

3.3.1

3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in		
						Link to	Link to	listed
Impact of Covid -19 on the Indian Agriculture System :A Challenge & Apportunity	Dr.Lalitkumar G.Thakur	Geography	Genius	2021-22	2279-0489			
A Critical Evalution of Psychological & Social Impact of Covid - 19	Prof.Kamlesh R.Patil	Library	Genius	2021-22	2279-0489			
The Role & Contribution of Home Economics in Nation Development	Prof. Diksha R. Badole	Home Eco.	Ijrst	2021-22	2395-602x			
ARM Strength and Flexibility of Basketball Players in Gondia District	Dr. Ajay A. Moon	Phy. Education	IJAEMA Journal	2020-21	0886-9367			
Status of Women Education in India	Dr.Trushna S.Kalambe	F.R.M	Ajanta	2019-20	2277-5730			
Assessment of Nutritional Status of Elderly In Selected Old Age Homes In Vidarbh Region	Dr.Trushna S.Kalambe	F.R.M	Ajanta	2019-20	2277-5730			
Human Rights Violation of Women in Chimananda Adichie's Novel Purple Hibiscus	Prof. Swapnil M. Bhagat	English	Ajanta	2018-19	2277-5730			
Dharmantaran And Bodhisatv Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar	Dr.Pramod D.Sardar	Political Science	Gretest Philosopher	2018-19	2348-7143			

S. Kalambe
 Officiating Principal
 S. Chandra Mahila Mahavidyalaya
 Amgaon.

3.3.1.1

Impact of covid-19 on the Indian Agriculture System: A Challenge & Opportunity

**Author's Name
Dr. Lalitkumar G. Thakur**

Genius

https://www.ajantapublishing.in/genius_journal.html

ISSN - 2279 - 0489
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
HALF YEARLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

GENIUS

Volume - X

Issue - I

August - January - 2021-22

ENGLISH PART - I

Peer Reviewed Refereed and
UGC Listed Journal No. 47100



सत्यमेव जयते

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING
2019 - 6.631
www.sjifactor.com

❖ EDITOR ❖

Asst. Prof. Vinay Shankarrao Hatole

M.Sc (Mains), M.B.A. (Mktg.), M.S.A. (HR),
M.Drama (Acting), M.Drama (Prod. & Dir.), M.Ed.

❖ PUBLISHED BY ❖

Ajanta Prakashan

Aurangabad. (M.S.)

Officiating Principal
S. Chandra Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Amgaon.

11. Impact of Covid-19 on the Indian Agricultural System: A Challenge and Opportunity

Dr. Lalitkumar Govind Thakur

Assistant Professor & HOD, Department of Geography, S. Chandra Mahila Mahavidyalay,
Dist-Gondia (MS)

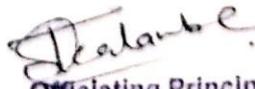
Abstract

COVID-19 pandemic has interrupted the Indian agricultural system and practice on large scale. Covid-19 pandemic plays vital role and it results that GDP estimates post-COVID scenario showcase some rays of hope for economic development only in Indian agriculture. Agriculture is the only sector to shows a positive growth of 3.4% during the financial year 2020-21. At the same time, the immediate past quarter growth was estimated at 5.9% witnessing a decline by 2.5% point. In this context, we aim to synthesize the early evidence of the COVID-19 impact on the Indian agricultural system viz., production, marketing and consumption followed by a set of potential strategies to recover and prosper post-pandemic. Survey findings indicate that the pandemic has affected production and marketing through labour and logistical constraints, while the negative income shock restricted access to markets and increased prices of food commodities affecting the consumption pattern. The pandemic wreaked a substantial physical, social, economic and emotional havoc on all the stakeholders of Indian agricultural system.

Keywords: COVID-19, agricultural system, food system, COVID impact, Challenges, Opportunity, Pandemic

Introduction

COVID-19 pandemic has interrupted the Indian agricultural system and practice on large scale. Covid-19 pandemic plays vital role and it results that GDP estimates post-COVID scenario showcase some rays of hope for economic development only in Indian agriculture. Origin of COVID-19 is from Wuhan, China – the epicenter – has eventually spread through the world and converted into a pandemic. India is the second highest affecting people after United Nations of America. India has already become a hotspot for the virus infecting 9.6 million (14.6% of global infection) as of December 6th, 2020 which has resulted in a decline of 23.9% gross domestic product in quarter 1, FY 2020-21. A pandemic shock can have a greater significance on


Officiating Principal
S. Chandra Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Amgaon.

economies due to lost human lives compared to a weather shock such as drought or flood or a trade embargo. The pandemic disrupts demand and supply of food impacting the global supply chain, while droughts tend to be localized affecting only the associated sector or stakeholders. Similarly, shocks due to a trade embargo affect a particular sector and can be corrected in the short-term with suitable policy measures.

As a protective and preventative measure, the Indian government ordered a nationwide lockdown, the severity of which is rated >80 in the global stringency index, from 25th March, 2020 affecting the economy including agriculture.

The reverse labour migration led to scarcity of labour which affected harvesting of the winter (November–March) crops like wheat and pulses adversely in the intensively cultivated north-western plains of India. Secondly, the restrictions on movement disrupted the supply chains, hampering the uninterrupted flow of inputs for and outputs of agricultural activities; Supply of perishable commodities were affected more, challenging the food and nutritional security of the vulnerable sections of the society. Huge buffer stocks of rice and wheat supplemented by a record harvest in 2019–20 crop season enabled the Indian food system to tackle the pandemic. For instance, due to lack of demand and logistics, food commodities such as milk, vegetables⁶ and fruits were wasted at farm level while distribution of milk by the Anand Milk Union Limited (AMUL) – the largest milk cooperative in India – was also affected.

Impact of COVID-19 on the Indian agricultural system

Uncertainty imposed by the crisis, restrictions on inter-state movements and absence of transportation disrupted the food supply chains and spiked food prices and affected farm operations. Our analysis using the official time series price data of 284 days spanning from 01.11.2019 to 10.08.2020 of major food commodities indicated that the wholesale and retail prices of pulses, wheat flour and milk was 1–5% higher a month post-lockdown; prices of edible oils and staple cereals (rice and wheat) were 4–9% lower because of removing import restrictions and government interventions like free distribution of food grains. Vegetable prices rose with tomato prices increasing by 77–78% in a week and 114–117% a month post lockdown.

Survey results indicated that three-fourths of the consumers reported a price rise in food commodities during the lockdown. The concern is that the skyrocketing prices might lead to social unrest; however, the Government of India has managed the situation deftly with timely market reforms and social safety nets for the poor, migrants and farmers. Looking at the scale of

economies due to lost human lives compared to a weather shock such as drought or flood or a trade embargo. The pandemic disrupts demand and supply of food impacting the global supply chain, while droughts tend to be localized affecting only the associated sector or stakeholders. Similarly, shocks due to a trade embargo affect a particular sector and can be corrected in the short-term with suitable policy measures.

As a protective and preventative measure, the Indian government ordered a nationwide lockdown, the severity of which is rated >80 in the global stringency index, from 25th March, 2020 affecting the economy including agriculture.

The reverse labour migration led to scarcity of labour which affected harvesting of the winter (November–March) crops like wheat and pulses adversely in the intensively cultivated north-western plains of India. Secondly, the restrictions on movement disrupted the supply chains, hampering the uninterrupted flow of inputs for and outputs of agricultural activities; Supply of perishable commodities were affected more, challenging the food and nutritional security of the vulnerable sections of the society. Huge buffer stocks of rice and wheat supplemented by a record harvest in 2019–20 crop season enabled the Indian food system to tackle the pandemic. For instance, due to lack of demand and logistics, food commodities such as milk, vegetables⁶ and fruits were wasted at farm level while distribution of milk by the Anand Milk Union Limited (AMUL) – the largest milk cooperative in India – was also affected.

Impact of COVID-19 on the Indian agricultural system

Uncertainty imposed by the crisis, restrictions on inter-state movements and absence of transportation disrupted the food supply chains and spiked food prices and affected farm operations. Our analysis using the official time series price data of 284 days spanning from 01.11.2019 to 10.08.2020 of major food commodities indicated that the wholesale and retail prices of pulses, wheat flour and milk was 1–5% higher a month post-lockdown; prices of edible oils and staple cereals (rice and wheat) were 4–9% lower because of removing import restrictions and government interventions like free distribution of food grains. Vegetable prices rose with tomato prices increasing by 77–78% in a week and 114–117% a month post lockdown.

Survey results indicated that three-fourths of the consumers reported a price rise in food commodities during the lockdown. The concern is that the skyrocketing prices might lead to social unrest; however, the Government of India has managed the situation deftly with timely market reforms and social safety nets for the poor, migrants and farmers. Looking at the scale of

COVID-19 spread and the panic created, food prices were quite resilient (except for vegetables). Resilience of the sector might be partly due to timely short term policy support and therefore we are nowhere near a price spike yet.

COVID-19 induced lockdown in India disrupted food markets which forced consumers to alter their consumption patterns. Consumers prioritized what they wanted and what they really needed. Various surveys report that individuals lost their jobs or their income decreased during lockdown. The lockdown coupled with sudden negative income shock posed serious concerns about food and nutrition security in India. In a survey of 2259 migrant youth, 32% reduced their daily food intake.

Action Plan to strengthen the Agriculture Sector after Covid-19

To improvement of Agriculture system in India, some quality measures are required as per following-

Safe Environment for the Society

The imminent shut down stopped production leading to job and income loss and demand recession. The pandemic also led to food loss and wastages that affected the food and nutrition security especially of the vulnerable sector, though briefly, and can have lifelong impacts on capabilities. The government and private interventions should warrant managing the food loss and waste, reviving the demand and food intake. To manage the food waste at household level, implementation of good food management practices like preparation of shopping lists and planning the course of meals are advocated. India's employment guarantee scheme – Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) could employ migrants who have come back to their own villages and direct transfers could put cash into the hands of poor who do not have access to MGNREGA.

More involvement of the Family in Agriculture Practice

In strategizing to strengthen the agricultural sector, we must pay attention to the concept of sustainability. Nothing comes closer as family farming to the exemplar of sustainable food production. Family farmers not only produce food; they save biodiversity, produce nutritious and local foods, develop new strategies and develop innovations to tackle social, economic and environmental challenges. FAO suggests affirmative policies to support family farmers as a solution to the unsatisfactory world food system in which one-third of the food produced goes to waste.

Promotion of Collective farming Method

Crop farmers should heed the successful cases like dairy cooperatives to increase productivity and profits. Unlike cereals, pulses and vegetables, milk prices were not affected by the lockdown. The procurement, processing, and distribution network of dairy cooperatives resisted the exogenous shock. Crop farmers should come together either as cooperatives or farmer producer organizations (FPOs) or farmer producer companies (FPCs) and work in the network of the international food system. Through aggregation (of inputs used and output produced), economies of scale can be ensured. Nudging by the union government on the principles of cooperative federalism (as done for Goods and Services Tax) is required for land reforms and contract farming. These steps together will have the potential to overcome challenges of production and marketing risks of the farmers.

Role of Food Corporation of India

Monetizing the excess stock in the buffer could be a potential source of revenue for the union government. The stock held by the Food Corporation of India has in store more than double the buffer stock norms and is worth at least 1,50,000 crore. Monetizing the surplus besides revenues, may also reduce huge maintenance and logistics costs. This amount could be invested in promoting rural agriculture enterprises or capacity building, drought proofing, etc. Again, to reduce wastage through scientific storage is urgently needed.

Standardization of procurement and pricing of Products

During pandemic situations which disrupt logistics, markets, storages, etc. the government can opt for a staggered procurement and pricing strategy which accounts for the threshold level in cost of storage especially for staples like rice and wheat produced and consumed by millions. This would also encourage farmers to store the commodities at farm level, providing storage is available, against distress selling.

Insurance of the Crop for risk management

COVID-19 had less or negligible effect on food prices (except for vegetables). However, food prices are plagued by high volatility which translates into price risk to farmers. The Government should consider setting up a price stabilization fund to insulate farmers from the price risk. Further, crop insurance in India generally covers only the yield risk; COVID-19 has presented the government an opportunity to transform the crop insurance scheme which covers the revenue (yield and price) risk of farmers. Alternatively, farmers and consumers can avail the

benefits of futures trading to buy/sell the standardized commodity contracts at a pre-decided price for delivery in the future. To meet the contract size set by the commodity exchanges, Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) can transform themselves into aggregators.

Time to change Agriculture

COVID-19 induced lockdown has disrupted agricultural labour markets that witnessed huge reverse migration. A survey reports that 45% of the migrants returned home during lockdown. Structural weakness in the system should be addressed to enable recognition of farming as an enterprise. Processes which add value to primary agricultural production systems and enterprises which source raw materials from crop residues, by-products and waste from primary agriculture should be promoted. Development of fruit-based ice cream, converting bamboo or wood waste to fancy decoration, preparation of sweets from bovine milk, use of natural fibres and culled potato to prepare bio-plastics, pectin extraction from fruit peeled wastes and bio-ethanol production are some examples. Further, innovations in the post-harvest technologies of medicinal and aromatic plants which supply raw materials to herbal medicines, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and food flavour industries could increase export potential and create employment.

Agricultural Research and Development

The estimated annual growth (in real terms) from 2014–15 to 2018–19 in agriculture and allied sectors was 2.9%. While the Indian economy contracted by 23.9% in the first quarter of 2020–21, agriculture was the only sector to register a positive growth of 3.4%. It is time to realize that agriculture sector could keep the growth engine sputtering when other sectors fail to rise to the occasion despite the farmers facing enormous amount of production and marketing risks even during normal times. Undoubtedly, inclusion of the private sector increases the investment flow as well as efficiency in functioning of the system. Private and government investments in agricultural research and development, insurance, finance, mechanization, cold storage, logistics, automation, digital procurement and distribution (e-marketing) should be taken up as a priority.

Conclusions

The pandemic led crisis has wreaked havoc on both the Indian and global agricultural system. A global food security crisis is in potentially looming that cannot be countered without understanding the impacts of COVID-19 on the agricultural system, especially of the developing

countries. Disruptions in supply and/or value chains leads to food wastage unleashing volatility in prices and having implications to food and nutritional security. For instance, Bangladesh witnessed a significant level of food wastage in perishables like milk and vegetables, and reduced consumption of non-vegetarian items like poultry products and fish – a major source of protein – owing to misinformation concerning the spread of COVID-19. India too has witnessed a steep reduction in consumption of poultry meat for some time due to the same reason causing enormous income loss to poultry farmers. The poverty rate has increased by 9% during the lockdown period in Ethiopia, and a survey of 3107 households revealed income loss for 38% of casual labourers while 90% reported food affordability as a major concern. Kenya witnessed around 15% fall in crop productivity owing to disruption in extension services and increased demand for vegetables and staples due to stockpiling.

Initial investigation in India shows that restriction on movement, transportation problems and reverse labour migration have disrupted domestic supply chains which ultimately contributed to rises in wholesale and retail prices of a few commodities like pulses, wheat flour, milk and vegetables. Due to logistic disruption and limited sale points, distress sale was observed for the marketing of perishable commodities, especially in states with less resources like Odisha. In the case of non-perishable commodities, although the loss was less compared to the perishables, there was a decline in sales. More than 90% of consumers across all the regions have changed their shopping behaviour. As the pandemic continues to threaten the global food system, the role of state becomes much more pertinent.

References

- AG Adeeth Cariappa, Kamlesh Kumar Acharya, Chaitanya Ashok Adhav, R Sendhil, P Ramasundaram, (January 19, 2021) Impact of COVID-19 on the Indian agricultural system: A 10-point strategy for post-pandemic recovery
- Cariappa AGA, Acharya KK, Adhav CA, et al. (2020a) Pandemic led food price anomalies and supply chain disruption: evidence from COVID-19 incidence in India. SSRN. DOI: 10.2139/ssrn.3680634.
- Chengappa PG (2013) Secondary agriculture: a driver for growth of primary agriculture in India. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics* 68(1):1–19.

- Dev SM (2020) Addressing COVID-19 impacts on agriculture, food security, and livelihoods in India Available at: <https://www.ifpri.org/blog/addressing-covid-19-impacts-agriculture-food-security-and-livelihoods-india> (accessed 30 August 2020)
- Ray A (2020) COVID-19 lockdown impact: 5 million salaried Indians lost their jobs in July, show data Available at: <https://www.livemint.com/news/india/covid-19-five-million-salaried-people-lost-their-jobs-in-july-shows-cmie-data-11597752797552.html> (accessed 31 August 2020).
- Termeer E, Leah M, Joost G, et al (2020b) Rapid Country Assessment: Kenya. The Impact of COVID-19 on the Food System. Available at: <https://www.wur.nl/en/Research-Results/Research-Institutes/centre-for-development-innovation/Our-Value-Propositions/Guiding-Sector-Transformation/The-effects-of-COVID-19-on-food-systems-rapid-assessments/Rapid-Country-Assessment-Kenya.htm> (accessed 17 July 2020)



3.3.1.1

A Critical Evolution of Psychological & Social Impact of Covid-19

Author's Name
Prof—Kamlesh R. Patil

Genius

https://www.ajantapublishing.in/genius_journal.html

ISSN - 2279 - 0489
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
HALF YEARLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

GENIUS

Volume - X

Issue - I

August - January - 2021-22

ENGLISH PART - I

Peer Reviewed Refereed and
UGC Listed Journal No. 47100



ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING
2019 - 6.631
www.sjifactor.com

❖ EDITOR ❖

Asst. Prof. Vinay Shankarrao Hatole

M.Sc (Maths), M.B.A. (Mktg.), M.B.A. (H.R.),
M.Drama (Acting), M.Drama (Prod. & Dir.), M.Ed.

❖ PUBLISHED BY ❖



Ajanta Prakashan

Aurangabad. (M.S.)

9. A Critical Evaluation of Psychological and Social Impact of Covid-19

Mr. Kamlesh Ravikumar Patil

Librarian, S. Chandra Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Dist. Gondia

Abstract

Covid-19 pandemic has had significant psychological and social effects on the population. This Research study has focused the impact on psychological well-being of the most exposed social groups, including children, college students, and health workers, who are more likely to develop post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, depression, and other symptoms of distress. The social distance and the security measures have affected the relationship among people and their perception of empathy toward others. From this perspective, pandemic. These tools present benefits that could improve psychological treatment of patients online, such as the possibility to meet from home or from the workplace, saving money and time and maintaining the relationship between therapists and patients. The aim of this paper is to show empirical data from recent studies on the effect of the pandemic and reflect on possible interventions based on technological tools.

Keywords COVID-19, psychotherapy, social distancing, empathy, psychological disease

Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic led to a prolonged exposure to stress. As a consequence, researchers showed an increased interest in measuring social and community uneasiness in order to psychologically support the population. This increased attention might help in managing the current situation and other possible epidemics and pandemics. The security measures adopted in managing the pandemic had different consequences on individuals, according to the social role invested. Some segments of the population seem to be more exposed to the risk of anxious, depressive, and post-traumatic symptoms because they are more sensitive to stress.

The following article has two focuses of interest (1) the evaluation of the psychological and social effects of the pandemic on the population, mostly children, college students, and health professionals, and (2) the identification of new perspectives of intervention based on digital devices and in line with the social security measures and mental health promotion. Furthermore, the constant fear of contagion affects daily life and leads to social isolation, modifying human relations.

Psychological and Social Impact of the Quarantine people

Studies of pandemics faced over time, such as SARS, Ebola, H1N1, Equine Flu, and the current COVID-19, show that the psychological effects of contagion and quarantine is not limited on the fear of contracting the virus. There are some elements related to the pandemic that affect more the population, such as separation from loved ones, loss of freedom, uncertainty about the advancement of the disease, and the feeling of helplessness. These aspects might lead to dramatic consequences, such as the rise of suicides. Suicidal behaviors are often related to the feeling of anger associated with the stressful condition widely spread among people who lived/live in the most affected areas. In light of these consequences, a carefully evaluation of the potential benefits of the quarantine is needed, taking into account the high psychological costs.

Further data collected on a sample of college students at the time of the spread of the epidemic in China showed how anxiety levels in young adults are mediated by certain protective factors, such as living in urban areas, the economic stability of the family, and cohabitation with parents. On the contrary, having infected relatives or acquaintances leads to a worsening in anxiety symptoms. Furthermore, the economic problems and the slowdown in academic activities are related with anxious symptoms.

Health-care workers (HCWs) are another segment of population particularly affected by stress. HCWs are at risk to develop symptoms common in catastrophic situations, such as post-traumatic stress disorder, burnout syndrome, physical and emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and dissociation. However, an epidemic presents different peculiarities compared to a catastrophic event, for instance, the stigmatizing attitudes in particular toward health professionals, who are in daily contact with the risk of infection. During SARS, up to 50% of health-care professionals suffered from acute psychological stress, exhaustion, and post-

traumatic stress, caused by the fear of contagion of their family members and the prolonged social isolation

Training and Promotion of Psychological Well-Being

In order to reduce anxiety and depression symptoms widespread among the population, the World Health Organization (2019) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2020) proposed specific guidelines on the correct use of health protection with the aim to minimize the distress associated with health-care professions

Indeed, more awareness of the potentials of the online services is needed, exploring the main differences between the devices (chat, video-audio consultation, etc.) in order to use them in relation to the specific purposes identified by the professional. For example, the Italian Service of Online Psychology conducted a study based on a service of helpdesk on Facebook.

One of the future goals of public and private psychological organizations should be the promotion of specific training for psychologists and psychotherapists, with the following aims: (1) developing the basic skills in managing the effects of a pandemic and of emergency situations, and (2) sensitizing patients to online therapeutic relationship, providing the main rules and benefits of the process. Online psychological services avoid geographical barriers and are suitable to become a useful integrated tool in addition to traditional psychotherapy

Importance of Psychological Support and Online Psychotherapy

Online psychological services provide several advantages, especially in the current situation of pandemic. As reported by the authors, online psychological services facilitate access to people who struggle to find support close to their social environment, avoiding difficulties related to mobility. Also, online services help people who have less confidence in psychotherapy. Indeed, mostly online psychotherapy takes place in one's comfort zone, facilitating the expression of problems and feelings

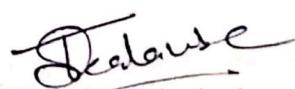
Online psychological services should be integrated with the various territorial services in order to provide the patients local references in relation to the specific health and economic needs. Finally, the possibility for the therapist and for the patient to record the sessions via chat and in audio/video mode—with the informed consent of the participants provides another useful tool to compare the sessions and to underline the positive outcomes and the effectiveness of the

and personal skills; and (3) sensitizing the general population on telepsychology and its advantages

Research according to the neurosociological perspective. Studying human interaction mediated by new technologies and the role of empathy, associating neuroscience, sociology, and psychology

References

- Day, T., Park, A., Madras, N., Gumel, A., and Wu, J. (2006). When Is Quarantine a Useful Control Strategy for Emerging Infectious Diseases? *Am. J. Epidemiol.* 163. 479–485. doi: 10.1093/aje/kwj056
- Mamun, M. A., and Griffiths, M. D. (2020). First COVID-19 suicide case in Bangladesh due to fear of COVID-19 and xenophobia: Possible suicide prevention strategies. *Asian J Psych.* 51:102073. doi: 10.1016/j.ajp.2020.102073
- Patel, V. (2018). The Lancet Commission on global mental health and sustainable development. *Lancet* 392, 1553–1598. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(18)31612-X
- Rana, W., Mukhtar, S., and Mukhtar, S. (2020). Mental health of medical workers in Pakistan during the pandemic COVID-19 outbreak. *Asian J Psych* 51:102080. doi: 10.1016/j.ajp.2020.102080
- Suicide Awareness Voices of Education (2020). Preventing Suicide During and After the COVID-19 Pandemic. Available online at: <https://save.org/blog/preventing-suicide-covid-19-pandemic> (accessed June 5, 2020)
- Valeria Saladino, Davide Algeri, Vincenzo Auriemma, 02 October 2020, The Psychological and Social Impact of Covid-19: New Perspectives of Well-Being
- World Health Organization (2019). Emergency Global Supply Chain System (COVID-19) Catalogue. Available online at: [https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/emergency-global-supply-chain-system-\(covid-19\)-catalogue](https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/emergency-global-supply-chain-system-(covid-19)-catalogue) (accessed June 10, 2020)


Officiating Principal
S. Chandra Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Amgaon.

3.3.1.1

The Role & Contribution of Home Economics in nation Development

**Author's Name
Prof—Diksha R. Badole**

IJSRST

<https://ijsrst.com/>



Online ISSN : 2395-602X
Print ISSN : 2395-6011
[UGC Journal No : 64011]

International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology

Certificate of Publication

Ref : IJSRST/Certificate/Volume 9/Issue 5/8566

13-Oct-2021

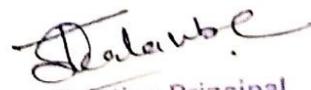
This is to certify that **Diksha Ratnasar Badole** has published a research paper entitled '**The Role and Contribution of Home Economics in Nation Development**' in the International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology (IJSRST), Volume 9, Issue 5, September-October-2021.

This Paper can be downloaded from the following IJSRST website link
<https://ijsrst.com/IJSRST219574>
IJSRST Team wishes all the best for bright future




Editor in Chief
IJSRST
website : <http://ijsrst.com>

Scientific Journal Impact Factor = 7.214
Peer Reviewed and Refereed International Journal


Officiating Principal
S. Chandra Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Amgaon.



The Role and Contribution of Home Economics in Nation Development

Diksha Ratnasar Badole¹

Assistant Professor, Department of Home Economics, S Chandra Mahila Mahavidyalaya Amgaon, Dist-
Gondia - 441902, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT

The subject of home economics is linked to all aspects of human life because home economics education is the education to enrich human life. Science and technology have to accept new changes. Today's age is the age of information technology. Emphasis is placed on the study number sequence as the concept of life education. The subject of home economics is connected to all the organs of human life. It is from such a good family that a good society is formed, and nation building by choice and nation. In short, the basic foundation of nation building is the family. This study of home science helps in creating a happy and prosperous family building by. Life cannot be sustained without adequate nourishment, good health, protective environment, good housing, managerial qualities/skills, empowerments, suitable resources, communication skills, high literacy levels and aspirations. All these are essential for national development. Home science is an integral course which builds an individual with all these qualities and thereby aims at development of individuals, his family, the community and the nation in large. Home science also encourages children to participate in community extension activities and thereby make them realize their commitment to their society and less privileged and school dropouts in rural and urban areas.

Keyword: Home Economics, National, Development, Women, Contributes, Social, Education, Health, Family

1. INTRODUCTION

Home economics is very important in human life because today the field of housewife is not limited to mother and child. Related water minerals mineral oil etc. also has an effect on her home management home management is related to home economics. In social transformation, the joint family system has been adopted by the majority. Home economics is an opportunity for housewives to develop their abilities as part of advanced life, such as group and its scientific knowledge.

The objectives and direction of socio-economic development of any nation are related to the interests of the people of that nation. In this connection, the concept of holistic development of the people of the country is taken into consideration. Keeping in mind that good thoughts and actions should be accompanied by good life values helps in building a prosperous and happy family by managing the human and human resources available to oneself. Achieving maximum satisfaction by managing energy and time is in the best interest of the nation. Therefore in the given situation, the path of our upliftment is explored by maintaining adjustment skills. Goals are achieved.

The development of the individual is the development of the nation by choice.

The management of various resources is the methods and techniques used to meet the needs of family members. There is no doubt that a nation with a healthy life is in progress as the available resources are used for the happiness and contentment of the individual. Home Science has contributed a great deal towards national development by training students to take up leadership roles in extension and community outreach programs. The students are encouraged to develop a scientific temper. Familiarizing them with the use of newer technologies, methods in family and community linkages and sustainable use of resources for human development are the hallmark of education in Home Science. As a discipline, Home Science integrates the ingredients of the sciences, social sciences and technology to facilitate the study of and enhance the quality of human life. Its approach is therefore inherently interdisciplinary. Traditionally, Home Science has adopted an ecological approach in its curriculum that engages the student through teaching, research and extension. The education process in Home Science underscores the importance of the individual's dynamic relationship with his/her family, community and society as a whole, as well as with the resources in the environment. Higher education learning in Home Science subjects provides students the opportunity to sharpen their capacities with a sense of social responsibility. In contemporary times, Home Scientists promote capacity building of individuals and communities for social and economic empowerment. They train community women and youth from various strata of society for entrepreneurship. Many Home Scientists have done exceptionally well as entrepreneurs themselves. They do not remain job seekers but have also become job creators. They gain and provide employment in research organizations, food and textile industries, dietary practice, education and child development domains, accreditation of green buildings, strategic

planning and communication technologies. Keeping in view the growing aspirations of today's youth and the capacity of Home Science discipline to deliver, the present 3-year Choice Based Credit System curriculum has been drawn. Years of national and international experience in the field has contributed to the wisdom that all the five windows of opportunity that Home Science offers be opened for i.e., Food and Nutrition, Human Development and Childhood Studies, Resource Management and Design Application, Development Communication and Extension and Fabric and Apparel Sciences. In this course, the students will learn the fundamental principles and foundations of all the five areas. They are expected to internalize the principle of a Home Scientist, that is, to give back to the community from which they draw, for sustainable development. This is a major contribution of Home Science in both developed and developing societies.

II. CONTRIBUTES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATION BY CREATING A HEALTHY SOCIETY

There is a correlation between food and health. By organizing a diet, you can get high quality food for less money. This knowledge is acquired through home science education. Dietary Nutrients From a family with knowledge of dietary treatment according to the age group definitely helps in maintaining good health. Home science is a life-changing subject and that is why research is being done on malnutrition at various levels. By improving the quality of diet, a healthy society can be created. Research on dietary habits as well as the intricacies of food by conducting surveys on diet under home science are invaluable in enhancing the nutritional status of the society. All these factors contribute to national development. Efforts are being made to improve the health of malnourished children by providing them with enriched supplements. Home

A family that makes progressive strategic decisions develops itself. At the same time, a healthy and progressive society can play an important role in the development of the nation. For this, the subject of home science has made an important contribution in the work of creating people with rich personalities.

VII. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The researcher has studied the aims and objectives for research and analytical study of the relevant topic. The dissertation, journal, reference book, newspaper is used to collect the information. The importance of the subject matter is summarized from the method of research work.

VIII. RESULT

The contribution of home science education in the development of the country was studied and after collecting all the facts, it was framed according to the research methodology. An analytical essay was prepared on the basis of fact finding and subsequent studies revealed that women accounted for 50 per cent of India's development. Food and Nutrition, Textiles, Human Development, Extension Education, Family Resource Management is being used for their development. Similarly, it has been found that women can do their own self-employment to stand on their own feet. The study also found that home science education is very important for the development of all members of the family. From the above information it is found that this subject is important for 70 to 80 percent development.

IX. REFERENCES

- [1] https://www.brainkart.com/article/Role-of-home-science-in-national-Development-and-international-integration_1935/
- [2] Triveni Farkade(Prof.)- Family Resource Management. Pimplapure and company Publication Nagpur Edition Third Jan 2011 page no.6-14
- [3] Sulabha Gange (Prof.) -/-
- [4] <http://ecoursesonline.iastri.res.in/mod/page/view.php?id=116313>
- [5] <http://vitharahomescience.blogspot.com/2014/08/role-of-home-science-extension-in.html>
- [6] <http://www.du.ac.in/du/uploads/departments/home-science/08052019B.Sc.%20Pass%20Home%20Science.pdf>

Sulabha
 Officiating Principal
 S. Chandra Mahila Mahavidyalaya
 Amgaon.

3.3.1.1

ARM Strength and Flexibility of Basketball players in Gondia District

**Author's Name
Dr. Ajay A. Moon**

I J A E M A

<https://ijaema.com/>

The International Journal of Analytical and Experimental Modal analysis

An UGC CARE Approved Group - II Journal

An ISO 17021 - 2008 Certified Journal

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



Certificate of Publication

This is to certify that the paper entitled
**THE STUDY: ARM STRENGTH AND FLEXIBILITY OF BASKETBALL PLAYERS
IN GONDIA DISTRICT**

Authored by
Dr. Ajay Atmaram Moon

From
S. Chandra Mahila Mahavidyalay Amgaon, Dist. Gondia (M.S.)

Has been published in
IJAEMA JOURNAL, VOLUME XIII, ISSUE 1, JANUARY/2021

S. Chandra Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Amgaon
Officiating Principal
S. Chandra



T.A.O.

Michal A. Olazewski Editor in Chief
IJAEMA JOURNAL



International
Organization for
Standardization
7021:2008

<http://ijaema.com>

THE STUDY: ARM STRENGTH AND FLEXIBILITY OF BASKETBALL PLAYERS IN GONDIA DISTRICT

Dr. Ajay Atmaram Moon

S. Chandra Mahila Mahavidyalay Amgaon, Dist. Gondia (M.S.)

Abstract

Muscle strength is significant in b-ball in light of the fact that while acquiring strength, speed and perseverance, you are additionally fortifying ligaments and tendons which will diminish the odds of wounds, for example, injuries and tears. Adaptability guarantees that you keep up ideal versatility of every one of your joints. This builds the harmony between muscles that will guarantee proficient development and power creation. Additionally, certain strong limitations make it difficult to keep up body places that are vital for your presentation. The scientist picked the ball major parts in Gondia area and dissected the percent of arm strength and adaptability of players. The analyst chose the 40 ball players from locale Gondia. In this investigation the understudies were picked haphazardly having age bunch between 21 to 25. The analyst has made the test on the chose ball players through rate recipe. The investigation found that the arm strength of the ball players is lower and the adaptability of the b-ball players was brilliant than the standard standards.

Introduction

Basketball shows you being a good agreeable individual and can be an unprecedented social game. Adults should check with their PCP prior to taking up b-ball. B-ball puts a lot of weight on the body and wounds can happen, so warming up, broadening your muscles and joints, and chilling off is critical. Ball is a series of improvement. Except for during breaks and stoppages in play for rule encroachment, the game is in reliable development. Ground-breaking b-ball players put forth a strong attempt to develop such a muscle quality expected to build up the duration and perseverance expected to successfully battle at a raised level. A weak body infers that you will likely be a slight b-b-ball player. Solid quality is critical considering the way that it will improve your display on the b-ball court.

Wellness is a significant part of achievement in basketball. Obviously you by and large should be tall and have great aptitudes, however you likewise need the privilege physical wellness traits. Players require amazing quality and force, running velocity, equalization and deftness, just as a decent degree of oxygen consuming perseverance fitness. Flexibility guarantees that you keep up ideal portability of every one of your joints. This expands the harmony between muscles that will guarantee effective development and power creation. Additionally, certain solid limitations make it difficult to keep up body places that are basic to your presentation. The scientist picked the basketball players in Gondia area and broke down the percent of arm quality and adaptability of players. A successful arm exercise will fortify your biceps, triceps, lower arms and shoulders. Completing three arrangements of 10 lat pull downs, bicep twists and bar plunges two times every week and three arrangements of 10 triceps press downs and hand weight twists once seven days will invigorate you adequate arm.

Physical benefits of Basketball

1. Strengthens muscular endurance

Playing basketball requires deftness, strength, and endurance. You should rapidly move and change headings utilizing focused energy, brief length muscle contractions. You'll likewise require strong perseverance, which is the capacity of muscles to consistently apply power for an all-inclusive period. You can expand your strong perseverance by playing ball and doing activities to fabricate lower and chest area strength. You can likewise zero in on reinforcing your center and back muscles. This will positively affect your endurance, energy, levels, and execution.

2. Fabricates sound bones

Playing a group activity, for example, b-ball, can give interesting physical and emotional wellness benefits. Examination from 2018 Trusted Source found that playing a group based game positively affects bone strength. Individuals who played handball and football were appeared to have more bone mineral thickness than the individuals who were inactive.

3. Improves equilibrium and coordination

Playing ball expects you to create hand-eye and foot coordination as you keep up your equilibrium all through the developments. As you play, you need to move your body rapidly as you bounce, rotate, or alter course. B-ball expects you to utilize engine abilities, for example, shooting, passing, and spilling. You'll additionally get talented in bouncing back and guarded moves. Keeping a solid body will assist you with playing out these developments without any difficulty.

4. Creates crucial development abilities

Playing b-ball offers youth the chance to build up the engine abilities fundamental for advancement. Exploration from 2018Trusted Source focuses to the adequacy of b-ball in improving the central development abilities that kids need to acquire. Playing b-ball assists with improving engine coordination, adaptability, and perseverance. It likewise energizes speed, dexterity, and strength. These abilities are appeared to positively affect advancing a solid body weight and empowering more actual work, which can improve cardiorespiratory wellness and confidence.

5. Improves body piece

In a 2018 study Trusted Source, scientists found that playing b-ball positively affected in general body organization. In this examination, undeveloped men went through 3 months of road b-ball preparing, which positively affected by and large wellness and body organization. After the preparation, the men expanded their fit weight and brought down their muscle versus fat ratio.

6. Lifts heart wellbeing

Customary active work assists with improving heart wellbeing and generally wellness levels. As indicated by research from 2019, ball increments resting pulses, which positively affects cardiorespiratory wellness. This is connected to a lower possibility of creating cardiovascular illness.

Emotional advantages

7. Creates fearlessness

You may create fearlessness as you discover your voice and study who you are in another circumstance. As a group, individuals can empower, persuade, and uphold one another. They can likewise call attention to territories that need improvement, which can prompt positive development. Accomplishment on the court can stretch out into different aspects of your life, and you may find that you have a newly discovered faith in yourself and your capacities.

8. Brings down pressure

Participating in active work discharges endorphins, which are the vibe acceptable, or satisfaction, chemicals. Endorphins may help your temperament, advance unwinding, and diminish torment. They can likewise lighten sadness, support confidence, and upgrade your work execution. Playing b-ball will likewise help you sharpen your fixation abilities by remaining zeroed in on the game. This may likewise assist you with creating present-second mindfulness or care. These apparatuses might be powerful in permitting you to manage nervousness in different parts of your life.

Social advantages

9. Energizes cooperation

Playing ball helps encourage a feeling of local area and collaboration. You may get the opportunity to emphatically collaborate with individuals from various foundations, which can

widen your viewpoint. Also, you'll figure out how to play reasonably and generously paying little mind to the result of your presentation. Your colleagues and you can expect to be steady, positive good examples for one another.

10. Creates relational abilities

As you collaborate with your partners, you may learn better approaches to convey verbally and nonverbally. You'll get the opportunity to converse with your partners and tune in to what they need to say. No doubt, there will be an ideal opportunity to convey previously, during, and after a game or practice. Regardless of whether you figure out how to shout out or stay quiet more regularly, positive relational abilities will carry advantages to your athletic, individual, and expert life.

The study reveals that-

Mortimer (1951), studied on shooting and found that as the basketball was released at an angle of 58 with the horizontal more shooting percentages were attainable. More power is necessary to project the basketball through a high arch. The amount of arch for each individual was found to vary with the strength of the individual.

Methodology

The researcher has examined the study in detail. The size and selection of the sample, the variable and the control employed the sources of data, the tools and the method of gathering data, the description of data collecting instruments and the statistical process used in the analysis are carefully described. The researcher did the data collection through the physical college in Gondia District.

Procedure of measurement- Goniometer

Collection of Data

The study was done about the flexibility and the arm strength of the basketball players. The researcher selected the 40 basketball players Gondia District. In this study the students were chosen randomly having age group between 21 to 25. The researcher have made the test on

the selected basketball players through percentage formula have checked the flexibility and the arm strength of basketball players.

Standard norms for test of Flexibility

Test grade	Agility (6x10m shuttle run, sec)			Flexibility (Sit and reach, cm)		
	10-12	13-15	16-18	10-12	13-15	16-18
Excellent	15.59	13.18	13.17	5.63	30.67	34.57
Good	15.59-17.20	13.18-14.81	13.17-14.32	2.84- 5.63	15.50-30.67	20.70-34.57
Average	17.21-18.82	14.82-16.45	14.33-15.48	0.04-2.83	0.32-15.49	6.82-20.69
Below Average	18.83-20.45	16.46-18.10	15.49-16.65	-2.8-0.03	-4.9-0.31	-7.08-6.81
Poor	>20.45	>18.10	>16.65	> -2.8	> -4.9	> -7.07

As it is seen from the table, norms for the 15-17 years of age and 16-18 of age players in agility are almost similar. It is perhaps because the mean values in both groups are close: 15.63 and 14.90 respectively (Tab. 1), and the minimum to maximum range of the measurements were close for two groups as well (14.00 to 17.42 and 13.95 to 16.20 respectively).

Analysis of data

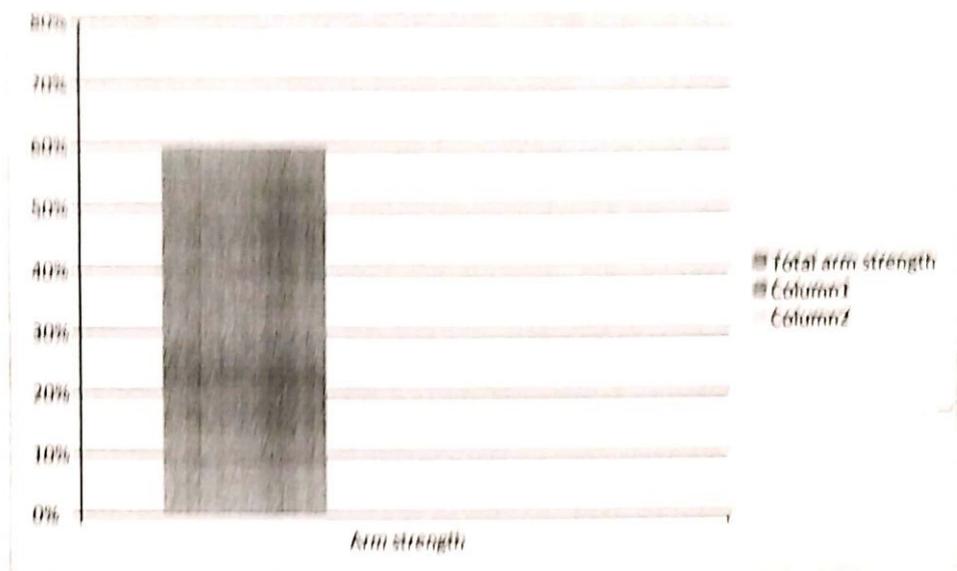
The present study was a study of arm strength and the flexibility of the basketball players. Percentile method was used for the data analysis.

The arm strength of basketball players of Gondia district

Subject	Total % of Arm strength
40 basketball players of Gondia district	60%

The table indicates that the 40 selected players of basketball having arm strength 60%.

Graphical representation

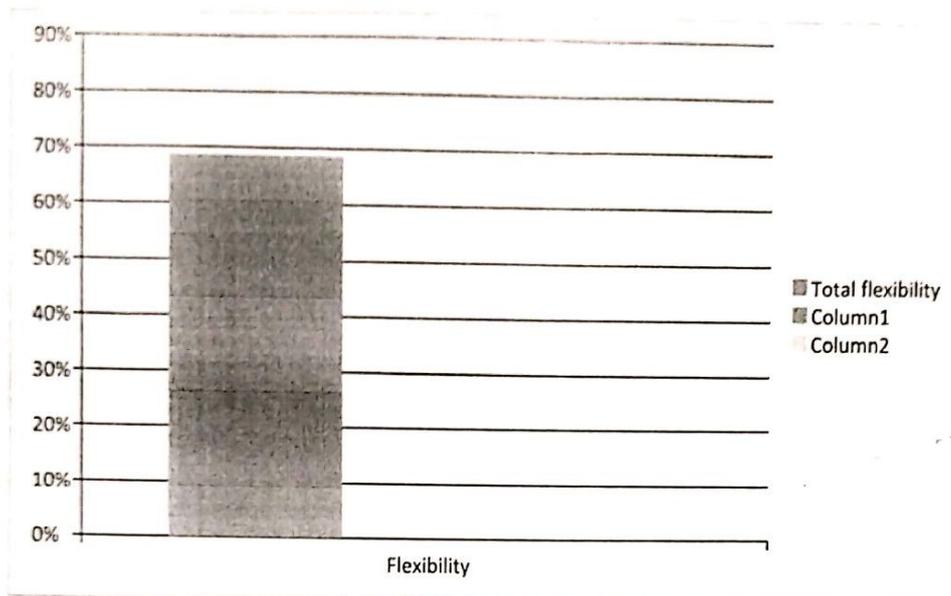


The flexibility of basketball players of Gondia district

Subject	Total % of Flexibility
40 basketball players of Gondia district	68.58%

The table indicates that the 40 selected players of basketball having flexibility 68.58%. The flexibility is excellent in the basketball players of Gondia district.

Graphical representation



Conclusion

The above study was about the arm strength and the flexibility of the Gondia district basketball players. It was studied by the percentile method. The study found that the arm strength of the basketball players is lower and the flexibility of the basketball players was excellent than the standard norms.

References

1. Griffiths, Sian (September 20, 2010). "The Canadian who developed ball". BBC News. Documented from the first on April 25, 2012. Recovered September 14, 2011.
2. "The Greatest Canadian Invention". CBC News. Filed from the first on December 3, 2010.
3. "YMCA International - World Alliance of YMCAs: Basketball : a YMCA Invention". www.ymca.int. Filed from the first on March 14, 2016. Recovered March 22, 2016.

S. Chandra
 Officiating Principal
 S. Chandra Mahila Mahavidyalaya
 Amgaon.

3.3.1.1

Status of Woman Education in India

**Author's Name
Dr. Trushna S. Kalambe**

AJANTA

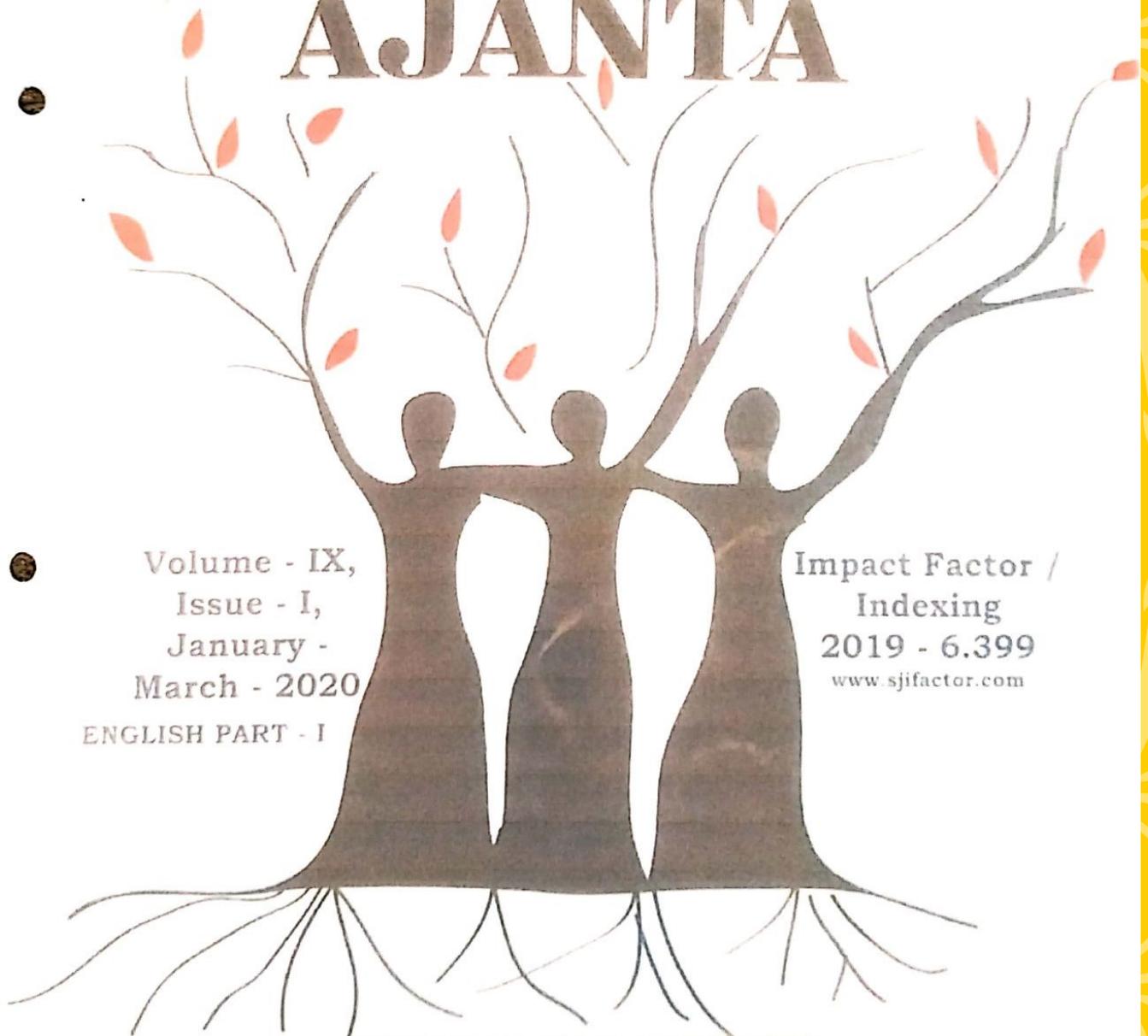
https://www.ajantapublishing.in/ajanta_journal.html



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



AJANTA



Volume - IX,
Issue - I,
January -
March - 2020
ENGLISH PART - I

Impact Factor /
Indexing
2019 - 6.399
www.sjifactor.com

AJANTA PRAKASHAN

ISSN 2277 - 5730
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA

Volume - IX

Issue - I

January - March - 2020

ENGLISH PART - I

Peer Reviewed Referred
and UGC Listed Journal

Journal No. 40776



ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING
2019 - 6.399
www.sjifactor.com

❖ EDITOR ❖

Asst. Prof. Vinay Shankarrao Hatole
M.Sc (Maths), M B A (Mktg), M B A (H R.),
M Drama (Acting), M Drama (Prod & Dir), M Ed

❖ PUBLISHED BY ❖

Ajanta Prakashan
Aurangabad. (M.S.)

CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - I

S. No.	Title & Author	Page No.
13	A Study on Awareness Regarding Study Complications at Home Makers Dr. G. V. Bhosley	55-56
14	Entrepreneurship Skill Development through Practical Embroidery Training Dr. Kulpansha Deshpande	59-60
15	To Study the Effect of Developed Iron Rich Supplementations on College Going Girls in Aurangabad Dr. Khan Farhana Mahreen Patti Mayuri Siddiqui Umama Faiza Pinal Lalita	67-68
16	Women Entrepreneurship and Government Schemes Dr. Malika Shaheen	87-90
17	Role of Women in Child Development Dr. Ramesh Jagannathan Jadhav	91-95
18	Women Health and Stress Management Dr. Ravindra L. Machale	96-102
19	Employment Skill Development through Work Painting - A New Start Up Dr. Suresh R. Gulkwad	103-105
20	Impact of A 16-Week Behavioral Weight Loss Program on Dietary and Physical Activity Changes in Women Dr. Swati D. Shende (Nakhale) Ms. Shilpa Ramdin	106-110
21	Status of Women Education in India Dr. Trishana S. Kulkarni	111-116
22	Women Empowerment through Education in India Dr. Swati Ashok Mahajan	117-120
23	Women Empowerment through Education Dr. Vandana Phatale	121-123

21. Status of Women Education in India

Dr. Trushna S. Kalambe

Assistant Professor in FRM, S. Chandra Mahila Mahavidyalaya Amgaon, Dist. Gondia.

Abstract

Women education guarantees human progress. The development of women's education in our country is a matter of serious concern. This clearly implies still a large number of women of our nation are uneducated, the powerless, and often being misused. Education of women in the perspective of training and development is the most effective apparatus of progress of position in the public eye. It has been emphasized that gender concerns must be built into all educational processes. Education is understood as an ongoing process of learning and empowerment which transcends mere literacy. The present study made an attempt to focus on women education in Indian scenario. This paper looks at the issues of women's access to education in India and also gives a diagram of the condition of education as for women and highlights a portion of the issues and obstructions to women's education.

Keywords: Education, Women empowerment, Development, Economic Development.

Introduction

"If you educate a man you educate an individual but if you educate a woman you educate an entire nation" It is a need of an hour to understand the meaning of this African proverb. Women's education in India is one of the important alarming issues that needs to be addressed as early as possible for the overall development of our country. Educated women can play a pivotal role in developing our nation. Education can open plenty of opportunities and thus empower them financially. This will certainly help them to become more confident and that will provide them with a new zeal and courage to accept new challenges. Educated women have a tendency to advance education of their young lady kids as well as they can give better direction to their family.

In the British time frame, there was increment of enthusiasm for women's education in India. Various socio religious operations were driven by prominent people like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar that immensely helped women's education and connected with external world in India. However women's education got a boost after our country got the

3.3.1.1

**Assessment of Nutritional
Status of Elderly in selected
Old Age Homes in vidarbh
Region**

**Author's Name
Dr. Trushna S. Kalambe**

AJANTA

https://www.ajantapublishing.in/ajanta_journal.html



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

ISSN 2277-5730

AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL



AJANTA

Volume-VIII, Issue-II
April - June - 2019
English Part - I

IMPACT FACTOR /
INDEXING 2018 - 5.5
www.ajfactor.com

Ajanta Prakashan

S. Chandra Mahila
Officiating Principal
S. Chandra Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Amgaon.

ISSN 2277 - 5730
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA

Volume - VIII

Issue - II

English Part - I

April - June - 2019

Peer Reviewed Refereed
and UGC Listed Journal

Journal No. 40776



ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING

2018 - 5.5

www.sjifactor.com

❖ EDITOR ❖

Asst. Prof. Vinay Shankarrao Hatole

M.Sc. (Maths), M.B.A. (Mktg.), M.B.A. (HR),
M.Drama (Acting), M.Drama (Prod. & Dir.), M.Ed.

❖ PUBLISHED BY ❖

Ajanta Prakashan

Aurangabad, (M.S.)

Officiating Principal

S. Chandra Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Amgaon.

CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - I

S. No.	Title & Author	Page No.
11	Juxtaposition of Buddha's Fire Sermon with T. S. Eliot's the Fire Sermon in the Waste Land Vinay M. Vasule	62-66
12	The Expansion of Buddha Dhamma Dr. Lokhande Charusheela Uttam Shashikala	67-70
13	Music Skill of a Tabla Performer: A Study of Tabla of Punjab Gharana Ajaypal Singh	71-76
14	Implication of Eight Fold Path of Buddhism in India: A Socio-Political Analysis Dr. Gobinda Chandra Sethi	77-82
15	Assessment of Nutritional Status of Elderly in Selected Old Age Homes in Vidharbha Region, India Ku. Trushna S. Kalambe	83-94
16	A Correlation Study on Higher Secondary Students' Achievement in Chemistry in relation to their Achievement Motivation and Test - Anxiety Dr. T. Manickavasagan	95-102
17	Speech and Language Development: An Overview Sukhdeep Kaur	103-110
18	Trends and Developments in Banking System in India Dr. Manjeet Singh	111-118
19	Risk Factors of Cardiovascular Diseases: A Review Lakshmanan Vennila Dr. G. Sindhu	119-123
20	A Comparative and Analytical Study of Buddhism with Respect to Sikhism Prof. Kirandeep Singh (Dr.)	124-128
21	Indian Constitution: Constitutional Rights and Safeguards for Minorities Dr. Sonia Sharma	129-137
22	Electronic Resource Management in Academic Library Dr. Bhushan W. Ambekar	138-144
23	Higher Secondary Students' Achievement in Biology in Relation to Their Adjustment Dr. T. Manickavasagan	145-151

15. Assessment of Nutritional Status of Elderly in Selected Old Age Homes in Vidharbha Region, India

Ku. Trushna S. Kalambe

S. Chandra Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Amgaon, Mallu Nalca Kontha Chowd, Amgaon

Abstract

The transition from the traditional pre industrial to modern phase of development of society in India has in several ways changed the social context of the adjustment of the aged. In India, the elderly population depends heavily on the family for economic and emotional support. With joint family system, slowly diminishing the elderly are now being placed in Homes and left to the care of such Organizations. This study was designed to assess the nutritional status of the elderly in selected paid and destitute homes in Vidharbha region, India. The nutritional status of Total 253 no. of samples were taken in the studied six different Old Age Homes from Gondia, Wardha, Chandrapur and Nagpur district from paid and destitute homes was assessed using subjective and data collection. The clinical signs of nutritional disorders were, in general, not specific and mostly associated with old age. All meals including breakfast, lunch, dinner & tea twice a day were provided to total 93.3% (236) respondents while remaining 6.7% (17) have get only lunch, dinner & tea which corresponds to Ahilyabai Holkar homes. Overall, good types of meal were provides and also kitchen facility were available. Amongst the meal qualities, not very good satisfied were higher percentage as 38.3% (97) and followed by satisfied with all 35.2% (89). Hence care of the elderly on all the fronts is of utmost importance.

Key words: Old Age Homes, Nutritional Status, Elderly, Organization

Introduction

Aging is a typical biological phenomenon. There is quick growth in elderly population due to decrease in death rate and fertility rate by the consequence of better medical and health care facilities. Studies have shown that diet and nutrition play a vital role in maintaining good health and practical status of elderly. But the data collected by National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) over a period of time on total population including elderly, found that under nutrition in India continues to be a public health problem (Brahman, 2007). The extreme under

3.3.1.1

**Human Rights Violation of
Women in Chimananda
Adichie's Novel Purple Hibis-
cus**

**Author's Name
Prof.– Swapnil M. Bhagat**

AJANTA

https://www.ajantapublishing.in/ajanta_journal.html



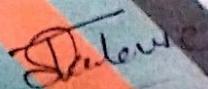
Peer Reviewed Referred and
UGC Listed Journal
(Journal No. 40776)



ISSN 2277 - 5730
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA

Volume-VIII, Issue-I
January - March - 2019
Part - III
Impact Factor / Indexing
2018 - 5.5
www.sjifactor.com


Officiating Principal
S. Chandra Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Amgaon

Ajanta Prakashan

CONTENTS OF PART - III

S. No.	Title & Author	Page No.
1	Human Rights Violation of Women in Chimamanda Adichie's Novel Purple Hibiscus Swapnil Madhukar Bhagat	1-5
2	Human Rights in Feminist Perspective Prof. Ravindra S. Kale	6-11
3	Right to Privacy as a Fundamental Human Right of HIV/AIDS Person Chaitanya A. Ghuge	12-17
4	Human Rights of the Aged & Disabled Dr. Namita Awasthi	18-23
5	Human Rights in Feminist Perspective Dr. Rajeshkumar Wamanrao Soor	24-28
6	Human Trafficking - A Horrendous Act Mehul Seth Vartika Rungta	29-36
7	A Critical Analysis of Sexual Harrasment of Women at Workplaces Anushka Ambli Saloni Mittal	37-45
8	Role of United Nations in Recognizing, Promoting and Protecting Rights of Indigenous People Dr. Archana Sukey	46-58
9	Human Rights of the Children Dr. Saroj Kumar Datta	59-68
10	Trafficking in Human Organs as Violatation of Human Rights and Dignity Vanita Laxmandas Lalwani	69-82
11	Awakening to the Needs of the Seniors: The Need of the Hour Rowena Singh	83-92
12	Respect for the Difference and Acceptance of Persons with Disabilities is Part of Humanity and Diversity Reshma Yasmin Aatur Rahma	93-103

1. Human Rights Violation of Women in Chimamanda Adichie's Novel Purple Hibiscus

Swapnil Madhukar Bhagat

Assistant Professor, Sardar Patel Mahavidyalaya, Chandrapur.

Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie was born in 1977 in Enugu, Nigeria. She studied medicine and pharmacy at the University of Nigeria then moved to the US to study communications and political science at Eastern Connecticut State University. She gained a Master of Arts Degree in Creative Writing from John Hopkins University, Baltimore. Her first novel, Purple Hibiscus, was published in 2003 and is set in the political turmoil of 1990s Nigeria. This book won the 2005 Commonwealth Writers Prize (Overall Winner, Best Book), and was shortlisted for the 2004 Orange Prize for Fiction.

Purple Hibiscus talks about an intricate family life with events happening in Nigeria under a military rule as a backdrop. Kambili, a fifteen year old girl is the narrator. Adichie in depicting a girl-child as the protagonist gives room for the character to develop with her different experiences in the novel. This is done with aim of helping her find a voice at the end of the story. The depiction of the suppression and the oppression of Kambili and her mother Mama (Beatrice Achike) by Kambili's Papa (Eugene Achike) in an inhumane way is the clear vindication of the human rights of the women characters in the novel.

Women writing in Africa has caught the attention of the world in the recent times. It's a new era of endless possibilities which has given voice to many voiceless. Gender studies dominated the literary scene and the representation of women in male authored works opened up the ways for the debates. In other words, it has become quite interesting to examine the ways in which men behave with women in particularly male dominated societies. Contemporary African Women writing is entirely different from the male centric writing as concepts such as sex, gender and violence are clearly depicted in their writing. Many female writers are boldly focusing on their personal experiences and doing so highlighting a difference in power sharing between men and women. According to D'Almeida (1994) women writing is a weapon to destroy the ideas that perpetuate subjugation and inequality.

the struggle for power. Her works discuss a feminist position which strongly argues that male to female violence cannot be explained from patriarchal ideology, normative foundations and institutional arrangements in society (Chabuk and Chabuk, 1987).

Gender is the culturally constructed social roles assigned to men and women in the African society. It means that it is the culture of a particular society that determines the influence in the creation of masculine and feminine behavior. Among most Africans, men have been culturally constructed as natural born leaders and head of the families while the woman is seen as just as second sex, the subordinate one in the relationship. These constructions are produced by the patriarchal culture prevalent in most African societies. Patriarchy itself is a social system based on male domination over women. It is a culture that promotes a sexist ideology, which considers women as inferior beings and men as superior beings. Patriarchy in other words called male domination by many writers. It means that most of the powerful positions in the society are occupied by the men than women.

Beatrice seems to suffer in silence as defense mechanism against further violence from the beginning of her marriage to Eugene. Isn't it the violence of her human rights by her husband? Instead, she polishes the figurines in the living room to grieve. In the words of Kambili:

"Years before I understood, I used to wonder why she polish them each time I heard the sounds from their room, like something being banged against the door... There were never tears on her face. The last time, only two weeks ago, when her swollen eye was still the black-purple color of an overripe avocado, she had rearranged them after she polished them" (PII, 16).

No other African author ever described the violence of human rights of the women characters as brutal as in *Purple Hibiscus* described by Adichie because of its realistic point of view depiction of all the accounts of marital violence recorded in the novel. Beatrice, (Eugene's wife) is fully under an iron clad control of her husband. He treats her in the most inhuman way. The eventual violence that started out on her and the children and her inability to do anything about it is an indication of deep rooted psyche of Nigerian women of not raising voice against the oppression and suppression by the husband. Despite her husband's violence against her and the children, Jaja and Kambili, Beatrice refuses to leave, clinging to her conviction of marriage as sacred and her only way of existence. In a conversation with Aunty Ifeoma, she says:

"A husband crowns a woman's life" (PII: 73).

Consequently, in their writings Nigerian women convey an active desire to change the woman's position as the second sex in the society. Adichie in her novels, create positive female characters that are not submissive to exploitation but active in an effort to revolutionize their situation. In *Purple Hibiscus* Adichie analyses the concept of power in the hands of a figure of authority, Eugene. She illustrates how he enforces dominance by using violence on his wife and children to bend them to his will. The forces of tyranny, oppression, and silence all use violence as their tool throughout *Purple Hibiscus*. Papa uses violence to enforce his own kind of oppression on his family, as he beats them, whips them, and pours boiling water on them. This violence then leads to more violence in the very attempt to escape it.

Conclusion

Adichie is able to portray that most of the victims of forms of violence are females. Hence it is a need of an hour to take a serious call to stop all forms of gender violence against women. The study also shows that Adichie and her female characters are progressive voices advocating for change in the way society treats women and the marginalized. As a writer, Adichie is a contemporary voice from women writers who require serious consideration as the African society grapples with gender, violence, religious bigotry and other social inequalities. Her works challenge the already established structures of the repressive male order at both domestic and national levels.

Bibliography

Primary Texts

- Adichie, C.N. (2003) *Purple Hibiscus*,
- Nigeria; Farafina

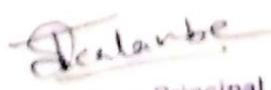
Secondary Texts

- Abbott, Pamela, Claire Wallace et al (2005) *Introduction to Sociology: Feminist Perspectives* London, Routledge.
- Ackerly, Brooke A., Stern, Maria & True, Jacqui (eds.), (2006)
- *Feminist methodologies for international relations*,
- Cambridge : Cambridge University Press
- Acholonu, R. (1999). "Women in the African Novel and the Quest for Human Rights". *Beyond the Marginal Land: Gender Perspectives on African writing*. Ed. Chionna Opara. Port Harcourt: Belpot, Pp.93 – 109.

- Aidoo, A. A. (1996) —Literature, Feminism and the African Woman Today. || *Reconstructing Womanhood, Reconstructing Feminism* (Ed.) Delia Jarrett-Macauley. London: Routledge: 156-74.
- Birkett, J. and Harvey, E. (1991) Introduction in J. Birkett and E. Harvey (Eds), *Determined Women: Studies in the Construction of the Female Subject* (pp.1-37) London, Macmillan.
- Corneliussen, E. (2012) The Influence of Class, Culture and Colonization on African Women's Fight for Emancipation and Equality In Tsitsi Dangarembga's *Nervous Conditions* and Chimamanda Adichie's *Purple Hibiscus* Master Thesis in English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education, University of Tromsø (Norway). (Fall, 2012)
- Chukwuma, H. (1994). —The Identity of Self||. Introduction". *Feminism in African Literature: Essays on Criticism*. Enugu: New Generation Books
- Chukwuma, H (2000)—The face of Eve: Feminist writing in African Literature|| Major Themes in African Literature. Ed. D.U. Opatu and A.U. Ohaegbu. Nsukka: A.P. Express Publishers, Pp.101 - 144.
- D.Almeida, I (1994). Francophone African Women: Destroying the Emptiness of Silence. Gainesville: Florida University Press,
- Dobash R and Dobash P, (1992) .*Women, Violence and Social Change* Newyork, Routledge
- Highfield, J,(2006) Blood and Blossom: Violence and Restoration In Adichie's *Purple Hibiscus* and Vera's *The Stone Virgins*. Glasgow: Fontana

Internet Sources

- Gender Based Violence Prevention Network
- www.preventgbvafrica.org
- Violence Against Women Online Resources
- www.vaw.umn.edu/


Officiating Principal
S. Chandra Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Amgaon.

The preponderance of the male centre African writing can be seen from the fact that African women writers are never given space in main formation. Their work is rarely discussed because their work could not reach to the world and if somehow it could reach then it was considered from a patriarchal perspective. Much Adichie rightly described the texts written by many African female writers like Nawapa (1990), Ama Okon (1991), Akopy (1999) and Aduka (1997) as spaces of struggle within and between which they fluctuate as many of them tried to protect women in more positive roles away from their marginal positions.

Even in the twenty first century, gender based violence is a serious problem in many countries. Adichie's novel Purple Hibiscus talks about gender based violence in the Nigerian society and also the role of gender in the propagation of violence. Gender issue is the most sensitive issue which is often considered synonymous with sex. But it not actually like that. Sex is the biological characteristics that define humans as female or male while gender is the economic, political and cultural attributes which are associated with being male or female. In short gender is socially constructed attributes, roles, activities and behaviors that a given society considers appropriate for men and women.

Gender based violence is violence that is directed against a person on the basis of gender. It therefore constitutes a breach of fundamental right to life, liberty, security, dignity, equality between women and men. Gender based violence occurs in many parts of the world, within a home or wider community in general and it affects women and girls disproportionately (Bloom 2003 p.14). Gender based violence includes domestic violence, rape, sexual violence during conflict, harmful customary or traditional practices such as forced marriages, genital mutilation etc. Various studies have shown that women are often the recipients of various forms of violence more than men.

In Purple Hibiscus Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie depicts contemporary issues affecting the Nigerian society through the eyes of female characters. Chimamanda Adichie centers on the dynamics of gender relations and other issues affecting the socioeconomic life of the society. Her work incorporates themes of political and domestic violence, tolerance, loyalty, family, national identity, self realization, and the effects of colonialism on the collective consciousness and individuals.

She works as a social advocate for the oppressed female in a society suffering numerous problems. Adichie emphasizes the role of the female in society and the problems she faces in her works. Her writings portray gender conflict as a vital aspect of social experience and

3.3.1.1

**Dharmantaran And Bodhi-
satv Dr. Babasaheb
Ambedkar**

**Author's Name
Dr. Pramod D. Sardar**

RESEARCH JOURNEY

<https://www.researchjourney.net/about-us>

Impact Factor - 0.261 | Special Issue - 170 | April 2019 | ISSN - 2348-7143
UGC Approved Journal List No. 46765

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S
RESEARCH JOURNEY
Multidisciplinary International E-research Journal

**GREATEST PHILOSOPHER
DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR**

- EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF THE ISSUE -
Dinesh R. Jaronde

- CHIEF EDITOR -
Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar

Printed By : **PRASHANT PUBLICATIONS, JALGAON**

For Details Visit To : www.researchjourney.net

धर्मांतरण व बोधीसत्व डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर

प्रा.डॉ. प्रमोद देवराज सरदार

एस. चंद्रा महिला महाविद्यालय आमगांव, जि. गोंदिया.

१४ ऑक्टोबर हा भारताच्या इतिहासामधील महत्त्वपूर्ण दिवस मानला जात आहे. मानव मुक्ति म्हणून हा दिवस समजला जातो. भारतीयांना मानव म्हणून जिवन जगण्यासाठी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी एक नवीन धर्म भारताला दिला. तो धर्म म्हणजे 'बौध्द धर्म' होय. हिंदुच्या समजुतप्रमाणे हा दिवस म्हणजे दसरा. या दिवशी राजा राम यांनी दशमुखली समजल्या जाणाऱ्या रावणाचा वध करून विजय मिळविला. परंतु डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या मताप्रमाणे हा दिवस म्हणजे कलिंग देशाचा राजा अशोक कलींग देशाच्या विजयानंतर मतपरिवर्तनाचा, युध्दविजयाचा मार्ग सोडून धम्म मार्ग स्वीकरण्याचा तो दिवस. धम्म दिक्षेकरिता विशेष महत्वाचे शहर म्हणजे नागपूरची निवड करण्यात आली. अनेक पत्रकारांनी त्यांना धर्मांतराबाबत प्रश्न उपप्रश्न विचारले. सर्वांचे म्हणणे शांतपणे ऐकून घेवून त्यांना उत्तरात डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर म्हणाले, येत्या पंधरा वर्षात धर्मांतराची लाट संपूर्ण देशभर पसरेल. भारत देश पुन्हा एक बौध्दमय देश बनेल. धर्मांतराचा कार्यक्रम लोकसभा निवडणुकीमुळे पुढे ढकलावा असे राजकारणी लोक डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे मन वळविण्याचे प्रयत्न करिते. परंतु त्यांनी या प्रश्नाकडे डोळेझाक केली. "आपला धर्मांतराचा निर्धार अगदी ठाम आहे. जगामधील कोणतीही शक्ती आपणांस पराभूत करू शकत नाही. आपल्याबरोबर धर्मांतर करावयाचे की नाही हे ज्यांनी त्यांनी आपआपले ठरवावे. व पुढे होणाऱ्या परिणामास तयार रहावे.

१४ ऑक्टोबर ला सकाळी शुभ्र वस्त्र परिधान करून दिक्षाभुमीवर डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे आगमन झाले. एका बाजुने वयोवृध्द भिक्षु उ चंद्रमणी बसले होते. डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी त्यांना दिक्षा देण्यासाठी बोलाविले होते. उजव्या बाजुला भगवान बुध्दाची एक चकचकीत मुर्ती ठेवलेली होती. तिच्या दोन्ही बाजुस सिंह मुद्रा ठेवलेल्या होत्या. पुजास्थानात सुंगंधित अगरबत्या जळत होत्या. भारतीय परंपरेनुसार कार्यक्रमाची सुरुवात स्वागतगिताने झाली. ते गित डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे स्तुतीचे होते. गित संपल्याबरोबर सर्व जनसमुदायाने डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या वडीलांच्या स्मृतीस अभिवादन केले. व काही वेळ शांत बसले. वडीलांच्या प्रोत्साहनामुळे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांना आपल्या समाजाचे उध्दार करण्याची प्रेरणा मिळाली नसती.

कार्यक्रमास सुरुवात झाली असतांना डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आपल्या पत्निसह उ चंद्रमणी यांच्या समोर हात जोडून उभे राहिलेले.

चंद्रमणी यांनी परंपरागत बुध्द, धम्म व संघ सुत्र म्हटले. 'बुध्दं सरणं गच्छामी', 'धम्मं सरणं गच्छामी', संघं सरणं गच्छामी'. नंतर डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी व त्यांच्या पत्नीने बुध्द मूर्तीकडे वळून चंद्रमणींच्या मागे तिन वेळा म्हटले. फक्त पहिले व दुसरे शरणगमण म्हणण्याची त्यांची ईच्छा होती. कारण त्यांच्या मताप्रमाणे सांप्रतचा भिक्षु संघ कालबाहय व टाकाऊ गोष्ट होती. संघाचे शरणगमण करणे म्हणजे वेळेचा अपव्यय होता. दिक्षेकरिता उपस्थित असलेले देवप्रिय वलिसिंह यांनी भूत, भविष्य व वर्तमान काळामधील संघाचे महत्त्व सांगितले तेव्हा 'संघं सरणं गच्छामी' म्हटले. शरणगमणाच्या मुत्तानंतर त्यांनी व त्यांच्या पत्नीने पंचशिलांचे म्हणजे जिव हिंसेपासून अजिप्त राहण्याची, चोरी करण्यापासून दूर राहणे, लैंगिक दुराचापासून दूर राहणे, खोटे बोलण्यापासून व मादक पदार्थांच्या सेवनापासून दूर राहण्याची शिकवण ग्रहण करण्याचे सुत्त म्हटले. त्याचबरोबर 'मी हिंदु धर्मात जरी जन्माला आलो असलो, तरी हिंदु म्हणून मरणार नाही'. ही एकवीस वर्षांपुर्वी केलेली प्रतिज्ञा पूर्ण करून दाखविली. आता ते एक बौध्द होते. त्यांनी व त्यांच्या पत्नीने तिन वेळा बुध्दाच्या मुर्तीपुढे लवून नमस्कार केला.

धम्म दिक्षेनंतर स्वतः तयार केलेल्या २२ प्रतिज्ञा म्हटल्या. त्या अशा अर्थाच्या नकारात्मक स्वरूपाच्या होत्या, 'हिंदु धर्मातिल कोणत्याही देव-देवतेवर विश्वास ठेवणार नाही, बुध्दला विष्णुचा अवतार मानणार नाही, श्राध्दपक्ष करणार नाही, पिंडदान करणार नाही, ब्राम्हणांच्या हातुन कोणतेही क्रिया कर्म करून घेणार नाही. त्यातील काही सकारात्मक स्वरूपाच्या अशा होत्या. त्यामध्ये सर्व मनुष्य मात्र समान आहेत, समता स्थापन करण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे, बुध्दाने सांगितलेल्या मार्गाचा अवलंब करणे. या २२ प्रतिज्ञांचा सारांश शेवटच्या चार प्रतिज्ञात केलेला आहे. त्यात 'मनुष्यमात्राच्या उत्कर्षाला हानीकारक असणाऱ्या आणि मनुष्यमात्राला असमान व नीच मानणाऱ्या हिंदूधर्माचा मी त्याग करतो व बुध्दाच्या समतेवर आधारलेल्या धम्माचा स्वीकार करतो. तो सध्दर्म आहे अशी माझी खात्री पटलेली आहे. माझा नवा जन्म होत आहे असे मी मानतो. इतःपर मी बुध्दाच्या शिकवणीप्रमाणे वागेन अशी प्रतिज्ञा करतो. हया प्रतिज्ञा म्हणत असतांना त्यांचा कंठ दाटुन आला. 'मी हिंदू धर्माचा त्याग करतो' हे म्हणत असतांना त्यांचे अंतःकरण दाटुन आले. परंतु ह्या भावना जास्त वेळ टिकल्या नाहित.

त्यानंतर ज्यांना धर्मांतर करावयाचे आहे त्यांनी उभे रहावे असे आवाहन केले. त्यांना प्रतिसाद म्हणून विराट जनसमुदास उभा झाला. सर्वांनी हात जोडले मग डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी त्रिशरण व पंचशिल म्हटले व नंतर २२ प्रतिज्ञा दिल्यात. एकच माणुस असल्यासारखे सर्वांचा एकच सुर आला. आता चार लक्ष लोक बौध्द बनलेत. भारत देशात एक नवा इतिहास घडला. महत्वाचे म्हणजे निराशावाद्यांना अगदी अशक्य वाटणारे बुध्द धम्माचे पुनर्रजिवन झाले.

१४ ऑक्टोबरला केवळ बौध्द धर्मच उदयास आला नाही तर परंपरावादी रूढींचा उच्छेद झाला. एका उपासकने धम्मदिक्षा घावी हा प्रश्न त्या काळी निर्माण झालेला होता. परंतु या प्रश्नाची उत्तर त्यातच दडलेली आहेत. त्या काळी केवळ भिक्षुच धम्म दिक्षा देत असत व केवळ राजकारणात व धम्मकारणात केवळ अग्रस्थानी राहत

असत. त्यामुळे गृहस्थ व उपासक असे दोन गट समाजात पडलेले पहावयास मिळतात. भिक्षुच केवळ बौध्द समजले जात होते. परंतु डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे हे धर्मांतरण म्हणजे एक नवीन शरणगमन होते.

२२ प्रतिज्ञा हे सुध्दा धर्मांतरांचे अविभाज्य अंग होते. भारतातुन बौध्द धर्म नष्ट होण्यासाठी हे एक प्रमुख कारण होते. भिक्षु होण्यासाठी एक दीक्षा समारंभ असे मात्र गृहस्था करिता असा कोणताही दीक्षा समारंभ नव्हता. परिणामी गृहस्थ बौध्द लोक भिक्षुसोबत एकसंध होवू शकले नाही. याचा एक परिणाम झाला तो म्हणजे गृहस्थ व भिक्षु यामधील दरी वाढली. त्याचप्रमाणे बरेच भिक्षु विहारात स्थायी झाले. विहारे गृहस्थावर आश्रीत न राहता राजाश्रयावर आश्रीत राहू लागले. मुसलमान आक्रमकांनी ही विहारे उध्वस्त केलीत. भिक्षुंची कत्तली केल्यात तर काही भिक्षु दुरवर पळून गेलेत. बौध्द धर्माचे अर्धेमुद्दे हिंदूकरण झाले. व बौध्द धर्म स्वतःची ओळख हरवून बसला. व पुढे हिंदू धर्मात सामावून गेला. पुढे बौध्द धर्म पूर्णतः भारतामधुन नायनाट झाला. या इतिहासाची जाणीव असल्यामुळे त्यांची पुनरावृत्ती होणार नाही. याची खात्री करून घेण्याचा डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा निश्चय होता. आपल्या अनुयायांना बौध्द धर्माची दीक्षा दिल्यानंतर ते बौध्दच राहतील आणि त्यांना मार्गदर्शन करण्यास आपण राहणार नाहित तेव्हा मागे फिरून जुन्या वळणाने जाऊन त्यांनी हिंदूधर्मात गुडूप होऊ नये याची खात्री करून घेण्याचा डॉ. बाबासाहेब यांचा निश्चय होता. याकरिता एकच मार्ग होता तो म्हणजे बौध्द धर्माचे आचरण करण्याचा. जोपर्यंत आपण खरेखुरे बौध्द आहोत काय हे निरीक्षण करून आपण स्वतः पाहत नाही तोपर्यंत खऱ्याखुऱ्या आचरणाची अपेक्षा बाळगणे गैर आहे.

बौध्द संघात प्रत्येक व्यक्तित्ता प्रवेश झाला पाहिजे. ज्याप्रमाणे भिक्षुचा प्रवेश होत असे. भिक्षू बनून आपण जेवढा गंभिर आचरण करण्याची जबाबदारी घेतो तेवढी जबाबदारी एक गृहस्थ उपासक म्हणून घेतली पाहिजे. पंचशिल व २२ प्रतिज्ञांचे पालन करणारा एक गृहस्थ होवू शकतो. विधीपूर्वक प्रत्येक व्यक्तित्ते दीक्षा घ्यावी. तरच नवा बौध्द व्यक्ति उदयास येईल. यालाच धम्म प्रवेश म्हणतात. २२ प्रतिज्ञा व धम्म दीक्षा म्हणजे एक प्रकारे हिंदू धर्माचा धक्कार होव हे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी स्पष्ट केले. केवळ भिक्षू कडुनच नव्हे तर एका बौध्द म्हणणाऱ्या व्यक्तिकडुन धम्माचे आचरण करणे

हे सुध्दा अपेक्षित आहे. असा प्रकार हा दिव्या सोहळा एक वे रान ताम पावला. बौध्द लोकांची संख्या तर लक्षणेखा जवळ झाली. या दिक्षा सोहळ्याचे केवळ भावनामूले महत्त्व नव्हते तर संपूर्ण जगणे त्याचे महत्त्व जाणले. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे अभिनंदन करणारी संदेश ब्रम्हदेशाचे पंतप्रधान व बा र्बे माजी पंतप्रधान व्नु संघिय पर्यु भारतामधील कोणत्याच प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तित्ते त्यांना संदेश पाठवला नाही.

दुसऱ्या दिवशी वेळेवर पोहचू न शकलेले एक लक्ष लोकांना दिक्षाभूमिवर मंचशिल व २२ प्रतिज्ञा डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी दिल्यात. एक प्रकारे पाच लक्ष धम्म दिक्षा दिक्षा सोहळ्याची संख्या झाली. धम्म चळवळीला आता गती येवू लागली तेव्हाच तत्कालीन महानगरपालीकेने त्यांना मान्यता देवून त्यांचे अभिनंदन केले. सा अभिनंदन प्रसंगी भाषण करताना डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी वीरिय व पंडीत जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांचा धक्कार केला. 'मौखिक सुखरिखा आम्हाला आत्मसन्मान अधिक महत्त्वाचा आहे अशी घोषणा केली. बौध्द धम्मासाठी लोकांनी वाटेले तो त्याम कायमासाठी मयार असले पाहिजे. याप्रसंगी आपल्या १९३५ च्या येवले प्रतिज्ञेची आदर्यन करून दिली. ते म्हणतात, धर्मांतर केल्यामुळे आपणांस अतिव असंदाची व समाधानाची माहिती त्यांनी दिली. ते म्हणाले 'आत्र जगुकाही नरकातुन मुक्त झाल्यासाखे मला वाटते'. मला अंधानुकरण करणारे अनुयायी नकोत. मला मंदरासाखी प्रपुची चालणार नाही. ज्यांना धर्मांतर करण्याची ईच्छा असेल त्यांनी पूर्ण विचारांनी केले पाहिजे. कारण बौध्द धम्म आचरण करण्यास फार कठीण आहे. असेही त्यांनी सांगितले.

संदर्भ :

१. जैन संघरक्षित आधुनीक बुध्द शासनाचे शिल्पकार बरीधसल्ल डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर.
२. आंबेडकर बी. आर. (डॉ.) भारताचा इतिहास, साईनस प्रकाशन, पृणे २००४.
३. आंबेडकर बी. आर. (डॉ.) बुध्द आणि त्याच्या धम्मचे भविष्य, सुमेध प्रकाशन, पृणे २००२.
४. प्रा. दिपक कुमार खोत्रागडे भारतीय संघियान हिंदूत्वबुध्द आणि बौध्द धम्माचा प्रभाव.

Debate

Officiating Principal
S. Chandra Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Amgaon.