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Sustainable Development in Covid-19 Pandemic Situation

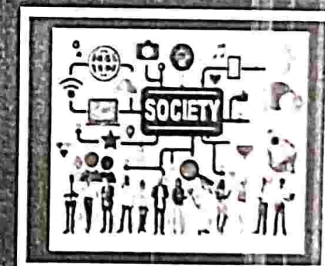
January 2021

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23	The Spatial Distribution And Growth of SC and Non- SC Population In Kolhapur District, 2001-2011 <b>Mr. Manik M Naik, Prof. Dr. K. C. Ramotra, Prof. Dr. S. K. Pawar</b>	82-85
24	Impact of Transportation Activities on Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary: A Geographical Analysis <b>Mr. Sandip S. Mane, Prof.(Dr.) Sambhaji D. Shinde, Mr. Santosh P. Mane</b>	86-88
25	A Changing Scenario of Indian Spinning Mills: A Economical Perspective <b>Mrs. Sonawane Nita Chandrakant, Prof. Dr. R. G. Dandge</b>	89-91
26	Gender Responsive Budgeting to Combat Gender Gap in Policy Formation <b>Anagh</b>	92-94
27	Development of Women Entrepreneurs <b>Prof. Dr. Tantak N.N.</b>	95-98
28	Potentials for Ecotourism in Chandoli National Park in Sangli District (M.S.) <b>Dr. Suresh Genurao Salve</b>	99-101
29	Mapping of Literature Search with Special Reference to Research Productivity of Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) in India <b>Chaitanya D. Veer, Dr. J. N. Kulkarni</b>	102-103
30	The Study of Personality of Irrigated and Non-Irrigated Area Farmers <b>Mr. Mane Rajendra Pandurang, Dr. Ghoti R. M.</b>	104-106
31	Paradigm Towards New Digital Education – Triangular Approach <b>Dr. Subhasri R, Dr. Shyamala K</b>	107-111
32	Violation Of Rights Of Patients With Mental Illness In Covid-19 Pandemic <b>Anil J. Rudey, Dr. Abhay Butle</b>	112-115
33	कोरोना नंतरचे जग <b>डॉ. श्रीहरी रंगनाथराव पितळे</b>	116-117
34	महाराष्ट्रातील दुष्काळ निर्मूलन व जलव्यवस्थापनातून चिरंतन विकास <b>प्रा. डॉ. शिवाजी झांझु रणे प्रा. डॉ. उदय लोखंडे</b>	118-120
35	कोरोना संकट आणि भारतीय कृषिक्षेत्र <b>डॉ. संतोष संभाजी डाखरे</b>	121-123
36	कोविड-१९ चा भंडारा जिल्ह्यातील ग्रामीण भागावर झालेला परिणाम <b>प्रा. अंकोश भा. चवरे</b>	124-126
37	यशवंत मनोहर यांच्या कवितेतील विद्रोह: एक शोध <b>तुळशीराम शंकर कांवळे</b>	127-129
38	युगप्रवर्तक - सावित्रीबाई फुले <b>डॉ. हेमचंद्र दुधगवळी</b>	130-132
39	महात्मा गांधीजींच्या धार्मिक विचाराची प्रासंगिकता <b>प्रा. डॉ. साळुंके जयसिंग ज्ञानदेव</b>	133-134
40	शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० आणि उच्च शिक्षण <b>डॉ. एकनाथ वाजगे</b>	135-137
41	कोविड 19 महामारी: सरकार आणि राजकारण : एक सामाजिक अध्ययन <b>डॉ. विनोद मारोतराव मुडे</b>	138-140
42	नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील लोकसंख्या वैशिष्ट्ये बदलाचा अभ्यास <b>Smt. Manisha Ganpat Muthal, Prof. Virendra Nagarale</b>	141-143
43	कोविड – १९ मुळे घोषित लॉकडाऊनचा कृषिक्षेत्रावर झालेल्या परिणामाचा अभ्यास <b>डॉ. प्रवीण भास्करराव हाडे</b>	144-145
44	मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ नामांतर चळवळीचे ऐतिहासिक अवलोकन <b>शरद बाबुराव सोनवणे</b>	146-149
45	कोरोना महामारी से प्रभावित भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था: एक विवेचन <b>डॉ. हर्षना सोनकुसरे</b>	150-153
46	उच्च शिक्षण संस्थेच्या संदर्भात नॅशनल डिजिटल लायब्ररी रिपॉसिटरी कोरोना काळातील एक यरदान <b>रमणिक लेनगुरे</b>	154-158

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# कला सरोवर KALA SAROVAR

( भारतीय कला एवं सांस्कृती की विशिष्ट शोध पत्रिका )



## INDEX

Sr. No.	INDEX		
1.	DEVELOPING SKILLS FOR 21 <sup>ST</sup> CENTURY	- Dr. Renu Bayaskar	12
2.	The theory of Cosmology in Indian Puranic Literature	- JAYASHREE SAHA	18
3.	Cangadeva-Pasasthi: A philosophical Discourse	- Dr. Rina Avinash Pitale Puradkar	25
4.	National Education Policy - Pre-Primary Education	- Dr. Tikshya M. Shyamkul	34
5.	"Intuition" as a source of Atma Gyan	- Ku. Dhanshree Patrikar	37
6.	Women Entrepreneurship Problem during Covid19	-Dr.Rosalin Mishra	41
7.	PORTRAYAL OF REALISM IN THE SELECT NOVELS OF CHETAN BHAGAT	-Mangesh BhauraoShamkure	47
8.	Interpretation of History as Fiction in Mistry's <i>Such A Long Journey</i>	-Asst.Prof.Abdul Shamim - Dr. Kapil Singhel	53
9.	AGRICULTURE LANDUSE AND IRRIGATION FACILITIES OF TELGAON VILLAGE IN SOUTH SOLAPUR TAHSIL: A CASE STUDY	-Dr. H. L. JADHAV	57
10.	Revisiting Martin Buber's Theory of Knowledge	-Dr. Amita Valmiki	62
11.	IMPORTANCE OF HUMANITIES IN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	-Dr. Naresh Bhoyar	67
12.	"KNOWLEDGE "	-DR. PRAVIN GOPALRAO PATIL	71
13.	SOURCES OF KNOWLEDGE IN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES	-Dr. Mohammed Ajaz Sheikh	76
14.	HISTORY, POLITICS, FACTS AND FICTION IN SALMAN RUSHDIES SELECT NOVELS	-ABDUL SAJID KAZI -DR.DEEPIKA DHAND	80

**Abstract**

In the course of recent many years, the humanities have been dependent upon a reformist degrading inside the scholastic world, with early cases of this marvel following back to the USA and the UK. There are a few pieces of information concerning how the college has commonly been setting a lower significance on these fields, for example, through the disposal of courses or even entire offices. It is worth focusing on that this oppression humanities certifications is roundabout in nature, all things considered truth be told for the most part the consequence of the efficient advancement of different fields, especially, for example, business the executives. Such a wonder has in any case brought about a significant decrease in the level of humanities graduates inside a bunch of 30 OECD nations, when contrasted with different regions. In certain nations, a decrease can even be seen comparable to their total numbers, particularly with respect to doctorate certificates. This article reveals some insight into instances of global political rules, spread out by the OECD and the World Bank, which have added to this depreciation. It investigates the effects of contracting assets inside scholarly branches of the humanities, both inside and outside of the college, while evaluating the advantages and benefit of contemplating these fields. A case is made that a general public that is thought to be undeniably founded on information ought to be more penetrable and inviting to the unique and remarkable disciplines that produce it, putting reasonable and fair worth on its individual fields.

**Introduction**

This minimization of the humanities has been a progressive interaction that showed itself at various occasions all through the nations in which it very well may be noticed. A worldwide methodology was utilized for examining this cycle (Costa, 2016), alongside accessible OECD information which comprised of a subset of thirty nations and recorded the period somewhere in the range of 2000 and 2012<sup>Footnote2</sup>. Under these conditions, "graduates by field of education"<sup>Footnote3</sup> is apparently one of a handful of the significant markers that we can set up. On dissecting it, one can infer that notwithstanding some difference in inclinations for every individual country, there is a general shift that permits us to unhesitatingly verify such a depreciation when we contrast figures for the year 2000 and those of 2012. This methodology was additionally supplemented with the investigation of contextual analyses and existing scholarly writing on the theme (Costa, 2016).

In view of that, it appears to be dumbfounding that in an alleged information society, one that ought to be 'supported by its variety and its abilities' (UNESCO, 2005, p.17), not all information fields would be esteemed in a fair way. So for what reason does it occur and why specifically to the detriment of the humanities? Alternately, what are the purposes behind taking a gander at the humanities in a more certain light? These reasons have for quite some time been known, yet would nowadays be able to need adequate acknowledgment. The objective of this remark is to resolve these inquiries.

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# Kalyan Bharati

Vol: 36, No: (IX), 2021

**Kalyan Kumar Dasgupta Memorial Committee**  
**Kolkata, West Bengal**

33	CHANGING ATTITUDE TOWARDS PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND MODERN LIFESTYLES	Dr Sanjeev Kumar Dr Sanjay Choudhary	174-177
34	IMPACTS OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON SPORTING EVENTS AND MENTAL HEALTH	Dr. Naresh Bhoyar	178-181
35	EFFECT OF PLYOMETRIC TRAINING ON MUSCULAR ENDURANCE OF FOOTBALL PLAYERS	Kukumoni Patir Dr. Laishram Santosh Singh Sarungbam Sen Singh Dr. K. Romeo Meetei	182-186
36	A COMPAISION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT AMONG BOXERS WITH DIFERENT WEIGHT CATEGORIES	Pankaj Phogat	187-190
37	ROLE OF SPORT PSYCHOLOGIST FOR ATHLETES TO BEAT LOCKDOWN	Dr. Sambhaji Bhonsale	191-193
38	EFFECTS OF GYMNASTICS EXERCISES ON THE AUTISM LEVEL OF AUTISTIC CHILDREN	Dr. Parveen Kumar Sharma Dr. Naveen Kumar Sharma Dr. Dalwinder Singh	194-198
39	UNIT COST AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS: A CASE STUDY OF AN INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE (ITI) IN MANIPUR	Limpi Talukdar Dr. Chiinkhanniang Tombing Madhu Chaubey Ranjan Kumar	199-205
40	MEDIEVAL SOCIETY & SPORTS	Dr Sanjay Choudhary Mrs. Rekha Sharma	206-208
41	THE EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL BEING IN SPORTS	Dr. Rajesh Shrirang Alone	209-211
42	SPORTS & ACTIVE LIVING DURING -19	Dr. Meenakshi Pahuja	212-214
43	UNIQUENESS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF RIDING BICYCLE IN MANAGING PHYSICAL FITNESS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC	Praveena A	215-221

## IMPACTS OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON SPORTING EVENTS AND MENTAL HEALTH

**Dr. Naresh Bhojar**

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### Abstract

The novel COVID-19 flare-up has started in later December/2019 and quickly the pandemic was pronounced influencing individuals around the world. Games have been dropped worldwide and elite competitors expected to remain at home in isolate to keep away from infection spread and care about their wellbeing. The Tokyo 2020 Summer Olympic Games delay is perhaps the best illustration of the pandemic seriousness in sports since deferment hurts both game coordinations and competitors' groundwork for the greatest and most anticipated world game. Social segregation has changed competitors preparing routine and, in spite of a large number of them continue to practice at home to stay in shape, all progressions in the standard routine brought about by the isolate may prompt a few physical and physiological hindrances, like intellectual issues, mental weariness, and changes in rest designs hurting their immunologic framework. Moreover, the elite competitors ought to be observed cautiously once they additionally address numerous financial interests, which drives us to the conversation in regards to how/while games should return. In this sense, the public specialists, heads of brandishing alliances, and the superior competitors should pick the best technique to gets back with games all throughout the planet and assurance the two competitors and crowd wellbeing during rivalries. In this way, the current article plans to examine the fundamental effects of COVID-19 pandemic on games around the world, and the damages endured by the elite competitors due to the social disengagement.

**Keywords:** Impact, Covid-19, Pandemic, Sporting, Mental, Health.

### Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic fundamentally affects the existences of kids all throughout the planet in an assortment of areas. A sum of 188 nations have shut their schools in light of the pandemic which is assessed to have come about in over 1.5 billion youngsters missing a critical time of instruction (United Nations 2020a). Further, it is assessed that an extra 42-66 million youngsters will be in outrageous destitution because of the pandemic (United Nations 2020a). This paper centers around the likely effects of COVID-19 on kids related with sport. It was gathered dependent on the contribution of 37 specialists and professionals in the fields of kid rights, security, and protecting in sport. As well as working with a trade of data on the subject, it unites perceptions and worries for the thought of leaders and others with impact over approaches, asset allotments and programming identified with kids and game as the world forms back from the pandemic. This remembers those for sports associations, public and neighborhood governments, between legislative substances, global offices, contributor offices, common society associations and local area based associations.

Game is a significant supporter of monetary and social turn of events. Its job is all around perceived by Governments, remembering for the Political Declaration of the 2030 Agenda, which thinks about "the commitment sports make to the strengthening of ladies and of youngsters, people and networks, just as to wellbeing, training and social incorporation goals." Since its beginning, the COVID-19



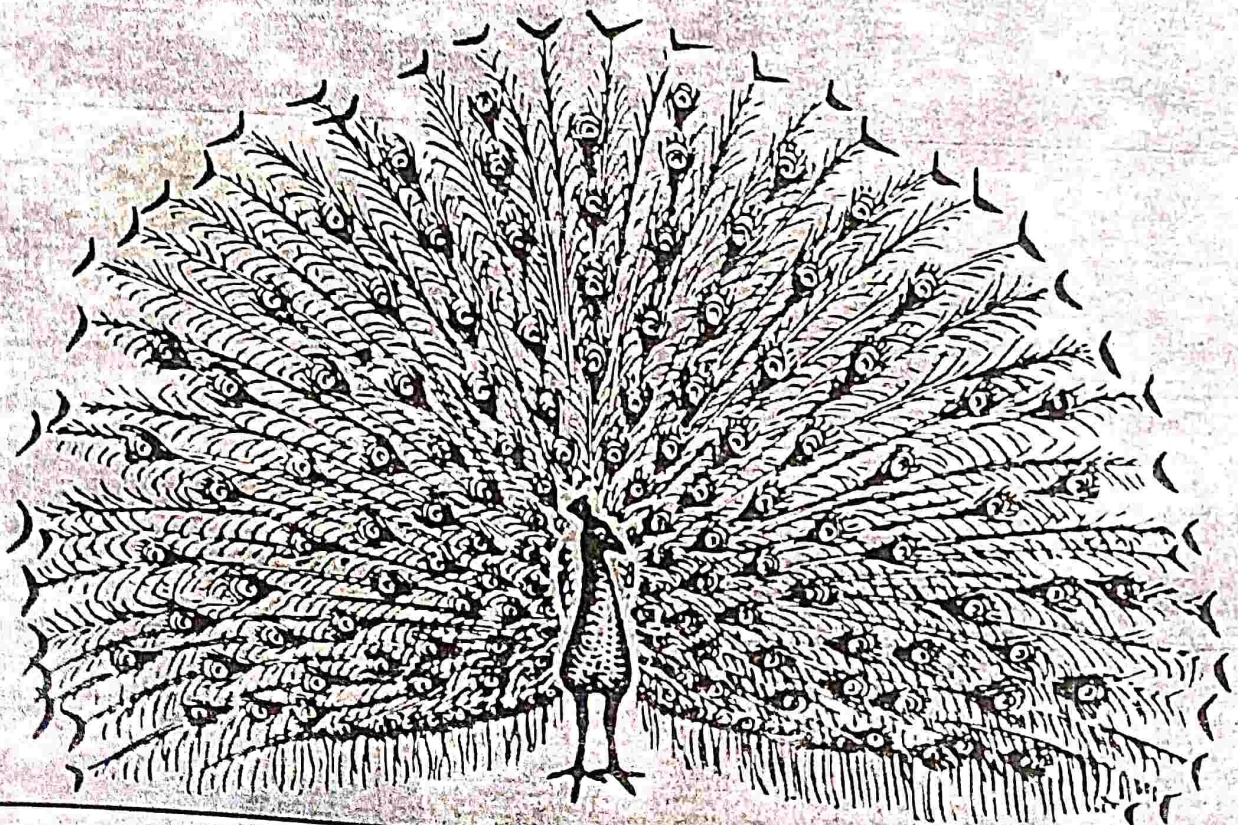
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# भाषा आणि जीवन

(विशेषांक)

वर्ष— ३९ संख्या. —०४  
ऑक्टोबर — डिसेंबर २०२१



	समाजशास्त्रातील ज्ञानार्जनाचे स्रोत : एक चिकीत्सा	डॉ. ओमप्रकाश आप्टनकर	85
8.	विदर्भ राज्याची मागणी व जनतेची भूमिका	डॉ. रायन ज्यं. महाजन डॉ. संदीप तुंडुवार डॉ. शरद सांबारे	89
19.	भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानातील ज्ञानाचे स्रोत	प्रा.डॉ.श्रीडगे विजय सोपानराव	94
20.	न्यायदर्शनातील अनुमान प्रमाण-स्वरूप व प्रकार	प्रा.सौ.जयश्री तांदे	100
21.	ज्ञानाच्या स्रोतात जैन दर्शनातील अनुमान प्रमाणाचे महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान	प्रा. वर्षा जपे	103
22.	वैयक्तिक आणि सामाजिक स्तरावरील पर्यावरणविषयक उपक्रमाचा अभ्यास	डॉ.महादेव विष्णू मत्त श्रीमती शिवकन्या निवृत्तीराव कदरकर	108
23.	समाजसुधारक संतश्री गाडगे महाराज	प्रा. योगेश मारोती करवाडे	112
24.	संगीत उपासनेचा मानवी जीवनावर होणारा सकारत्मक परिणाम	प्रा. वैखरी वझलवार	118
25.	'भारतीय दर्शनातील शब्द प्रमाण'	डॉ. नरेद्र बसंतराव घटाटे	121
26.	ज्ञानशास्त्र.. एक आढान	प्रा.रजनी आनंदराव काळे	128
25.	जागतिकीकरण आणि भारत	डॉ. अजय नानाजी सरटकर	132
26.	"दिल्ली सल्तनत काळातील चलन (मुद्रा) व्यवस्थेचे स्वरूप"	ज्योती पि. बोबाटे प्रा. डॉ. दशरथ धर्माजी आदे	135
27.	नॅक मूल्यांकनात ग्रंथालयाची भूमिका	डॉ. किशोर मो. दुमणे	142
28.	समकालीन भारतीय शिक्षणाची अवस्था : एक ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन	प्रा.डॉ. अरविंद म. पुनवटकर	145
29.	प्रधानमंत्री इंदिरा गांधीचे गटनिरपेक्षता धोरण व भारत - सो. रशिया संबंध	डॉ. माधुरी नीतीन देवतळे	151
30.	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि गूगिहीन चळवळ :- ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन	प्रा. डॉ. पंकज वा. मुन	158
31.	गडचिरोली जिल्ह्यातील राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन प्राप्त महाविद्यालयातील ग्रंथालय सेवा आणि उपगोळा समाधान : एक अध्ययन.	प्रा. डॉ. संजय फुलशेले	163
32.	समाजमाध्यमांची ग्रंथालयातील भूमिका	प्रा. डॉ. प्रविण रावसाहेब माने	169
33.	झाडीपट्टी रंगभूमीचे मौलिक योगदान	प्रा.डॉ. राजकुमार सपुनाथ मुसणे	174
34.	गडचिरोली जिल्ह्यातील अनुसूचित जमातीच्या शेतत्यांच्या कृषीविषयक समस्यांचे चिकित्सक अध्ययन.	प्रा. डॉ. रवी मुरलीधर शास्त्रकार	178

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि भूमिहीन चळवळ :-

ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन

प्रा. डॉ. पंकज वा. मुन

श्री. साईबाबा लोक प्रबोधन कला महाविद्यालय,  
वडनेर, ता. हिंगणघाट, जि. वर्धा

सारांश :-

भारतासारख्या कृषीवर आधारीत देशात जमिनीच्या मालकी हक्काला आर्थिक, सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक दृष्टीने अत्यंत महत्त्व आहे. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व कालीन व स्वतंत्रानंतरच्या काळातील दलित चळवळीचे मुख्य विषय अस्पृशतेबरोबर शेतमजुर व भूमिहीन शेतमजुरांशी संबंधित आहे. दलित मुक्तिलढ्यात भूमिहीनांची चळवळ हे महत्वाचे पर्व मानल्या जाते.

प्रस्तावना :-

इ. स. 1920 नंतर डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी दलित चळवळीला वैचारिक अधिष्ठान प्राप्त करून दिले. देशाला सामाजिकदृष्ट्या व आर्थिकदृष्ट्या विकसित करण्यासाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण क्रांतिकारी विचार मांडले. आर्थिक समता प्राप्त झाली तरच राजकीय स्वातंत्र्याला अर्थ राहिल असे डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे मत होते. भारत कृषीप्रधान देश आहे, परंतु प्रत्यक्षात शेतीमध्ये राबणारे शेतकरी निव्वड काबाळ कष्ट करीत आहेत. त्यामुळे त्यांचे जीवन दुःखी बनले आहे. अशा भूमिहीन शेतकऱ्याची पिळवणुकीतून सुटका करण्यासाठी डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी क्रांतिकारी विचारांची मांडणी करून लढा दिला.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे भूमिहीना संदर्भातील विचार व कार्य :-

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी सुरुवातीपासून शेतमजुर, कष्टकरी, भूमिहीन यांच्या स्थितीत सुधारणा घडविण्यासाठी संघर्ष सुरू केला होता. गाव खेड्यातील अस्पृशांच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक अशा दुहेरी समस्या होत्या. अस्पृश्यांच्या आर्थिक प्रगतीसाठी सरकारच्या मालकीतील पडीक जमिनी अस्पृश्यांना प्राप्त करून देण्यासाठी त्यांनी प्रयत्न केले.

डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या अस्पृशोदधार चळवळीची सुरुवात महाड सत्याग्रहापासून झाली. महाड येथे कुलाबा जिल्हा बहिष्कृत परिषदेमध्ये 19 मार्च, 1927 रोजी डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी अस्पृश्यांना शेतीकडे वळण्याचा सल्ला दिला, दूसरा धंदा जो मी आपणास सुचविला आहे, तो शेती आहे. हा धंदा सुचविण्याचा माझा हेतु असा आहे की, "आपल्या अस्पृश वर्गाने आर्थिकदृष्ट्या स्वायत्त रीतीने जिवीत घालविण्यासाठी व्यवस्था करावी. आज अस्पृश्य जाती चरितार्थासाठी दुसऱ्याच्या भिकेवर अवलंबून आहेत. त्यांचा स्वाभिमान नष्ट झाला आहे. त्यामुळे या लोकांनी दुसऱ्याकडे तुकडा मागण्याचे सोडून देऊन जर गावातील लोकांप्रमाणे शेती केली तर त्यांची उन्नती होईल. शेती विकत घेणे अस्पृश्यांना कठीण जाईल पण जंगल खात्याच्या अखत्यारी कितीतरी पडीक जमिनी आहेत त्या जर एखाद्या अस्पृश्य वर्गाच्या माणसाने मागणी केली तर त्याला मिळण्यासारख्या आहेत." अशा पडीक जमिनी भूमिहीनानी ताब्यात घेऊन शेती करावी असे त्यांचे मत होते.