec 2022, 11-16
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REJUVENATION OF VEDANTA IN MODERN INDIAN SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT
Indian civilization, one of the greatest civilizations, dates back to five thousand years. During this long phase it has given rise to a distinct type of society and culture. Regardless of the manifold topical, linguistic and social diversities, the country has always witnessed a fundamental unity of tradition and culture. Since the time of the Vedic civilization, its heritage and culture have continued to advance steadily, despite several internal and foreign invasions and two centuries of British rule in India. Indian culture has an unvarying unity and unbroken continuity that stem from its strong spiritual foundation. Spiritually, philosophy, and religious dogma were always complementary in ancient India. Together, they have created a unique endeavour and crucial discipline. Vedanta is the name given to this fundamentally philosophical religion that combined spirituality. The name Vedanta comes from the fact that its fundamental tenet comes first in the collection of antiquated and outdated texts known as the Vedas. The present paper is an attempt to analyse how Swami Vivekananda was instrumental in the process of rejuvenation of Vedanta in modern Indian society.
KEYWORDS: Philosophy, Eternal, Spiritual, Scholarly, Realisation, Unity

Received: Nov 04, 2022; Accepted: Nov 24, 2022; Published: Dec 27, 2022; Paper Id: UHRDEC20223

INTRODUCTIONS

The real link between ancient and modern India is Shri Ramakrishna, Swami Vivekananda's mentor. Amazing spiritual endeavours made by Shri Ramakrishna honoured the full spectrum of divine encounters had by saints, seers, and sages from the earlier Vedic era until his day. He confirmed the truths of Vedanta and made the Vedic routes apparent, assisting others on their spiritual journey. By highlighting the moral basis of spiritual being, opposing obscurity, and advocating esotericism, he helped bring about the ablation of spiritual existence. Shri Ramakrishna made the realisation of Almighty possible for people of society amid the complications of the modern world and for this he accorded massive fervour to the endeavours to realise the existence of Almighty. Thus this has resulted in a rigorous and exhaustive rejuvenation of Vedanta in modern times.

The world knows Swami Vivekananda as the disciple of Shri Ramakrishna, who was the ambassador of peace and harmony and his great task was to assemble ancient Vedantic concepts acceptable to the existing society. He painstakingly and dedicatedly performed this noble task by explicating the perpetual truths with modern rational conception and science. This modernised record of Vedas and Vedanta are enough to judge and understand how the present day educated and well versed Hindus perceive them. An article on Wikipedia

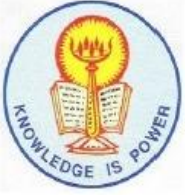
What is the theory of Vedanta? explains, "God is unlimited existence, infinite consciousness, and endless happiness, according to Vedanta. This ultimate, impersonal reality is known as Brahman, the divine source of everything that is. However, Vedanta also asserts that God can be personal, taking on human form in every era. (<https://vedanta.org>)

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International Journal of Educational
Science and Research (IJESR)
ISSN (P): 2249-6947; ISSN (E): 2249-8052
Vol. 12, Issue 2, Dec 2022, 63-70
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INCULCATION OF HUMAN VALUES IN STUDENTS THROUGH VIRTUAL NETWORK DURING CRONA PANDEMIC

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Nagpur RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur, Maharashtra

ABSTRACT

With the outbreak of deadly pandemic all across the globe, a vacuum has been created in the society. Corona-virus has been contemplated as the scariest virus which has compelled the wheels of the ever-running globe come to a halt, affecting all spheres of life be it social, economic, environmental, psychological, emotional and many other fronts. Educational sector is no exception. A drastic change has occurred in the educational sector turning the age-old traditional blackboard and classroom pattern into the new digital tech board and screen design. With no other option left, students, as well as teachers, have started adapting themselves to the new digital norms of society. Academically teachers are busy trying to complete the assigned syllabus but they have one important role to play in this scenario. As the ambassadors of knowledge, they have to impart and inculcate human values and ethics among the future citizens of the globe. This paper is an attempt to explore the challenges faced by the teachers for inculcating human values and ethics among students through virtual mode.

KEY WORDS: Perspective Impact, Educational, Outbreak, Techboard

Original Article

Received: Oct 17, 2022; Accepted: Nov 07, 2022; Published: Nov 19, 2022; Paper Id: IJESRDEC20229

INTRODUCTION

A fact cannot be ignored that the base of Indian University education was basically formed during the British regime. To a large extent we have been still slaves in this matter that without bringing about any considerable change we have been following the same pattern with a little bit change and that too as an expression of our egoistic attitude rather than realizing the need of introducing the changes in such a manner as to suit our cultural background. During the British regime the idea of value-based education was not at all taken into consideration and the stress was there more on need-based education leading the students to fulfil the materialistic dreams of their own as well as those of the rulers. The focus of the need-based education was to impart more and more specialised education and train the students in one particular branch of knowledge. However, the cultural values were conveniently ignored as the British wished to see India a country in their own ideological outfit.

Importance of Education

Mahatma Gandhi once said, 'education means all round drawing out of the best in a child and man- body, mind and spirit'. Education is bringing about a positive, socially acceptable and socially useful transformation in an individual. Education also means cultivation of universally accepted good values to be practised and operated in a given society. Education is a powerful and pervasive means of all round development and social transformation.

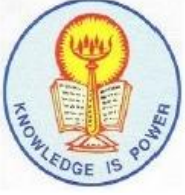
When we speak of education for development in the changing world it becomes imperative for us to assess the quality and quantum of our education with one important criterion of examining whether our education system

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Volume – 11, Issue – 02, July – December, 2022/ ISSN 2278-3199/ Impact Factor – 7.303

The Study of the Effect of Changes in the Rules of Cricket on Players

Dr. G. Ramchandra Rao, DPE, Dada Ramchand Bakhru Sindhu Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.

Abstract: During this decade, there were many charismatic, amazing, unbelievable things in cricket as well as many such changes which gave this game a different identity. There have been many changes in cricket in the last 10 years, due to which the interest in the game has increased. Given the changing nature of cricket, the Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC) has once again changed the rules. The game of cricket is played under a total of 42 laws. From time to time, the organization making these rules keeps on-making changes by looking at the MCC situation. This research paper has been written to study the impact of the changes in the rules of cricket on the players.

Keywords: Cricket Sport, Marylebone Cricket Club, Laws, Free Hit, International Cricket Council, Concussion Replacement, Ball Tampering.

Data Collection Method Used for Research: The research paper has depended on secondary data.

Objective of Research: 1) to study the changing nature of cricket. 2) To study the effect of changes in the rules of cricket on cricket. 3) To study the impact of the changes in the rules of cricket on the players.

Introduction: Nearly 178 years have passed since the first international cricket match was played in 1844, but the game has only grown in popularity among the masses. Although the form of cricket has changed a lot over the years and its rules also keep changing from time to time to maintain balance in every department of the game. The governing body of international cricket seems to have made some changes over the years, but the organization that urges these changes is the Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC). MCC has also given some new suggestions to change the game of cricket, although these suggestions can bring many revolutionary changes in these games. MCC has recommended changes in the rules of cricket, after which the format of the game is almost certain to change. Usually, the MCC only recommends reforms and the ICC decides whether to adopt them or not, but on most occasions, it has been seen that the reforms suggested by the MCC are adopted by the ICC without any changes.

The cricket boards of all the countries and the ICC keep trying continuously to increase the excitement of the game of cricket. Under this initiative, BCCI is preparing to bring a new rule. According to this rule, in every match, instead of 11, the captains of both teams will name 15 players for the match. The name of this rule will be Impact Player. Initially, this rule will be applicable in India's domestic matches. After this, its effect and the changes in the game due to its arrival will be reviewed. If everything goes well, it will be brought into IPL as well and in the future ICC may approve it in international cricket as well. According to the new BCCI rule, each team will have 15 players instead of 11 and players will be allowed to be changed during the match itself. This rule already exists in sports like football, hockey, and kabaddi. Now it is being brought into cricket also. Umpiring in cricket is not for the faint of heart. In a Test match, the umpire often has to take decisions in forty such close cases,

which have been strongly appealed by the 11 players standing on the field. These have the potential to change the fortunes of that team. With the introduction of the Decision Review System (DRS) in 2009, the umpire's decision is no longer final. It now uses four to six Hawk-Eye cameras and sneak-o-meters to track every ball and record every sound at the batsman's end.

Experts rightly say that LBW is a matter of depth perception, geometry, probability, and psychology. Cricket umpiring requires extreme concentration for long periods, with so much going on the field that it can distract one's attention. DRS has exposed the loophole and it should be fixed with the best training and simplification of rules. Umpires will also have to improve their performance or else one more task will be added to the triumph of technology over man.

Changes in the Rules of Cricket and its Effect on the Players: International Cricket Council i.e. ICC is in a mood to change the rules of international cricket. About 2 years ago due to Coronavirus, the use of saliva to shine the ball was stopped in cricket but now it has been banned permanently. ICC i.e. International Cricket Council has recently changed some rules of cricket. These rules have been followed in cricket for a long time, but now changing them with immediate effect, the ICC has also ordered the players to follow these rules. Those rules are given below.

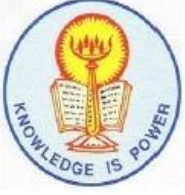
According to the rule of a free hit, if a bowler bowls a no ball, then his next ball is a free hit, which means that the batsman cannot be dismissed except by run out or stumping. This change came in 2015 and applies to international ODIs and T20 matches. With the introduction of night tests and pink ball timings, interest in five-day test matches has decreased. In such a situation, changes were made in the time of the ball and the game to rekindle the interest in Test cricket. Due to this, the name of the Day Night Test has been given. Two new balls this change came in ODI cricket in 2011. This saw a lot of change in ODIs. It was expected that the introduction of two new balls from both ends would bring a lot of balance to the game and help the bowlers, but it did not happen, and the reverse swing was almost finished in the white ball format.

The obligation of close fielder removed This rule was introduced in 2015, which ended the obligation to

Peer Reviewed, National Journal on 'Social Issues & Problems', Indexing with www.sjifactor.com / Page 14



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International Journal of Advance and Applied Research

www.ijaar.co.in

ISSN - 2347-7075

Peer Reviewed

Vol.4 No.2

Impact Factor - 7.328

BI-Monthly

Jan - Feb 2023



The Study Of The Use Of Technology In Sports And The Impact Of Technology On Cricket

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Abstract:

In the current era, there is a lot of emphasis on the use of technology to maintain transparency and credibility of spectators in sports and its use is also increasing. Looking at various sports, technology in the form of 'Goal Line', 'Replay System', 'Decision Review System' and 'Hawk-Eye' etc. is taking a special place in sports and its development is also being considered. However, a section has also been raising concerns over the increasing role of the third umpire sitting outside the field in sports. This is helpful but a foolproof technology is very important to use properly. Technology has an important role in sports, whether it is used for an athlete's health or in the form of athletes' technique or equipment features. The development of instructional technology has created new opportunities for research in sports. It is now possible to analyze aspects of the game that were previously thought out of reach. In this research paper, the use of technology in sports and the impact of technology on cricket have been studied.

Keywords: Cricket Sport, Technology in Sports, Instructional Technology, Sports Equipment, Protective Gear, E-Sports

Data Collection Method Used for Research:

The research paper has depended on secondary data.

Objective of Research:

- 1) To study the changing nature of cricket.
- 2) To study the use of technology in sports.
- 3) To study the impact of technology on cricket.

Introduction:

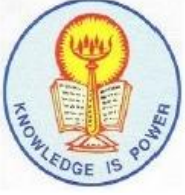
Assistive technology in sports is an area of design that is on the rise. Assistive technology is a range of new equipment designed to enable sports enthusiasts, who are disabled, to play. Assistive technology can be used to invent entirely new sports specifically designed for athletes with disabilities. If we don't use the technology available to improve the game, we will be left behind. In the coming times, there will be more use of technology in sports. Not only will broadcasters use technology in sports, but federations will also look for new ways to integrate technology into sports. Now with the advent of the OTT platform, its possibilities have increased. Assistive

technology devices may be simple technology, or they may use highly advanced technology, some of which are even using computers. Assistive technology for sports can be simple or even advanced. Accordingly, assistive technology can be found in sports ranging from local community recreation to the Paralympic Games. Over time more complex assistive technology devices have been developed, and as a result, sports have changed from a clinical therapeutic tool to an increasingly competition-oriented activity.

Technological advances have led to improvements in sports equipment that can enhance performance by both skilled and unskilled individuals. Graphite-made tennis rackets have replaced metal-made tennis rackets which replaced wooden-made rackets years ago. Pole-vaulters using fiberglass poles have jumped to heights that earlier players used wooden poles. Which could only be dreamed of. The technology used in the manufacture of running shoes has made them more comfortable and ensures fewer injuries for runners of all ability levels. Grass



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B.Aadhar International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal



Impact Factor -(SJIF) -8.575, Issue NO, (CCCXCV) 395-B

ISSN :
2278-9308
February,
2023

Spiraling Digital Wheels of Indian Economy Dr. Jayant Walke (Asstt Prof.), Dr. Jaya Sawlani (J.C.T.), Dr. Bhavna Choudhary (Asstt. Prof.)

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Abstract:

It is when the countries across the world are striving to attain economic stability, Indian economy is strengthening itself paving by the powers of digitization. Recent Digital India Program launched by the Government of India with motto of 'Power to empower' has been an initiation towards an exquisite transformation of our economy. In its fourth decade at present, the digital economy has made indescribable transformations in modes of business and economy.

Digital economy was coined in 1995 by Don Tapscott. The concept presumed to ally with Networked Intelligence. In its preliminary phase, it inclines to adopt Information Technology in varied collaborative platforms, not quite visualize to shape it for digitization, the picture being perceived nowadays. Widening the spectrum of digital novelties in each timeframe, it impulses to make effective use of digital money, digital banking and in various e-platforms. However, the term itself made it very clear to the economies globally to expect imperative transformations by way of e-business and e-commerce conglomerating it with ICT applications.

The present paper is based on appraisal study of the performance of spiraling digital wheels of Indian economy. It analyzes the progress made by raising expectations paced with technological development in order to strengthen the digital economy in Indian context.

Keywords: Digital economy, DIP, ICT, technology.

Introduction:

Recent analysis has strongly put forward India's performance on strengthening digital economy with enhanced output multiplier. RBI confirms the accelerated growth in digital economy over the economic growth with raise in GVA. Core digital economy comprises all technological equipments, hardware and software to transform the economy. Though digital transformation dates back to 1970s, the term digital economy was coined in 1995 by Don Tapscott; Tuvulu has been the first to claim digitization. However it was claimed that a Japanese Professor was the first one to mention it in 1990s. It is often connoted with internet economy or web economy, but it claims to move far beyond that. The economy accents digital technologies where business and social activities are carried out through use of ICT. The concept gradually started popularizing facilitated by its three factors, digital consumers, digital benefits and digital payment modes. Throughout its voyage, it assures to have enough potential for buyers-sellers in terms of connectivity, services, dealings etc. As the terminology progressed, people gradually come to know about the internet, mobile devices, social media, e-commerce and cloud computing as its components. What really act boost the digital economy is the rise in use of technology under influence of globalization. As the cost of technologies decreases, more people tend to adopt digitization. It initiated to grow connecting the worldwide network for conducting commercial and economic activities through internet and online technologies. Digitisation has always been a thrust area for this country perhaps since the end of last century, however the formal announcement for its systematic adaption started with Digital India Campaign, and the progress of Digital Economy primafacie require making assessment of the campaign and initiatives taken therein.

Assessment of Digital India Campaign:

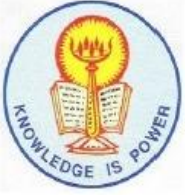
Though roots of digital economy can be seen in Indian sphere from end of last century, formal initiation can said to be started in 2015 with Digital India Campaign. Few associate its credit with Shri Satyanarayan Pitroda, an Indian Inventor & telecommunication engineer who is regarded as father of India's Computer and IT Revolution. However the revolution made by the Hon'ble Prime Minister through the Digital India Campaign has been a significant step. Within less than a decade, the progress has been significant with digitization moving from the private sectors to the government sectors. It involves initiation towards series of the Government schemes like Make In India, Startup India, Standup India, Bharatmala, Sagarmala, Bharat Net, digi locker etc. Ongoing awareness campaign includes e-pragati, e-panta, bhudhaar etc. The campaign aims for digital empowerment and lead to digital economy with many benefits for the citizens with the various initiatives by MeitY. Digital India Mission came with a motto of 'Power to Empower'. The key essence is to provide internet services to rural areas

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IJAR SCT

ISSN (Online) 2581-9429

International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJAR SCT)

Volume 2, Issue 2, November 2022

E-Learning - The New Face of Education: Pros and Challenges

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Abstract: Today is the era of technology. After the recent COVID-19 outbreak, one of the most frequently used terms is "new normal." In the field of education, this can be related to the rapidly increasing use of online learning tools. All over the globe, educational institutions are adapting online learning platforms to pick up the threads of the process of educating students. The new normal now is a modified concept of education with online learning being at the core of this transformation. In the present scenario, digital learning has emerged as an unavoidable resource for students and institutions all over the world. As is the case with most of the traditional teaching methods, online learning also has its own set of positives and challenges. The process of decoding and understanding these two will aid the institutions in creating strategies for more efficient delivery of the lessons, eventually, creating an uninterrupted learning environment for the students. So, this paper attempts to reveal these pros and challenges of E-learning faced by the institutions as well as the learners.

Keywords: E-Learning, Electronic Resources, Internet, Virtual Class Rooms, Online Learning

I. INTRODUCTION

Almost all the sectors have been hit badly by the Covid-19 pandemic. The education sector was no exception. All the educational institutions were forced to close down to stop the spread of infection. Due to this lockdown and loss of education, many educational institutions started online/E-learning using various platforms like Zoom, Google Class, Google Meet etc. to continue the learning process of students.

A system of learning which is based on formal teaching but with the help of various electronic resources is called E-learning. While on one hand, teaching can be in or out of the traditional classrooms, the use of computers and Internet forms the major component of E-learning. E-learning can also be a network enabled transfer of skills and knowledge, and the delivery of education is made to a large number of recipients at the same or different times. In the early times, it was not accepted with open arms as it lacked the human element which was considered to be the basic requirement in learning.

Eventually, with the progress in technology and the rapid developments in learning systems, it is now readily accepted by the masses. The introduction of computers supported this revolution and with the passage of time, as we got absorbed into smartphones, tablets, etc, these devices have now also marked their significance in the virtual classrooms for learning. Books are gradually being put back by a variety of electronic educational materials like e-books, educational content videos, pen drives etc. The most significant advantage of e-learning is that knowledge can also be shared through the Internet, which is accessible 24/7, anywhere, anytime.

The educational institutions which have adapted E-learning technologies are surely a step ahead of those who still follow the traditional learning methods. But the fact remains that although electronic devices are leading the education system to great heights, there are many challenges being displayed too. E-learning or online learning has its own pros & cons or challenges which we will discuss here.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

There is no doubt that e-learning has an important role to play across all business sectors. In addition to its cost-effectiveness, its main advantages are its flexibility, its convenience to users, its wide reach, its easy accessibility, its consistency and its repeatability. The objectives of e-learning are dependent on the quality of the teaching process and the effectiveness of online access.

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DOI: 10.48175/IJAR SCT-7404

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B.Aadhar International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal
Impact Factor - (SJIF) -8.575, Issue NO, (CCCXCV) 395-A

ISSN :
2278-9308
February,
2023

The Study Of The Efforts Of The Indian Government For Environmental Protection And Sustainable Development In India

Rizwan Khan

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Abstract

The organized principle towards which sustainable development points, emphasizes the strengthening of a system where human needs are met without affecting the integrity and sustainability of natural resources. In this way, sustainable development refers to such development, under which the needs of the future generations are not compromised to meet the needs of the present generation. In addition, environmental protection voluntarily enhances the sustainability of development to some extent. Therefore, it is clear that environmental protection and sustainable development are not only complementary but separate concepts both give a feeling of incompleteness. The layout of the plan has the most important role in urban planning. If environmental aspects are seriously considered while planning, then the damage caused during development can be reduced. It is often seen that trees or other ecological components coming in between are sidelined during the development work. This situation is seen more during the development work being done in urban areas. The objective of this research paper is to study the efforts of the Indian government for environmental protection and sustainable development in India.

Keywords: Sustainability, Ecosystem, Environmental Protection, Sustainable Development, Society and Economy, Budget

Data Collection Method Used for Research:
The research paper has depended on secondary data.

Objective of Research:

- To study the efforts of the Indian government for environmental protection.
- To study the efforts of the Indian government for sustainable development in India.

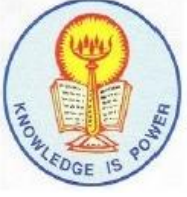
Introduction:

Environment plays a very important role in the economic progress of a country. A major part of a nation's development is linked to production in various sectors. Natural resources like water, fossil fuels, and natural resources like soil are needed in different areas. However, the production also results in the absorption of pollution by the environment. Apart from this, due to the excessive use of resources for production, the problem of lack of resources also arises in the environment. As we see that for the development of the country, a huge amount of land is acquired due to which trees are cut down. Similarly, in the name of development, non-renewable sources, such as fossil fuels, water, and minerals are being used very fast, due to which they are not being replaced again by the earth. Global warming and depletion of resources have affected residents around the world, preventing them from enjoying the benefits of this progress. However, people who understand economic matters believe that the fall of trees seems necessary many times for city expansion, construction of flyovers, and the establishment of industrial areas. They argue that it is not correct to lump together environmental and economic challenges. However, he also believes that the possible environmental aspects of development projects should be considered sensitively before they are approved.

Sustainable development is a process of change, in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investment, the orientation of technological development, and institutional change are all aimed at enhanced both present and future capacity to meet human needs and aspirations. The concept includes all quantitative and qualitative changes that provide a positive contribution to the ecological sustainability. All quantitative and qualitative environmental strategies act to improve the quality of ecosystems and ultimately have a positive effect on welfare. Both economic and environmental systems require a certain minimum starting point to survive. The idea of sustainable development reaches far beyond environmental protection, as it implies a process of change including the exploitation of resources, and the direction of investment, The orientation of



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RAINBOW- Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Annual Journal Vol.-IX

ISSN 2394-6903

समकालीन कविताओं में प्रकृति व पर्यावरण चेतना के स्वर

डॉ. रापना तिवारी
डी.आर.बी. सिंधु महाविद्यालय, नागपुर

युगधर्म की मानसिकता के अनुसार कविता में परिवर्तन होते रहते हैं। प्रयोगों के इस आधुनिक दौर में कविता का ढाँचा और प्रतीकात्मक स्वरूप बदला है। समकालीन कविताएँ प्रकृति के कृत्रिम, अभिजात्य और छद्म से पूरे सहबोध से अनुप्राणित हैं। समकालीन कविताएँ यह दर्शाती हैं कि कवि प्रज्ञा को जागृत करने का सबसे उत्तम माध्यम प्रकृति है और प्रकृति जैसी उत्तेजना प्रदान करने वाला अन्य कोई साध्य नहीं है।

बाबा नागार्जुन, शमशेर बहादुर सिंह, अज्ञेय, केदारनाथ अग्रवाल, त्रिलोचन, मुक्तिबोध, रघुवीर सहाय, राजकमल चौधरी जैसे महान कवियों ने प्रकृति, समाज, संस्कृति बोध को अपनी कविताओं में विशेष स्थान देते हुए, उत्पीड़न की पूरी प्रक्रिया से संघर्षरत समाज को जोड़ा है।

समकालीन कविता में प्रकृति के रूप ही नहीं अपितु प्रकृति के सुंदर रूप को बचाए रखने की चिंता भी है। अर्थात् प्रकृति संरक्षण की चिंता। वर्तमान समय में पर्यावरण संकट बड़ी चुनौती के रूप में मौजूद है। समकालीन कविताएँ इस उद्देश्य को उद्घाटित करती हैं कि प्रकृति यदि संरक्षित होगी तो हमारा जीवन भी सुरक्षित होगा।

विश्व ही ज्वलंत समस्याओं में मानव और उसके भविष्य से जुड़ी समस्याओं में एक बड़ा संकट उत्पन्न करने वाली बात है, पर्यावरण प्रदूषण। कितने प्रयासों के बावजूद प्राकृतिक वातवरण शुद्ध नहीं हो पा रहा है। इन प्रयासों में समकालीन कविता पीछे नहीं है।

समकालीन कविता में प्रकृति की सत्ता मनुष्य सत्ता में समाहित एवं गुंथी हुई है। वह जीवन संघर्ष का हिस्सा है। मानवीय संवेदना बड़ी सहजता से प्रकृति संवेदना का रूप ग्रहण कर लेती है। यह रूप खुला और निखरा है, कृत्रिमता से अच्छादित नहीं। इनमें मनुष्य प्रकृति पर हावी नहीं हुआ है बल्कि वह उसके साथ रागात्मक सूत्र में बँधा हुआ है।

याद आता है मुझे अपना वह तरऊनी ग्राम

याद आती हैं लीचियाँ, वे आम

याद आती है मुझे मिथिला के रुचिर भूभाग

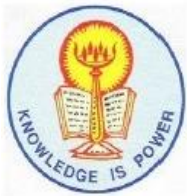
याद आते धान

याद आते कमल कमुदिनी और तालम खान।

अन्न मनुष्य के लिए प्रकृति का वरदान है। अन्न ही कवि नागार्जुन के लिए वास्तविक तृप्ति व भोग है। फसलों और खेतों की समृद्धि उनके लिए वास्तविक सुखानुभूति है —

बहुत दिनों के बाद, अबकी मैंने जी भर देखी





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B.Aadhar' International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal
Impact Factor -(SJIF) -8.575, Issue NO, (CCCXCV) 395-A

ISSN :
2278-9308
February,
2023

Role Of Farm Mechanisation In Sustainable Agricultural Development

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Abstract

Mechanisation is crucial in the context of increasing commercialization of agriculture. The use of agricultural machinery is continuously increasing in Indian agriculture as it contributes to increased productivity through timely operations and more precise use of inputs. Compared to developed countries where agricultural Mechanisation is over 90%, the level of mechanisation in India is still between 40% and 45%. The introduction of Mechanisation in Indian agriculture is urgent and a need of the hour for continuous and sustainable development. The adoption of mechanised solutions in Indian agriculture is driven by a number of macroeconomic and inherent factors, including growing population, urbanisation, increase in agricultural exports such as tractors, improvement in agricultural credit, labour churn and labour shortage, in addition to the agricultural, social and economic growth factors of mechanisation. In the current scenario, agricultural mechanisation startups, especially those based on the Farming as a Service (FAAS) model, are rapidly integrating technologies, with a focus on precision agriculture in India. To increase the effectiveness of their machines and gain a competitive edge, most agricultural machinery manufacturers are currently focusing on integrating various technologies such as robotics, global positioning system (GPS) and navigation systems. This is paving the way for farm mechanisation in Indian agriculture.

Keywords: agricultural productivity, farm mechanisation, sustainable development goals

Introduction

Indian agriculture has made its presence felt at the global level. India is among the leading countries in the world in the production of a number of crops such as rice, wheat, sugarcane, fruits and vegetables. Despite this potential, however, two major bottlenecks have emerged that may become insurmountable problems in the foreseeable future: stagnant productivity per hectare and shortages of agricultural labour. There is ample evidence that productivity improves dramatically with the use of more agricultural energy. It is estimated that the use of appropriate equipment can increase productivity by up to 30% and reduce costs by about 20%. Indian agriculture has evolved far beyond staple food production since the early 2000s. Indian farmers are adapting to agricultural mechanisation faster than ever before. Sales of tractors in India cannot be considered the only measure of agricultural mechanisation, but it does reflect to a greater extent the degree of mechanisation. The Indian tractor industry has become the largest in the world, accounting for one-third of total world production. While the opportunities in the Indian agricultural machinery sector are immense, the sector faces challenges on several fronts. Unlike other agricultural sectors, the agricultural machinery sector has a much more complex structural composition. It has been observed that the performance of the sector depends on the interplay of several factors, including financial aspects such as capital and interest rates, lack of data, small and scattered land holdings, etc. Innovations in the agricultural machinery sector will drive the next phase of agricultural growth in the country. The Indian government has been promoting mechanisation through various policy interventions. The technologies that have evolved in the farm machinery sector in recent years have tremendous potential to realise the vision of the Make in India initiative, which promotes innovation and investment. The knowledge paper examines the current state of agricultural mechanisation in India. The paper also highlights the issues in the farm machinery sector and reflects the suggestions and opinions of various stakeholders collected through structured interviews. The report then proposes



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