Research Papers

1. Swpanil Prshant Garud



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आंबेडकरी विचारांचे वारसदार : लोकशाहीर वामनदादा गरुड

प्रा.डॉ.सुरेश व्ही. जाधव (मार्गदर्शक) प्रा.स्वप्रिल प्रशांत गरुड (अभ्यासक) कर्मवीर रामरावजी आहेर कला,वाणिज्य व विज्ञान, महाविद्यालय देवळा मो.९२२६३३३८१३ swapnilpgarud@pmail.com

संशोधन केंद्र के.टी.एच.एम.महाविद्यालय (नाशिक)

प्रस्तावना

डाँ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा उदय होताच जाती व्यवस्थेने पोखरलेल्या अस्पृश्य समाजाला नवजीवन मिळाले.धर्माच्या नावाखाली होत असलेले समाजाचे अधःपतन,त्यातही अस्पृश्यजातीला भोगावी लागणारी अमानवीय गुलामगिरी, ज्या गुलामगिरीने अस्पृश्यातील संघर्षशक्तीच निष्कीय करून टाकली होती,त्या अस्पृश समाजाला त्यांच्या अस्तित्वाची जाणीय करून देऊन,माणूस म्हणून जगण्याची उमीं त्यांच्यात निर्माण केती ती डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनीच आणि मग ही समाजव्यवस्था उदध्वस्त करण्यासाठी भारतातील संपूर्ण अस्पृथ समाज पेटून उठला.आंवेडकर विचाराचे धन सोवत घेऊन आपले धार्मिक, सामाजिक,आर्थिक,राजकीय आणि शैक्षणिक हक्क मिळवण्यासाठी शिक्षणाचा अवलंब करू लागला,लिहन विचार प्रदर्शित करू लागला. त्यासाठी त्यांनी आपली शाहिरी कला,तिच्या पारंपरिक विचाराला फाटा देऊन,आंबेडकरी विचारांचे बाहक म्हणून राववृत घेतली. मनोरंजनातून अस्तित्व-जाणीव आणि हिंदू धर्मातील अंधश्रद्धा,रुढी,परंपरा यांवर प्रतिहल्ला केला.यापुर्वी महात्मा फुल्यांच्या सत्यशोधकी शाहिरीतून हे विचार व्यक्त केले गेले होते,परंतु अस्पृश्य जातीतील शाहिरांकडून एवढा प्रचंड प्रतिकार डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांपासूनच पहाबयास मिळतो १९२० ते १९५६ या कालखंडातील ही शाहिरी अशी आंबेडकर विचारांनी भरलेली,भारलेली आहे. मानवी प्रतिष्ठेचा नवा विचार व त्या अनुषंगाने जीवनाचा व्यापून उरणा-या परिवर्तन सन्मुख अशा वृत्तींचा आदळ अत्यंत प्रभावीपणे या कालखंडात दलित शाहिरांच्या रचनेत प्रकट होतो.अशा हया शाहिरांन मध्ये लोकशाहीर वामनदादा रामचंद्र गरुड यांच नाव घेणं गरजेच आहे. त्यांनी आपल्या जलशाच्या माध्यमातून नाशिक जिल्ह्यात घुळे जिल्ह्यात गाबोगाबी,खेडोपाडी वाडीवस्ती जाऊन आपल्या गीतांन मधून आंवेडकरी विचार मांडण्याच काम केल.

'जलसा' ही तमाशाच्या अंगानेच अभिव्यक्त होणारी लोकजागर कला आहे.तमाशा प्रमाणेच यात गण. गौळण,बतावणी आणि वग सादर केले जातात. परंतु तमाशामध्ये गणात-गणपती गौळणीत श्री कष्ण व गौळणीच्या वेगवेगळया तऱ्हा,वतावणी आणि वगातील केवळ रंजन प्रधानता असतात. या पारंपारिक घटकांनाच जलशातून फाटा दिलेला असतो .आणि त्या ऐवजी समाज प्रवोधनासाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या विचारांचा अंतर्भाव केलेला असतो. "लोकशाहीर वामनदादा गरुड यांच्या जलशांतून प्रामुख्याने अस्पश्य जातींना आंबेडकरी विचारांची महती विशद करून सांगणे आणि गुलामगिरीच्या विरोधान संघर्ष करणे हे ध्येय वामनदादांनी बाळगलेले दिसते.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची आंदोलने आणि विचार अस्पृशांच्या शेवटच्या झोपडी पर्यंत नेण्याची पराकाष्टा शाहिरांनी केली.समाजभान आणि आत्मभान राखूनच दलित शाहिरांनी आपली कवने लोकमनावर विववली,त्यांनी इश्काची लावणी लिहिली नाही कि निखळ लोकरंजन केले नाही,लोकजागृतीची वांधिलकी स्वीकारून त्यांनी आंबेडकर निष्ठा व्यक्त केली." १

लोकशाहीर वामनदादा गरुड

"दैन्य,दारिद्र आणि गुलामगिरीने ग्रामलेल्या अस्पृशा पेक्ष्याही अस्पृश जातीत १ जून १९२९ रोजी नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील अजमीर सींदाणे या गावी वामनदादांचा जन्म झाला. दादांचे वडील मोलमजुरी

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226

2. Swpanil Prshant Garud



(ह) संशोधक

आंबेडकरी चळवळीचे शिलेदार लोकशाहीर वामनदादा गरूड

- डॉ. स्वप्निल गरुड, देवळा, जि.नाशिक

प्रस्तावना :

डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा उदय होताच जातीव्यवस्थेने पोखरलेल्या अस्पृश्य समाजाला नवजीवन मिळाले.धर्माच्या नावाखाली होत असलेले समाजाचे अध:पतन, त्यातही अस्पृश्यजातीला भोगावी लागणारी अमानवीय गुलामगिरी, ज्या गुलामगिरीने अस्पृश्यातील संघर्षशक्तीच निष्क्रीय करून टाकली होती, त्या अस्पृश समाजाला त्यांच्या अस्तित्वाची जाणीव करून देऊन, माणूस म्हणून जगण्याची उमीं त्यांच्यात निर्माण केली ती डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनीच आणि मग ही समाजव्यवस्था उद्ध्वस्त करण्यासाठी भारतातील संपूर्ण अस्पृश समाज पेटून उठला. आंबेडकरी विचाराचे धन सोबत घेऊन आपले धार्मिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय आणि शैक्षणिक हक्क मिळवण्यासाठी शिक्षणाचा अवलंब करू लागला, लिह्न विचार प्रदर्शित करू लागला. आपलेही साहित्य असावे असे या दिलत समाजाला वाटू लागले. कारण भारतीय साहित्यात दिलत वर्गाच्या लौकिक आयुष्यातील फरफट भावजीवनाची वास्तपुस्त कधी ग्रंथबद्ध झालीच नाही. विचारांध बनविणारी धर्माधिष्ठित परंपरा दलित साहित्याने निग्रहाने नाकारली. या अंधत्वाला त्याने ठामपणे नकार दिला,तर मानव म्हणून नव्याने उभारी धरताना मानवी परंपरेशी ते व्यापकपणे दृढबद्ध झाले. मानवी हक्क नाकारणाऱ्या चातुर्वण्यांकडे, त्यांना पोसणाऱ्या धर्मबंधनाकडे आणि त्याचा मूलाधार असलेल्या माणसाला अगतिक ठरविणाऱ्या ईश्वराच्या अस्तित्वाकडे संपूर्ण वैज्ञानिक, स्वाभाविक व मानवीय दृष्टीकोणातून पाहण्याची गरज निर्माण झाली. उदयमान होऊ पाहणाऱ्या मनांवर संस्कार घडविण्याची क्षमता असलेले दलित साहित्य बाळसे धरू लागले.प्रचलित व्यवस्थेच्या दावणीला बांधले गेलेले पारंपारिक निकष या साहित्याने नाकारले.

पुरवणी अंक

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3. Yashvant Bhalchadra Khairnar

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भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याची ७५ वर्षे प्रा.यशवंत भालचंद खैरणार

सहा प्राध्यापक कर्मवीर रामरावजी आहेर कला,विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय देवळा ता देवळा जि.नाशिक ,मोबा नं.९६७३६००१३५ ,ई.मेल- yashwant.khairnarl1@gmail.com

प्रस्तावना -

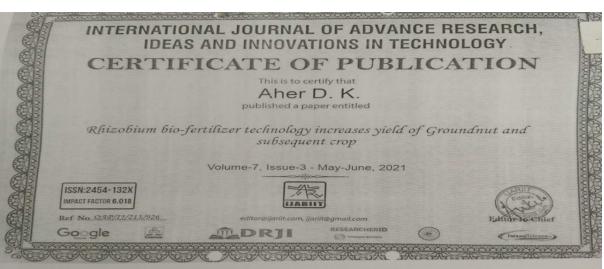
भारताला १५ ऑगस्ट १९४७ रोजी स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले. इंग्रजाच्या जुलमी राजवटीमधुन आपण स्वातंत्र्य झालो. स्वातंत्र्य मिळविण्यासाठी आपले अनेक समाजसुधारक कांतिकारक यांनी आपल्या प्राणाची आहती दिली.

स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्ती बरोबर आपल्यासमोर असंख्य समस्या आवासून उच्या होत्या. फाळणी त्यातुन निर्माण झालेल्या दंगली, दारिद्रय, अन्नधान्याची टंचाई, बेरोजगारी यावर नविनच स्थापन झालेल्या सरकारने उपाययोजना केल्या. दुरदृष्टी असलेले नेहरूंचे नेतृत्व भारताला लाभले. नेहरुंनी अंतर्गतच नाही. तर आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर आपले नेतृत्व सिष्ट केले. अलिप्त धोरण, पंचवार्षिक योजना यांच्या माध्यमातुन भारताचा विकास घड्न आणला.

नेहरुनंतर शास्त्री, इंदिरा गांधी, राजीव गांधी, व्ही.पी.सिंग, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, मनमोहनसिंग यांनी या भारताचा विकास घडवून आणला स्वातंत्र्याची ७५ वर्षे साजरे करताना आजच्या समस्या सोडविणे देखिल तेव्हडेच आवश्यक आहेत.

- संशोधनाचे उदिदष्टे -
- १. प्रस्तुत संशोधनात्न स्वातंत्र्यानंतरच्या ७५ वर्षेच्या काळातील गुजकीय, सामाजिक, आर्थिक विकासाचा चिकित्सक अभ्यास करणे.
- २. स्वातंत्र्यानंतरच्या काळातील राजकीय विचार प्रणालींचा अभ्यास करणे.
- ३. स्वातंत्रयोत्तर भारतातील पंचवार्षिक योजना, हरितकांती, १९९१ चे नवे आर्थिक घोरण यांचा अभ्यास करणे
- संशोधनाचे गृहिकृत्ये -
- १. स्वातंत्र्यानंतरच्या काळात हरितकांती घडून आणली. ज्यामुळे भारत धनधाऱ्याने स्वयंपूर्ण झाला.
- २. स्वातंत्र्यानंतरच्या काळात दारिद्रय, निरीक्षरता यांच्यावरती सरकारने काम केले
- स्वातंत्र्यानंतरच्या काळात भारताचा आर्थिक, कृषी, विज्ञानतंत्रज्ञान या क्षेत्रांमध्ये विकास घडन आला.
- संशोधनाचे व्याप्ती -प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्यानंतर, १९४७ ते २०२० याकाळातील राजकीय, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, प्रगतीचा अभ्यास करावयाचा आहे.
- संशोधनाचे महत्व -
- १.भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य आंदोलनातील व स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारतातील प्रगतीचा चिकित्सक अभ्यास करणे.
- २. स्वातंत्र्यानंती राजकीय, संरक्षण, सामाजिक व आर्थिक क्षेत्रातील स्थिती समाजापुढे माडणे
- ३.सदरच्या संशोधनातुन आजच्या विदयार्थ्यांना भारतीय राजकारण, समाजकारणासाठी निश्चित दिशा मिळेल.
- राजकीय वाटचाल -

स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात १८८५ मध्ये भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेसची स्थापना झाली. १८८५ ते १९०५ हा मवाळ काळखंड म्हणून ओळखला जातो. १९०५ ते १९२० हा जहाल कालखंड म्हणून ओळखला जातो तर १९२० ते १९४७ हा काळ गांधीयुग म्हणून ओळखला जातो. या १८८५ ते १९४७ या काळात भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेसने भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळवून देण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केले. बृध्दिवादी वर्गाने या काळात काँग्रेसने नेतृत्व केले. काँग्रेस नेत्यांनी ब्रिटीश सरकारकडे विविध मागण्या केल्या त्यात लोकशाही व्यवस्थेत भारतीयांची देखिल निवड व्हावी. त्यानुसार वेळोवेळी ब्रिटीश सरकारने कायदे करत भारतीयांना राज्यव्यवस्थेत सामावून घेतले.



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Rhizobium bio-fertilizer technology increases yield of Groundnut and subsequent crop

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Deola Education Society's Karmaveer Ramraoji Aher Arts, Science and Commerce College, Nashik, Maharashtra

ABSTRACT

ABSTRA

ywords: Bio-fertilizer, Rhizobium, Groundnut, Constraints etc.
1. INTRODUCTION

The research paper is aimed to develop effective communication media for communicating the said technology to target group by result and method demonstrations in fields. The study also aims to motivate the other farmers of the locality to adopt leading to horizontal spread of technology information.

The sources of information affect the technology transfer and its dissemination and adoption by farmers. Deb and Sharma (1964) stated that, communication is the best method for the significant relationship for adoption of new farm practices. Patel and Pandya 1973) found that, the lot of farmers is depending on neighbors and relatives for getting information useful in Agriculture. Doiphode (1973) concluded that, many more farmers are followers of neighbors and relatives for new farm practices. The finding ndicates that, cultural practices of crops, plant protection and new varieties were most wanted information needs by the farmers at his investigation field demonstration were conducted in the houses, in the fields of sample farmers that include seed dressing by Rhizobium bio-fertilizer, It also includes the ratio of Rhizobium bio-fertilizer per kilograms of seeds. Application of Rhizobium in-fertilizer in the fields of farmers showed positive impacts for changing their mind to do practice. It is meant to promote, anotivate, inculcate and encourage people to go in for beneficial changes.

he aim of the present investigation was to use the *Rhizobium* bio-fertilizer technology for Groundnut seeds by Groundnut ultivars, which increases pod yield by 20 to 25%.

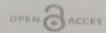
MATERIAL AND METHODS

. MATERIAL AND METHODS

the present study was carried out in the six villages of Kalwan (Maharashtra) during the crop season 2018. Forty eight farmer's om six villages i.e. eight from each village were selected and grouped into 4 classes. The researcher has chosen Completely andomized Design (CRD) for field experiments. To study the effect of application of Rhizobium bio-fertilizer for Groundnut op, land area selected of each farmer was one acre, and it is divided in to two equal plots i.e. half acre each, for experiment and

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DIVERSITY OF FRESH WATER ZOOPLANKTON AND PHYTOPLANKTON FROM ARJUNSAGAR DAM, KALWAN NASHIK. (MAHARASHTRA)

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ABSTRACT:

Water body contains a variety of Zooplankton and Phytoplankton. These organisms by their adaptability are present in all possible environmental condition and are used as an indicator of pollution. Phytoplankton community, structure, composition and species diversity in aquatic ecosystem are determined by several Physico-chemical parameters. Spatial and temporal variations in phytoplankton distribution are widely affected by the hydrochemical and physical factors. The influence of these factors on phytoplankton community alters species composition and their diversity in the marine ecosystem. Zooplankton diversity is one of the most important ecological parameter in water quality assessment the biodiversity of Zooplankton in water bodies shows correlation with reference to their Physico-chemical factors shows, the attempt has been to evaluate the diversity of Zooplankton at Arjunsagar dam, Nashik.

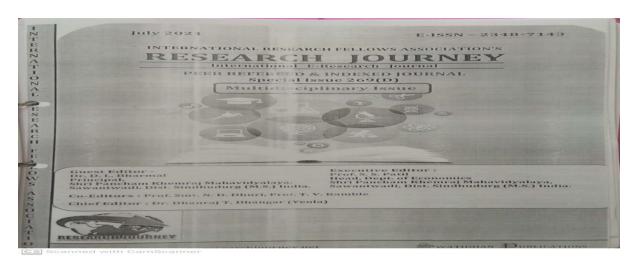
Keywords: Zooplankton, Phytoplankton, Pollution, Physico-chemical Parameter, Indicators etc.

INTRODUCTION:

Water is elixir of life and an abundant on earth. But this vast natural resource has been depleted and turn into scars commodity with increase usage. There is almost global shortage of water and the world most urgent and first rank problem today is supply and maintenance of clean drinking water.

Water bodies contain variety of Zooplankton and Phytoplankton, Zooplankton and Phytoplankton are microscopic free swimming animals and plants which represent a major part of Aquatic fauna. It occupies key position in the ecological energy pyramid and their role in trophodynamics is noteworthy. Zooplankton are represented by nearly all the invertebrates Phyla. Zooplankton diversity is one of the most important ecological parameter in water quality assessment. These are important in breaking down the organic pollutants and thus reducing the damage (Thrived Goel

1886). The abundance and distribution of freshwater Zooplankton and Phytoplankton was guided by a variety of ecological factors, Physico-chemical parameters temperature, pH, Alkalinity, Turbidity, Dissolved Oxygen, Biological Oxygen Demand, Hardness, Sulphates and Phosphate contains freshwater Zooplankton have an important function in transitional ecosystem by filtering Phytoplankton and then acting as food source for larger organisms such as fish, thereby linking primary production with higher trophic levels (Sharma k. k. 2015). Their diversity and density is mainly controlled by adaptability of food as favourable water (Chandrashekhar and Kodarkar, 1997). Fresh water Zooplankton and Phytoplankton are bioindicators and helps in measuring water pollution status. Present investigation has made an attempt to study the diversity of





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Studies on HPTLC Profiling of Fruit Rind of Some Citrus Species

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Abstract:

Citrus fruits are nutritious and beneficial to healthy health. These are natural source of Vit-C, minerals and antioxidants. Citrus fruits are source for synthesis of citric acid in laboratories. Regularly consumption of citrus fruits boosting immune system in this covid-19 pandemic disease. Demand of citrus fruits are increased during Covid -19. It also helpful for lowers the risk of kidney stone problems, suppressing cancerous cells, overcome the blockage and reduce the heart problems. Citrus rind removes bad odour from mouth. Bathing hot water with citrus rind gives freshness and fragrance our body. Citrus fruits powder applied on skin looks brighten. Cooper pots were cleaned with the citrus rind becomes more brighten.

Due to their flavor and aroma, they are widely used in the food, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical industries. Due to their flavor and aroma, they are widely used in the food, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical industries. Due to their flavor and aroma, they are widely used in the food, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical industries. Due to their flavor and aroma, they are widely used in the food, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical industries

Citrus fruits were used in the food, cosmetics, baking and pharmaceutical industries. Citrus fruits rind/ peels is waste material which thrown out side. This waste material may be used in cosmetics, sense sticks, soap and shampoo, flavouring agents, skin rejuvenation and many other. Peel consists of flavonoids, carotenoids, essential oils, fibres materials.

In the present studies HPTLC profiling of various citrus fruits. In plant chemotherapy, utilization of naturally occurring antimicrobial substances which gaining more significance and have higher important values. Citrus fruits having medicinal properties due to presence of high amount of secondary metabolites. Bioactive compounds including antioxidants such as ascorbic acid, flavonoids phenolic compounds and pectin found in the citrus. The peel of Citrus fruit was waste material which is a richer source of flavanones and many polymethoxylated flavones.

Key words: Citrus peel, HPTLC analysis, citrus, medicinal value, phytochemical analysis

Introduction:

Citrus is one of the most widely grown fruit crop throughout the world with an annual production of approximately 102 million tons. The cultivation has been carried out since ancient time. Now a days attract the attention of researcher due to presence of secondary metabolites which prevents many afflictions of humans. It has been found that large number of phytochemical compounds have been reported from citrus fruits and used in various biological activities such as antimicrobial antioxidant (Ghasemi K et al, 2009) and anti-inflammatory activities. P. Nirmala et.al. (2014) has performed HPTLC analysis of Citrus sinensis. Citrus sinensis is an aromatic plant well known for its fragrance and distinct aroma. HPTLC chromatography was developed in ethanolic extract of citrus sinensis and standard flavonoid marker eriocitrin by using Toluene-Ethyl acetate-formic acid-methanol (3:6:1.6:0.4) used as a mobile phase. Bands of HPTLC were observed and compound were identified and confirmed

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The Study of Code-Switching in Shobha De's Novel 'Starry Nights'

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Abstract:

Shobha De, one of the most popular Indian English novelists, has carved her niche on the literary map of India as her writing is replete with Indianized words, phrases and expressions. She has extensively exploited the strategy of code mixing and code switching in her novels such as Socialite Evenings (1989), Sultry Days (1991), Strange Obsession (1992), Sisters (1992) Starry Nights (1994), Second Thoughts (1996), Speed Post (1999) and Shethji (2012). Code mixing and code switching is a common feature of bilingualism. It is omnipresent in almost all the bilingual and multilingual societies in the world. Most of the Indian English novels manifest the phenomenon of code mixing and code switching. One comes across the conversations of the characters in the novels of Shobha De in which the strategy of code switching is used profusely which reflects the Indian reality and social ethos authentically. The present paper is devoted to the code switching as a sociolinguistic strategy in Shobha De 's Novel Starry Nights.

Key words: Code mixing, code switching, bilingualism, omnipresent, phenomenon, social ethos, sociolinguistic

Introduction:

Both code-mixing and code-switching strategies shed light on the communication of the bilingual user, who switches from one language to another in the course of conversation. The code-mixing and code-switching strategies are very often witnessed among people living in Mumbai, especially working in the Hindi film industry because they come in contact with the people, who speak different languages. Indian film industry is the glamorous world where people come from different states of India. They speak mostly in Hindi and English which are the common languages in India. It is the result of multicultural society. We come across Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims, who speak their mother tongues respectively and at the same time, make use of other tongues on social occasions. Naturally, they use the mix language. This shifting results in code-mixed and code-switched utterances.

Code-Mixing and Code-Switching:

Brij B Kachru, (1983) brings out the difference between the code-mixing and codeswitching. According to him, code-switching entails the ability to switch from code A to code B. The alteration of codes is determined by the function, the situation and the participants. In other words, it refers to categorization of one's verbal repertoire in terms of functions and roles. Codemixing, on the other hand, entails transferring linguistic units from one code into another. Kachru thinks of code-switching as the use of one or more language systems in different functional context, and code-mixing as the use of two or more languages for consistent transfer of linguistic units from one language to another.

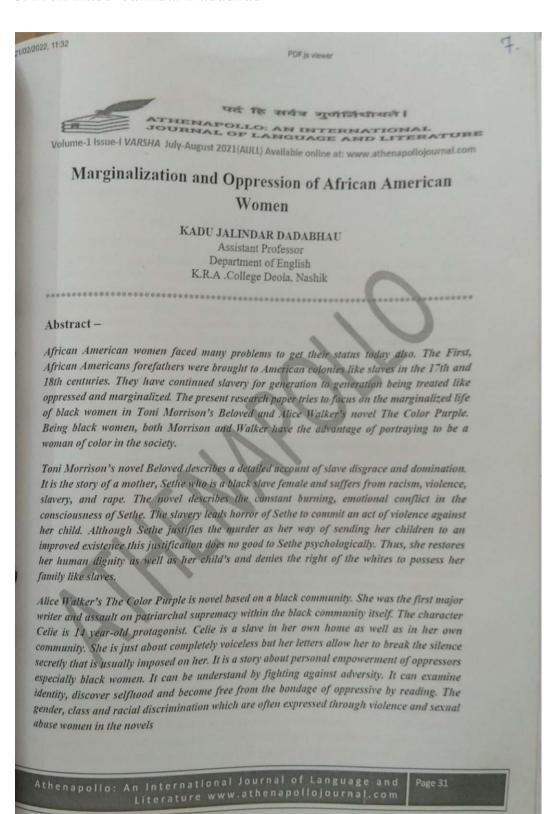
Sridhar (1978:111) points out that "the 'term code-switching' is employed to refer to the alternative use of two or more languages or varieties in distinct or functional domain The single most important characteristics of code-switching seems to be that the switch from one code to another signals a corresponding switch in the social situation. This is precisely not the case with code-mixing as the above text illustrates, the switching (or mixing) takes place rapidly,

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44

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आदिवासींसाठी असलेल्या शैक्षणिक विकास योजनांचे अध्ययन (अभ्यासक्षेत्र: उत्तर महाराष्ट्र)

डॉ. जयवंत भदाणे

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, कर्मवीर रामरावजी आहेर कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, देवळा. जि- नाशिक.

राकेश भरत घोडे

(संशोधक विद्यार्थी) पदव्युत्तर अर्थशास्त्र संशोधन केंद्र, सहकारमहर्षी भाऊसाहेब संतुजी थोरात, कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, संगमनेर, जि. अहमदनगर, 422605.

गोषवारा - भारतात विविध वंश, धर्म, संस्कृती, भाषा आणि बोलीभाषा बोलणारे लोक आहेत. भारतीय समाज विविध जातींमध्ये विभाजित झाला आहे. सहा हजारापेक्षा जास्त जाती आणि उपजाती असून जातींप्रमाणे पोट जमातीही आहेत. भारतातील जवळपास सर्वच राज्यात आदिवासी लोक आढळतात. 1950 मध्ये एकूण 14 राज्यात 210 आदिवासी जमाती, अनुसूचित जमातीच्या यादी अंतर्गत समाविष्ट करण्यात आल्या आहेत. 2011 च्या जणगणनेनुसार आदिवासी जमातीची संख्या वाढून ती जवळपास 427 झाली आहे. आदिवासींची एकूण लोकसंख्या 2011 च्या जनगणनेनुसार 10,42,81,034 इतकी आहे आहे. म्हणजेच भारताच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी 8.61 टक्के लोकसंख्या आदिवासींची आहे. 1950 ते 2011 या साठ वर्षाच्या कालावधीत आदिवासी जमातीची संख्या 210 वरून 427 झाली. नवीन जमातींचा समावेश अनुसूचित जमातीच्या सूचीमध्ये करण्यात आल्यामुळे आणि काही आदिवासी जमातीच्या उपजातींना जमातीचा दर्जा देण्यात आल्यामुळे आदिवासींची सामाजिक रचना, ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी, यामध्ये प्राचीन व मध्ययुग, ब्रिटीश कालावधी, स्वतंत्र भारत या विविध काळाचा अभ्यास प्रस्तुत निबंधात केला आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे त्यांच्यासाठीच्या विविध शासकीय योजनांमध्ये आदिवासींच्या शैक्षणिक प्रगतीचा आढावा घेतला आहे.

शोधनिबंधातील मुलभूत शब्द- आदिवासी, आदिम जमाती, शालेय दर्जा, शाळा- शुल्क, शैक्षणिक साह्य

प्रस्तावना - 'आदिवासी' भारतीय संविधानातील कलम 342 (1) नुसार जिचा समावेश अनुसूचित जमातीच्या यादीत केला आहे त्यांना अनुसूचित जमाती असे म्हणतात. अनुसूचित जमातीमध्ये सर्वसाधारणपणे डोंगराळ प्रदेशात आणि जंगलात वास्तव्य करणाऱ्या आणि जे आधुनिक संस्कृती तसेच जीवनपद्धतीपासून अलिप्त आहेत अशा लोकांचा समावेश करण्यात होतो. म्हणूनच आदिवासी म्हणजे अनुसूचित जमाती असे समीकरण रूढ झाले आहे.अशा जमातींसाठी शासन स्तरावरून विविध उपक्रम,योजना राबविल्या जातात जेणेकरून या जमाती समाजाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात येतील आणि प्रगतीची फळे त्यांना चाखता येतील.

डॉ. रिव्हर्स यांच्या मतानुसार जमात किंवा आदिवासी समाज हा एक सरळ, साधा सामाजिक समूह आहे ज्यातील सदस्य एकसमान बोलीभाषेचा वापर करतात व युद्ध वगैरे उद्देशपूर्तीकरिता एकत्रित कार्य करतात.

डॉ. डी.एन. मजुमदार यांच्या मतानुसार जमात किंवा आदिवासी समाज हा समान जीवनपद्धती असणारा, समान भाषा बोलणारा व व्यवहार, विवाह वगैरे बाबतीत समान निषेध नियमांचे पालन करणारा आणि एकाच भूप्रदेशावर वास्तव्य करणाऱ्या कुटुंबाचे किंवा कुटुंब समुहाचे एकत्रीकरण आहे

थोडक्यात एका विशिष्ट भूप्रदेशात वास्तव्य करणारा आणि समान जीवनपद्धती असणारा तसेच तांत्रिक ज्ञानाच्या दृष्टीने मागासलेला समाज म्हणजे "आदिवासी समाज" होय.

शोधनिबंधाची उदिष्टे-

- आदिवासींच्या शैक्षणिक विकास योजनांचे स्वरूप अभ्यासणे.
- 2. आदिवासींसाठी असलेल्या शैक्षणिक योजनांची स्थिती शोधणे.

संशोधनाची गृहितके-

- आदिवासी विकास योजनांमुळे आदिवासींचा शैक्षणिक स्तर उंचावला आहे.
- 2. आदिवासी विकास योजनांमुळे लाभार्थ्यांच्या राहणीमानात बदल झाला आहे.
- 3. शासनाकडून योजनांची परिणामकारक अंमलबजावणी होत आहे.

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आदिवासींसाठी असलेल्या शैक्षणिक विकास योजनांचे अध्ययन (अभ्यासक्षेत्र : उत्तर महाराष्ट्र)

डॉ. जयवंत भदाणे

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गोषवारा - भारतात विविध वंश, धर्म, संस्कृती, भाषा आणि बोलीभाषा बोलणारे लोक आहेत. भारतीय समाज विविध जातींमध्ये विभाजित झाला आहे. सहा हजारापेक्षा जास्त जाती आणि उपजाती असून जातींप्रमाणे पोट जमातीही आहेत. भारतातील जवळपास सर्वच राज्यात आदिवासी लोक आढळतात. 1950 मध्ये एकूण 14 राज्यात 210 आदिवासी जमाती, अनुसूचित जमातीच्या यादी अंतर्गत समाविष्ट करण्यात आल्या आहेत. 2011 च्या जणगणनेनुसार आदिवासी जमातीची संख्या वाहून ती जवळपास 427 झाली आहे. आदिवासींची एकूण लोकसंख्या 2011 च्या जनगणनेनुसार 10,42,81,034 इतकी आहे आहे. म्हणजेच भारताच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी 8.61 टक्के लोकसंख्या आदिवासींची आहे. 1950 ते 2011 या साठ वर्षाच्या कालावधीत आदिवासी जमातीची संख्या 210 वरून 427 झाली. नवीन जमातींचा समावेश अनुसूचित जमातीच्या सूचीमध्ये करण्यात आल्यामुळे आणि काही आदिवासी जमातीच्या उपजातींना जमातीचा दर्जा देण्यात आल्यामुळे आदिवासींची सामाजिक रचना, ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी, यामध्ये प्राचीन व मध्ययुग, ब्रिटीश कालावधी, स्वतंत्र भारत या विविध काळाचा अभ्यास प्रस्तुत निबंधात केला आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे त्यांच्यासाठीच्या विविध शासकीय योजनांमध्ये आदिवासींच्या शैक्षणिक प्रगतीचा आढावा घेतला आहे.

शोधनिबंधातील मुलभूत शब्द- आदिवासी, आदिम जमाती, शालेय दर्जा, शाळा- शुल्क, शैक्षणिक साह्य

प्रस्तावना - 'आदिवासी' भारतीय संविधानातील कलम 342 (1) नुसार जिंचा समावेश अनुसूचित जमातीच्या यादीत केला आहे त्यांना अनुसूचित जमाती असे म्हणतात. अनुसूचित जमातीमध्ये सर्वसाधारणपणे डोंगराळ प्रदेशात आणि जंगलात वास्तव्य करणाऱ्या आणि जे आधुनिक संस्कृती तसेच जीवनपद्धतीपासून अलिप्त आहेत अशा लोकांचा समावेश करण्यात होतो. म्हणूनच आदिवासी म्हणजे अनुसूचित जमाती असे समीकरण रूढ झाले आहे.अशा जमातींसाठी शासन स्तरावरून विविध उपक्रम,योजना राबविल्या जातात जेणेकरून या जमाती समाजाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात येतील आणि प्रगतीची फळे त्यांना चाखता येतील.

डॉ. रिव्हर्स यांच्या मतानुसार जमात किंवा आदिवासी समाज हा एक सरळ, साधा सामाजिक समूह आहे ज्यातील सदस्य एकसमान बोलीभाषेचा वापर करतात व युद्ध वगैरे उद्देशपूर्तीकरिता एकत्रित कार्य करतात.

डॉ. डी.एन. मजुमदार यांच्या मतानुसार जमात किंवा आदिवासी समाज हा समान जीवनपद्धती असणारा, समान भाषा बोलणारा व व्यवहार, विवाह वगैरे बाबतीत समान निषेध नियमांचे पालन करणारा आणि एकाच भूप्रदेशावर वास्तव्य करणाऱ्या कुटुंबाचे किंवा कुटुंब समुहाचे एकत्रीकरण आहे

थोडक्यात एका विशिष्ट भूप्रदेशात वास्तव्य करणारा आणि समान जीवनपद्धती असणारा तसेच तांत्रिक ज्ञानाच्या दृष्टीने मागासलेला समाज म्हणजे "आदिवासी समाज" होय.

शोधनिबंधाची उद्दिष्टे-

- आदिवासींच्या शैक्षणिक विकास योजनांचे स्वरूप अभ्यासणे.
- आदिवासींसाठी असलेल्या शैक्षणिक योजनांची स्थिती शोधणे.

संशोधनाची गृहितके-

- आदिवासी विकास योजनांमुळे आदिवासींचा शैक्षणिक स्तर उंचावला आहे.
- आदिवासी विकास योजनांमुळे लाभार्थ्यांच्या राहणीमानात बदल झाला आहे.
- 3. शासनाक डून योजनांची परिणामकारक अंमलबजावणी होत आहे.

11. Dr. Jaywant Bhadane

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राकेश भरत घोडे

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गोषवारा -

आदिवासींचे जीवन पूर्णपणे निसर्गावर अवलंबून आहे. हा समाज प्रामुख्याने दऱ्या - डोंगरांमध्ये बास्तव्यास आहे. गरजा मर्यादित असल्यामुळे उत्पादनाची साधनेही मर्यादित आहेत. उदा. शेतमजूरी, वने किंवा जंगलातील वस्तू संकलन, पशुपालन, खाद्यसंकलन, शिकार, स्थलांतरित शेती, कारागीरी, लोककला आणि औद्योगिक श्रमिक ही कामे आदिवासी लोक उदरनिर्वाहासाठी करतात. आदिवासींच्या भौगोलिक वास्तव्यानुसार त्यांचे वेगवेगळे व्यवसाय अस्तित्वात आहेत, उदा. महाराष्ट्रातील फासे-पारधी पशु-पक्षी पकडतात. समुद्र किनारी राहणारे आदिवासी लोक मासेमारी करतात. उत्तर महाराष्ट्रातील कोरकू, महादेव कोळी जमातीचे लोक सखोल शेती करतात. अलिकडच्या काळात आदिवासींचे आर्थिक जीवन बदलले आहे. आधुनिक उत्पादन पद्धतीमुळे उत्पादन वाडल्यामुळे वस्तुविनीमय बाजार अवस्थेकडून चलनी आर्थिक बाजार- अवस्थेकडे त्यांचे विचलन होत असल्याचे दिसते. समाज संपर्कामुळे आणि आदिवासी विकासाच्या विविध शासकीय योजनांचा लाभ झाल्यामुळे सामाजिक स्तर उंचावला आहे. परंतु आजही रूढी, परंपरा आणि सामाजिक पगडा असल्यामुळे अनेक लोक विकासापासून बंचित राहिले आहेत. शेतीसाठीच्या विविध योजनांच्या लाभातून त्यांची प्रगती होत असल्याचे समाधानकारक चित्र आहे. प्रामुख्याने बायफ मित्र संस्थेच्या माध्यमातून फळपिकांचे उत्पादन घेण्याकडे आदिवासींचा कल दिसतो.

प्रस्तावना-

आदिवासी शेतकऱ्यांकडे शेतीची अल्प उपलब्धता, विविध पिकांचे उत्पादन, पारंपरिक व्यवसाय, फळ पिकांचे उत्पादन, पूरक व्यवसाय यावाबत विविधता आहे. पीक संरक्षण योजनेत मिळालेले अर्थसहाय्य, शेततळे योजनेचा लाभ, फळ उत्पादन योजनांचे लाभ, वनीकरणांचे लाभ मिळालेले आहेत. उत्पादन करण्यासाठी बँकांकडून झालेला कर्जपुरवठा, पिक संरक्षण योजना अनुदान, शेतीसाठी शासनाकडून मिळणाऱ्या सुविधा व योजना यांचे अध्ययन करून प्रस्तुत विषय मांडणी केली आहे.

अभ्यासाचे महत्त्व -

आर्थिक विकास हा देशाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासाचा पाया मानला जातो. 1991 नंतर भारताने जागतिकीकरणाचा स्वीकार केला. प्राचीन काळापासून दुबळा असलेला, मोलमजुरी करणारा, दूर्गम डोंगराळ भागात वनराईत वास्तव्य करणारा आणि विकास-वंचित जीवन जगणाऱ्या या समाजासाठी आदिवासी विभागामार्फत व केंद्र सरकारमार्फत विकासाच्या योजना रावविण्यात येतात. मात्र त्यातून आदिवासींचा विकास का होत नाही? या योजना तळागाळापर्यंत पोहोचतात का? राज्याच्या अंदाजपञकात 9 टक्के खर्च करण्याची तरतुद असतांनाही

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गोषवारा -

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आदिवासी शेतकऱ्यांकडे शेतीची अल्प उपलब्धता, विविध पिकांचे उत्पादन, पारंपरिक व्यवसाय, फळ पिकांचे उत्पादन, पूरक व्यवसाय याबाबत विविधता आहे. पीक संरक्षण योजनेत मिळालेले अर्थसहाय्य, शेततळे योजनेचा लाभ, फळ उत्पादन योजनांचे लाभ, वनीकरणाचे लाभ मिळालेले आहेत. उत्पादन करण्यासाठी बैंकांकडून झालेला कर्जपुरवठा, पिक संरक्षण योजना अनुदान, शेतीसाठी शासनाकडून मिळणाऱ्या सुविधा व योजना यांचे अध्ययन करून प्रस्तुत विषय मांडणी केली आहे.

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13. Rakesh Ghode

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AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

A system's success is directly related to the calibre of its teaching staff. An educational institution's to attract and preserve high-quality instructors is a crucial factor in its success. An educational system's true potential lies in the hands of qualified and committed teachers. The primary aim of the research was to study the Socio-Economic characteristics of the sample respondents in the study area and to identify the mediating effect on the path between the explanatory variables and the study's major goal was to learn more about college professors' academic involvement. The original data was gathered from members of the teaching staff at higher education institutions. In this work, the probability sampling approach was used as the sampling strategy. Primary data was gathered from 300 teaching staff members at Tamil Nadu's Arts and Science Colleges. SPSS software was used to examine the data gathered. The study concluded that the calculated Chi-Square values for the absorption (9.439) and overall engagement (6.310) are significant. It is concluded that middle age group respondents on absorption and young age group on overall are significantly engaged. The management of Higher Education Institutions should take the necessary steps to encourage faculty member employee engagement, according to the findings of

Key Words: Academic Engagement, Faculty, Employee Engagement, Monotony, Enrichment, and Research Education Institutions

Volume 15 | Issue 31 | Feb 2022

14. Dr. Jaywant Bhadane

KOREA REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES ISSN - 1226-4741

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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16. Dr. Jaywant Bhadane

UGC Care Group 1 Journal ISSN: 0005-8807

ANALYTICAL STUDY OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTAL ASPECTS OF VARIOUS GOVERNMENT SCHEMES IN TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH MAHARASHTRA

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Abstract

The term "development" indicates the overall improvement in the quality of life. The economic life of the tribal community depends entirely up on nature. A community of tribal people lives in the remote mountain valley. The means of production are limited as the needs of the tribal people are very limited. For example, Agricultural labour animal husbandry, food collection, hunting, migratory farming. artisans, folk artisans and industrial labours are the tribal people's livelihood. Due to the geographical logation of the tribals, their various occupations are non-existent. For Example, in Maharashtra, dicehunters eatch birds. Tribal people living along the coast go for fishing. People of Korku, Mahadev Koli tribe have started deep farming. The economic life of the tribal has been changing in recent times. Production is increasing due to modern production methods. Therefore, their economic deviation seems to be shifting from the barter market stage to the currency market stage. Their social status has been enhanced by coming in contact with some tribes or communities and benefitting from various government schemes for tribal development. But even today, many people are deprived of development due to stereotypes and social turmoil. The basic concept of tribal subdivision is mainly based on the concept of Kshena development. Creation of Special Development Group (Integrated Tribal Development Project) of Scheduled Tribes with a large tribal population, spending on tribal development by the Tribal Development Department in each project. Accordingly, various development schemes are implemented every year under the tribal sub-plan according to the various schemes for planning and controlling the tribal fund and the provision of basic accounts for it. Tribal Development Schemes are mainly development schemes sponsored by the Central and State Governments. The issue of malnutrition is sometimes raised. As there is no denying the fact that there are railies for tribal forest lands and demands for job creation, it is necessary to evaluate the government action plans for the overall development of tribals in Dhule, Nandurbar and Nashik districts.

Keywords: Tribal community, Agricultural labour, Artisans, Scheduled Tribes, Malnutrition.

Introduction

Research work was completed on the analytical study of economic and social developmental aspects of various government schemes in tribal development in North Maharashtra. A sample of 600 tribal beneficiaries are taken from Nashik, Dhule and Nandurbar districts of North Maharashtra. The results of the schemes implemented for the development of the tribals have been studied. In this case the assumed actions prescribed for research are verified. Significant findings from the research are presented and recommendations are made for improvement in areas that appear to be weak

Importance of Research -Economic Development is the soul of all-round development of the country. After 1991, India embraced globalization. The benefits of globalization are being felt and recognized by other societies. Plans for the development of the tribals are implemented by the tribal department and the central government, which has been weak since ancient times, is a mercenary of the people, lives in remote mountainous areas, forests and lives in eighteen world poverty. But why isn't tribal development improved out of it? Do these plans reach the bottom? Why is the progress of tribals not satisfactory in terms of expenditure, despite the provision of spending 9% in the state budget? Despite the implementation of many

Vol. 118, Issue: (1) January - March 2022

Kar.Ram raoji Aher Arts.Sci.& Coma College.Deola Nashik

Bengal, Past and Present

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Vol. 118, Issue: (1) January - March 2022

120

PRINCIPAL

Kar.Ramraoji Aher Arts Sci.&

Coma College.Deola (Nashik)

18.Dr. Jaywant Bhadane

Kirti Agarwal et al. andemic and Use of Modern Technologies in Education-Impact Analysis

Pandemic and Use of Modern Technologies in Education-Impact Analysis

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Abstract:-The article is based on the study of modern technology which plays an important role in educational development. During covid-19, all forms of different education have a tremendous effect on the development of education. In the given scenario, modern technology helps to influence the aspects of humans in handling suitable technology. The learning approach ovides an opportunity to perform suitable functions to enhance the different abilities of the process. The integration of modern technology has analyzed the parameters during the pandemic for improving the strategy of education. In different approaches, the development of modern technology enhances the process of learning to obtain education more attractive. Communication technology is more important in today's situation to estimate different skills. Modern technology mainly focuses on educational development in the scenario of a pandemic. The educational institution simplifies the function of education in information analysis.

Keywords: Covid-19, Communication, educational development, modern technology, technology,

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INTRODUCTION

Modern technology mainly stands for information and communication technology to access the functionality of education. During the learning process, it is influenced to provide suitable opportunities for both students and teachers. The system of education estimates the development of modern technology for all the given aspects. The

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AGRICULTURAL CREDIT IN INDIA: WITH REFERENCE TO KISAN CREDIT CARD (KCC)

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ABSTRACT

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For agricultural productivity, credit is a necessary input. India's economy is based mostly on agriculture. The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) seeks to offer farmers with timely and appropriate funds in a flexible and cost-effective manner. The inauguration of the Kisan Finance Card Scheme is a watershed moment in Indian agricultural credit history. Kisan Credit Card (KCC), which was first introduced in 1998-99, allows farmers to purchase agriculture supplies such as seeds, fertilizers, and insecticides as well as withdraw cash to meet their productionrelated needs. The Kisan Loans Card Scheme was designed to make it easier for borrowers to obtain short-term credit from formal financial institutions. Secondary data was collected and evaluated in this research project to examine the growth and variations of the Kisan Credit Card in terms of number and amount sanctioned from 2017 to 2021. The data was analyzed, and a conclusion was reached.

Keywords: Kisan Credit Card, Growth, Variations, Agricultural inputs, Credit, NABARD

INTRODUCTION

The Kisan Credit Card is a credit card programme launched by Indian banks in August 1998. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) developed this model scheme to supply term loans for agricultural needs based on the suggestions of the R.V. Gupta Committee. Its goal is to provide financial assistance to farmers in order to address the agricultural sector's comprehensive credit needs. All commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks, and state cooperative banks are among the participants. Short-term credit limitations for crops are in place, as are term loans. Personal accident insurance covers KCC credit card members up to Rs. 50,000 for death and permanent disability, and up to Rs. 25,000 for other risks. The premium is split evenly between the bank and the borrower. The validity period is five years, with the option of an additional three-year extension.

Kisan Credit Card provides cash and term credit to farmers for a variety of linked operations such as pump sets, land expansion, planting, and drip irrigation. Soil Wellbeing Card programming has been institutionalized and online programming built for eight states under the e-Government Program to provide coordinated supplement administration suggestions based on soil test edit reaction approach. Ranchers receive data through a variety of channels, including Common Service Centers, Internet Kiosks, and SMS, as part of the National e-Governance Plan for Agriculture

Currently, 12 distinct administrations provide data on climate; soil wellbeing; seeds, supplements, bugs; water system; crops, great horticultural practices, cultivate hardware;

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Journal of Positive School Psychology 2022, Vol. 6, No. 3, 7184-7193 Pravin Laxman Thorat et al.

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Study of Customer Satisfaction towards Online and Offline Shopping

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The study presents the analysis of online and offline mode of shopping and its influence on the customer satisfaction. With increasing demand of online shopping among the audience, it is analyzed that customer satisfaction depends on variety of factors. Offline shopping has its own importance within the population and is widely popular dye to its accessibility Keywords: online shopping, offline shopping, customer satisfaction, transportation

Introduction

Online shopping is gaining access within the population. More brands are coming up with different schemes and programs to engage customers online. The majority of the population using the internet makes online businesses include effective marketing strategies to generate more revenue. With online shopping there are creating limitations like the quality of the product cannot be determined, privacy

issues, and manhandling of a product during delivery. These challenges have impacted the purchase intention and customer satisfaction level. The limitations of online shopping have made the customer return to the traditional mode of shopping. With the traditional model, customers can physically communicate with products and analyze their usefulness.

The section explains the background of the study with relevant statistical data.

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7184 PRINCIPAL

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