

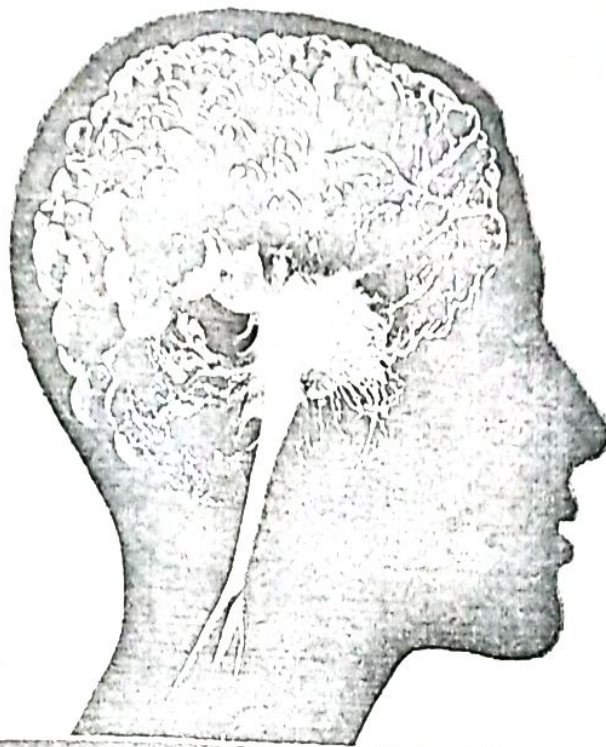
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2019-20

Diet Concept

■ PAST ■ PRESENT ■ FUTURE

2019 - 2020



Editor

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Adolescent Nutrition Issues

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Abstract

After infancy adolescence is the second fastest growth stage in life. During adolescence, the relatively uniform growth of childhood is suddenly altered by an increase in the velocity of growth. This spurt in adolescent growth is also associated with cognitive, emotional and hormonal changes. The adolescent's growth-spurt during this period creates an increased need for many nutrients. Teens tend to eat more meals away from home. They are also heavily influenced by their peers. Meal convenience is important to many teens and they may be eating too much of the wrong types of food, like soft drinks, fast-food, or processed foods. To maintain healthy balance, adolescents should practice eating regular meals, engage in doing compulsory daily physical activities, and eating a wide variety of foods. Adolescence is a time of developing independence and learning to make healthy food choices that adolescent can take with them into adulthood.

Keywords: - Adolescent, Diet, Nutrition Issues.

Introduction

Adolescence has been described as the transition period in life when an individual is no longer a child, but not yet an adult. It is a period in which an individual undergoes enormous physical and psychological changes. Adolescence is defined as the period of human growth and development that occur after childhood and before adulthood (ages 10 to 19 years). It is estimated that about 18 % of the world's population is in the adolescent age-group, India has the highest number of adolescents in absolute terms. There are 243 million adolescents aged 10-19 years, comprising nearly one-fifth of the total population (21.4%) in India.

Adolescence is the second-fastest growth stage in life after infancy. The adolescent's growth spurt during this period creates an increased need for many nutrients. Eating right assures an adequate amount of key nutrients: calcium, iron and vitamins A, C, and D. Some teens have a need for even more nutrients if they are active in sports, following a special diet, have an eating disorder.

Inadequate nutritional intake during adolescence can have serious consequences throughout the reproductive years and beyond. Poor nutrition during adolescence can impair the work capacity and productivity of adolescent boys and girls in their later years. Further, an undernourished girl is at the risk developing complications during pregnancy and the chances of her giving birth to a low birth weight baby increases, thus perpetuating a vicious cycle of malnutrition and ill-health.



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Education & Unemployment of India

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ABSTRACT:

India has largest the demographic dividend compared to other developing country. Day by Day youth population in India country can be seen as source of future economic growth as they can assist their nation in many productive ways. But in India that enrolment in schools and colleges is increasing significantly but labour force is declining. The poor employability of youths will hamper the development both economic and social for any country in the world. Though India increasingly improving his literacy rates and having demographic dividend still it faces a lot of employment challenges mainly its youths. In India there are 49 percent young job seekers among total job seekers who looking for jobs. We know that India provides 93 percent jobs in informal sector still a significant number of educated youths as stated above are unemployed. The study considers the NSSO and other government published data for the unemployment and education of the youth. Youths don't have sustainable jobs, those having it don't have security of their jobs, and most of the youths always change their jobs because they lack competencies or necessary skills that are required by market and they are not able to cope up. The study revealed education system do not show path of vocational training hence youths end up learning no skills which can provide them a dignified job. Lack of social security system and proper path to vocational training is one of the major problems in India. There is a lot of scope for economic growth in India which can be achieved by training its youths and providing vocational trainings. This study briefs the employment and unemployment situation, its different phenomena, trends of youth unemployment worldwide, wage differences between adults and youths and finally the measures to tackle the issue of youth unemployment, global facts about youth unemployment, employment and training in India and world, general role of education and vocational training in overcoming the unemployment issue, effectiveness of general and vocational education and role of employment training.

Keywords: Employment, Vocational Education, Training etc.

Skill Development and Employment Scheme : Issues and Challenges

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ABSTRACT:

India is a country with high working age population. Unemployment is a severe problem faced in India. The Indian government's 'Make in India' campaign and the accelerated growth in the economy has highlighted the demand for skilled manpower in the country. The objective of this article to understand the current state of vocational education and training and review the vocational training models of the emerging economies. The Skill development model of India is studied in detailed with reference to the 'Make In India' campaign. Skill India is an initiative to improve the physical and mental development of Indian youths so that the unemployment problem in the country can be reduced. Skill India is a multi skill project launched in March 2015. The main aim is to develop the talents of Indian Youths. Here more emphasis is given to value addition among youth who are jobless, school dropouts along with the educated ones. It emphasises on the concept of job creation and social security by which the youth undertake responsibility and no youth remain idle and burden to the economy. Skill development idea helps youths to raise their confidence and improve their productivity. The Skill India concept provides support, training and guidance for all occupations like construction, textile, transportation, agriculture, weaving, handicraft, horticulture, fishing and various other sectors along with language and communication skills, life skills, and personality development skills, management skills including job and employability skills. The branding activities and active involvement of Public Private Partnership ensure a better supply of skilled workforce.

Keywords: India, Skill development, Challenges, Employment, Vocational and Technical Education.

Skill development in rural India: A roadmap to efficient utilization of human resources

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ABSTRACT:

The Skill development in rural India program was introduced on the 15th of July 2015 along with the creation of the new National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. The "demand-driven, reward-based" Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) flagship scheme was set up with a promise to train over two million people in one year - the NSDC had in 2014-15 trained 1.3 million people. Under the mission the previous target of training 150 million people by 2022 was raised to a much loftier goal of 400 million people by 2022.



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**THEORETICAL PREMISES OF SOCIOLOGY OF LITERATURE**

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Abstract

The sociology of literature has been the specialized field of study that lay emphasis on the virtual bond between a literary work and the social constitution in which it is created. It indicates that the existence of literary creation has been determined by the social milieu. The sociological study of literature has been useful in comprehending the socio-economic situation, political issues, certain thoughts and cultural set up etc in which a literary work come into existence. Sociology is scientific study of human society and literature holds a mirror to society. The sociology of literature studies the co-relation between literature and sociology. The present paper attempts to discuss the theoretical premises of the sociology of literature. It briefly discusses sociology and its relationship with literature, the historical development of the sociology of literature, the nature of the sociology of literature, its theoretical approaches and the areas and determinants of literature.

Keywords: *Sociology, Literature, Approaches, Determinants, Relations*

Introduction

As a discipline of study sociology came into being only around the middle of the 18th century when August Comte made a systematic investigation and attempt to establish it as scientific study of society. Prior to Comte (1798-1857) the study of society was exclusive domain of social philosophers rather than social scientists. He gave its name to sociology and laid its foundation as identical branch of social science. Like Comte, Herbert Spencer, Marx Emile Durkheim and Max Weber took a leading role in making sociology a scientific discipline of social science, and 'the scientific study of human society' (Rawat 17). As sociology gets its subject matter from varied sources including literature, literature in turn is a social product deal with human society, human relation and like sociology it critically examines the realistic picture of society. It is in this sense literature has been called a mirror

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SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS IN SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING

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Abstract

Every language has implanted cultural overtones. The socio-cultural overtones in language vary from nation to nation and language to language. Learning a particular language necessitates a learner to feel the culture of a given nation. When one learns a language of a nation at the same time one gets learnt the culture of the nation. Language is inextricably bound up with culture and the cultural values are reflected by and carried through the language. Since every language exists with cultural overtones, and since no two cultures are identical. It is quite obvious that the second language or foreign language learners will necessarily confront cultural encounters in their path of learning. The present paper aims to stress the intricate relationship between culture and language. It briefly discusses the role socio-cultural factors in language learning.

Keywords: *Culture, Language, Social, Competence, Gender*

Language is closely interlinked to culture and carries the experience of a nation and reflects the nature of the nation's culture. Communication with a person in general requires at least a basic understanding of his / her culture. For our values, attitudes and beliefs are reflected in our communication as while speaking we require sharing just more than words. Therefore, when we shift a language we need to share and empathise with the sensibility of receiver. Both culture and language are subject to change and get affected and also supports in understanding each other. "Culture affects language, giving rise to words, influencing their use, and providing context. Language, in turn, supports culture, promoting social bonds and allowing for shared information" (*Elisha Madison*).

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Certificate of Participation and Paper Publication

This is to certify that Dr./Mr./Ms. Dr. Sanjay R Singh of Govindrao Warjekar Arts and Commerce, Nagbhid. actively participated in One Day National Webinar on *Effects of Crisis on Language, Literature and Culture* on 15 May 2020. His/Her paper titled Multiculturalism in Indian English Literature has been accepted for publication in Online, Peer-reviewed, Indexed, International Journal, *Langlit* with impact factor of 5.61.

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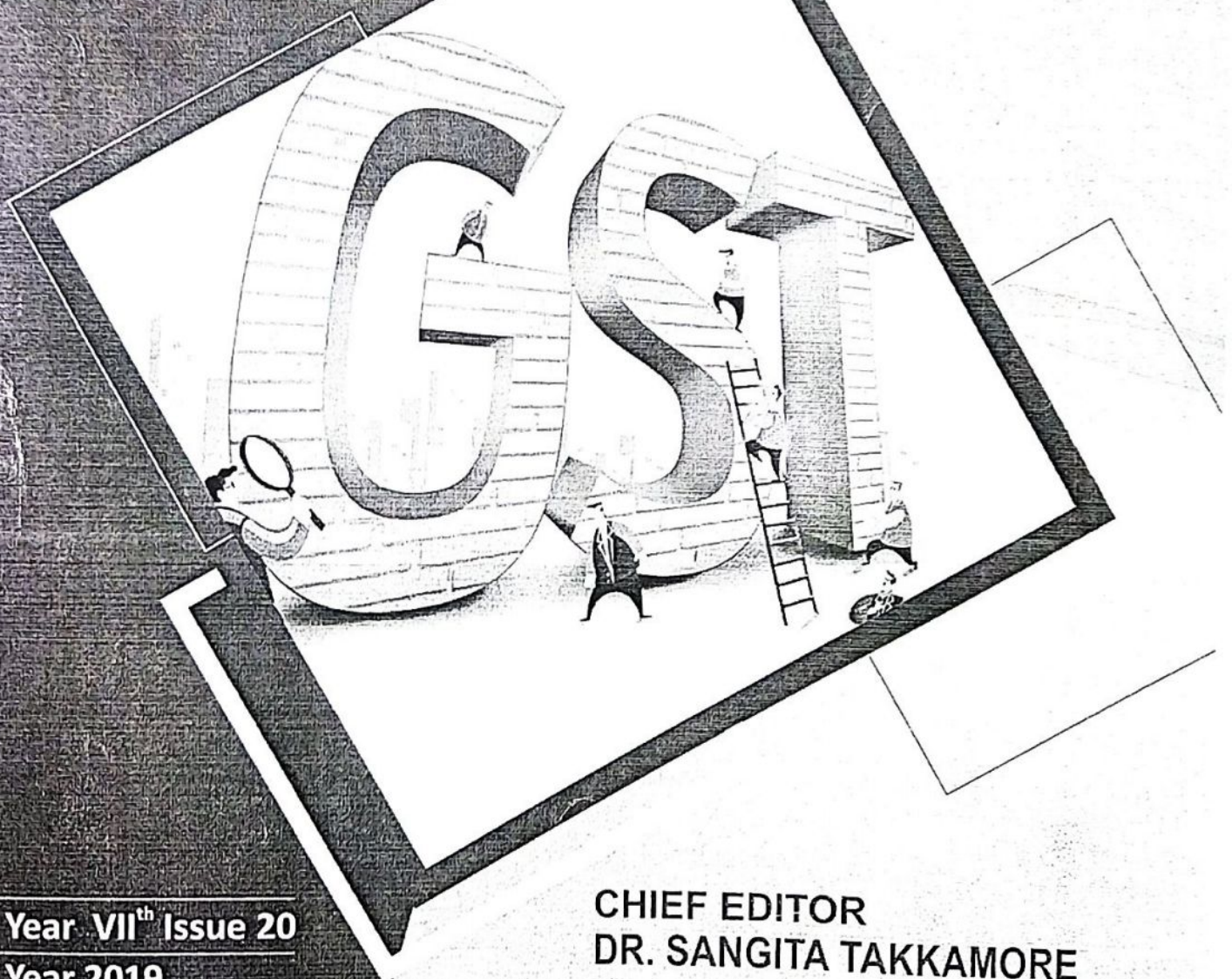
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संत साहित्यातील जीवनमूल्यांचे दर्शन

डॉ.अनमोल शेंडे

मराठी विभागप्रमुख

गोविंदराव वारजुकर कला-वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, नागभीड, जि.चंद्रपूर - ४४१२०५

भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेत पुरोगामी आणि प्रतिगामी असा सतत संघर्ष सुरू आहे. या देशात क्रांती विरुद्ध प्रतिक्रांती ही विचारसरणीची लढाई हजारो वर्षांपासून अव्याहतपणे सुरू असताना दिसते. तथापि, येणाऱ्या काळात ही लढाई अधिक तीव्र स्वरूपात आपल्याला पहायला मिळेल ही चिन्हे स्पष्टपणे जाणवायला लागली आहेत. या दोन्ही विचारसरणी आपल्या देशाने कुठल्याही देशाकडून उसन्या घेतलेल्या नसून या विचारसरणी आपल्याच देशात जन्माला आलेल्या आहेत. एक विचारसरणी अध्यात्मवादी, वैदिक तर दुसरी विचारसरणी अवैदिक, ईहलोक अशी आहे. अध्यात्मवादी विचारसरणीने या देशाला स्वर्ग, परलोक अशा संकल्पना सांगून येथील वास्तवाकडे दुर्लक्ष केले. अवैदिक या विचारसरणीने येथील जळजळीत वास्तव समाजाला समजावून सांगितले. सत्याकडे दुर्लक्ष न करता खोटेपणाला प्रतिष्ठा बहाल करणाऱ्या विचारसरणीवर तुटून पडण्याचे कार्य या संस्कृतीने केले. प्रतिगामी परंपरेने खोट्याला खोटे आणि खऱ्याला खरे म्हणावे असे कधीच समजावून सांगितले नाही. भारतीय समाजावर अहितकारी गोष्टींचा जो पगडा बसलेला आहे, हा पगडा दूर करण्याचे काम या विचारसरणीने कधीच केले नाही. सामाजिक आचरण शुद्ध झाले पाहिजे, नैतिकदृष्ट्या योग्य असले पाहिजे, विवेक शाबूत राखून कुठल्याही निर्णयाप्रत समाजाने आले पाहिजे, या प्रगतीशील विचारांना

परंपरागत विचारसरणीने दूर ठेवल्यामुळे हा देश विकासापासून कोसो दूर राहिला. त्यामुळे समाजाचे वैचारिक भरणपोषण नीट होऊ शकले नाही. चांगल्या विचारसरणीवर 'जैसे थे वादी' तत्वज्ञानाने नेहमीच कुरघोडी केल्यामुळे हा भारतीय समाज ना वस्तुनिष्ठ इतिहास नीटपणे पाहू शकला, ना या देशातील वैचारिक परंपरेचा अभ्यास स्वच्छपणे करू शकला!

भारतीय समाजाचा इतिहास तसा फारसा चांगला नाही. कारण हा इतिहास सर्वसामान्य माणसाचे शोषण करणारा आणि मूठभरांचे कल्याण साधणारा आहे. चांगल्या विचारांचे उदात्तीकरण न करता वाईटाचे गुणगान करणारा आहे. पण एक मात्र खरे की, पारंपरिक विचारसरणीवर कायमच तुटून पडण्याचे आणि सत्याची प्रतिष्ठापना करण्याचे काम या देशात जडवादी संस्कृतीने अत्यंत निकराने केले आहे. यातील एका वेगळ्या परंपरेचा उल्लेख आपल्याला करावा लागतो. ती परंपरा होय संतांची ! भारतीय समाजात संतपरंपरेचा फार मोठा इतिहास आहे. या संतांनी समाजाला नैतिकदृष्ट्या बलशाली करण्याचे कार्य केले. न्याय-अन्यायाचे स्वरूप समजावून सांगत असताना मानवतेवर प्रेम करण्याचे या संतांनी शिकवले. मुठभर समाज बहुसंख्य लोकांचे शोषण करतो हे कोणत्या नैतिकतेत बसते ? असा खडा सवाल संतांनी विचारला. वैदिक धर्माने या देशाचे फार मोठे नुकसान केले आहे. माणसा-माणसात विभागणी

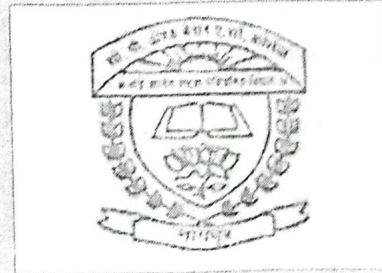
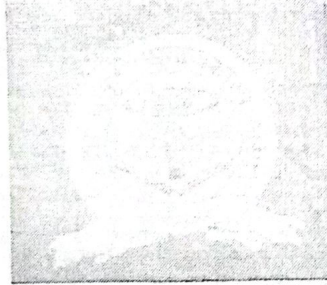
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प्रस्तावना :

नक्षलवाद हा ब्रिटिश पश्चिम बंगाल मधील दार्जीलिंग जिल्हयातील नक्षलवाडी नावाशी निगडित आहे. या चळवळीचा मुख्य शिल्पकार कान्हू सान्याला व पंचानन सरकार हे होत. हे नक्षलवादी चळवळीसाठी प्रसिध्द होते. १८४६ ते ६७ यासली पश्चिम बंगालमध्ये कृषि व्यवस्थेमध्ये रेतकरी - रेतमजूर (जमिनदार-भूमिहिन) प्रणाली सुरु होती. जमिनदार (शेतमालक) कडे जास्तीत जास्त जमीन होती त्या जमिनीवर भूमिहीन लोक मजूर म्हणून काम करत किंवा ती रेतती भूमिहिन लोक करीत असत. रेतमजूर वर्ग रेतकऱ्यांची जमीन कसतांना संपूर्ण श्रम खर्च करत. त्यासाठी खूप मेहनत घेत असत. रेतमजूरांनी पिकवलेल्या काढलेल्या उत्पन्नाचा अर्धा हिस्सा हा रेतमालकाला द्यावा लागे. रेतमजूरांनी कसलेल्या जमिनीचा मिळालेल्या अर्ध्या हिस्सापैकी काही भाग पशूधन, बिज प्रयोग व काही बि-बियाने म्हणून द्यावा लागत असे. रेतकरी रेतमजूराकडे १/४ किंवा १/५ हिस्सा वाचत होता.

रेतकऱ्यांना इतका कमी हिस्सा मिळत होता की, त्या हिस्सातून ते आपले जीवन निर्वाह भागवू शकत नव्हते. त्यांना जास्त दराचा व्याज द्यावा लागत असे, तर कधी बिगारी म्हणून रेततीवर काम करावे लागत असे. समाजात रेतकऱ्यांना रेतती करणे परवडेनासे झाले. त्यांची सामाजिक, आर्थिक स्थिती नेहमीच बिगडत राहिली व कायद्याचे संरक्षण नसल्यामुळे रेतमजूरांकडे कुणीही लक्ष द्यायला तयार नव्हते. श्रमीकांना/मजूरांना कमी मजूरी व व्याजामध्ये सतत वाढ होत राहिली. स्वातंत्र्या नंतरही मोठे मालगुजारी व्यवस्था टिकून राहिली. जमीन मालकांनी आपली जमीन आपल्या कुटुंबियांच्या नावे करून दिली व जमिनीची मालकी टिकवून ठेवली. या काळातच औद्योगिक विकासांची हळूवार प्रगती, ग्रामीणांना रोजगाराच्या संधीचा अभाव होता.

वरील सामाजिक स्थितीमुळे रेतमालकांविषयी इतरांच्या मनात घृणा वा प्रक्षोबाची भावना वाढीस लागली. केव्हा केव्हा त्यांना या व्यवस्थेबाबत मुक्ती हवी होती.