

3.2.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during the year.

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National / International	Year of publication	ISBN /ISSN number of the proceeding	Affiliating Institute at the time of publication	Name of the publisher
1	Prof. J.D.San-gole	Arthsu- mti Smarni- ka	अण्णाभा- ऊ साठे कॉल माक्स- यांचे तुलनात्म- क आर्थिक विचार	मरा- ठी अर्थ शास्त्र परिष- द ४४ वे राष्ट्रीय अधि- वेशन ११, १२ व १३ मार्च २०२ २		Natio- nal	2021-22	ISBN 978- 93- 963- 05- 63-B	G.S. Tomp- e Arts,C omme- rce and Scienc- e colleg- e Chand- ur Bazar.	Adhar Public- ation
2	Sadha- na S. Moho- d	Home Scienc- e Skills in Interp- renurs- hip for uplift- ment of life	Home Science for Better ment of Life			Natio- nal	2021- 2022	ISB N- 978- 1- 435 7- 649 1	Resea- rch of Ink Publi- catio- n 258/ 34 Raviv- ar Peth Solap- ur .MH	Lalu Public- ation 3101 Hillsb- orpg- hast Raleig- n N627 607 US

3	Dr.C. N.Vid hale	Home Scienc e Skills in Interp renurs hip for uplift ment of life	Role of Home Science In Nation Buidlin g			Natio nal	2021- 2022	ISBN- 978- 1- 435 7- 649 1	Resea rch of Ink Publi catio n 258/ 34 Raviv ar Peth Solap ur .MH	Lalu Public ation 3101 Hillsb orpgh ast Raleig n N627 607 US
4	DrD.R .Bamb ole	Home Scienc e Skills in Interp renurs hip for uplift ment of life	Recent comput er technolog y skills for entrepr eneurs hip and opport unities			Natio nal	2021- 2022	ISBN- 978- 1- 435 7- 649 1	Resea rch of Ink Publi catio n 258/ 34 Raviv ar Peth Solap ur .MH	Lalu Public ation 3101 Hillsb orpgh ast Raleig n N627 607 US
5	Dr. S. R. Kuba de	Home Scienc e Skills in Interp renurs hip for uplift ment of life	Entrep reneur ship Develo pment in food industr y, Hotel manag ement and Therap eutic Foods.			Natio nal	2021- 2022	ISBN- 978- 1- 435 7- 649 1	Resea rch of Ink Publi catio n 258/ 34 Raviv ar Peth Solap ur .MH	Lalu Public ation 3101 Hillsb orpgh ast Raleig n N627 607 US

6	Dr. K.E.C haudhary	Home Science Skills in Interpreneurship for upliftment of life	Review of Recent trends in Human Physiology in Context to Home Science			National	2021-2022	ISBN-978-1-4357-6491	Research of Ink Publication 258/34 Ravivar Peth Solapur .MH	Lulu Publication 3101 Hillsboroughast Raleigh N627 607 US
7	A.P.H arne	Home Science Skills in Interpreneurship for upliftment of life	Introduction of Indian Traditional Textile Craft			National	2021-2022	ISBN-978-1-4357-6491	Research of Ink Publication 258/34 Ravivar Peth Solapur .MH	Lulu Publication 3101 Hillsboroughast Raleigh N627 607 US
8	Dr. S.V. Deshmukh	Home Science Skills in Interpreneurship for upliftment of life	Choice Based Credit System an Avenue of Employability for Home Science Students			National	2021-2022	ISBN-978-1-4357-6491	Research of Ink Publication 258/34 Ravivar Peth Solapur .MH	Lulu Publication 3101 Hillsboroughast Raleigh N627 607 US
9	Dr.S.B .Wata ne	Ramcharitra Manasmeniari				National	2022	ISBN-978-93-91018-23-8		

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४४ वे राष्ट्रीय अधिवेशन

दि. ११, १२ व १३ मार्च २०२२

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आजीव सभासद क्र. १०७८
मो. न. ९९२१२९५९१

महाराष्ट्रामध्ये आर्थिक राजकीय व सामाजिक परिवर्तनाच्या चळवळीचा फुले व बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा सच्चा वारसदार म्हणून संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्राला ज्याच्या नावाची ओळख आहे ते म्हणजे अण्णा भाऊ साठे होय. अण्णा भाऊ साठे यांच्या लेखणीत मार्क्स वादाचे आर्थिक विचार व आंबेडकरांचे आर्थिक शोषणाचे विचार दिसून येतात. आधुनिक व शास्त्रीय समाजवादाचा जनक म्हणून कॉल मार्क्स यांना ओळखले जातात तर शोषितांच्या जळण घडणीला चालना देण्याचे काम अण्णा भाऊ साठे यांनी केले. दास कॅपिटल या ग्रंथा मध्ये कार्ल मार्क्स यांनी आपले आर्थिक विचार मांडले होते. त्यामध्ये त्यांनी इतिहासाची भौतिकवादी व्याख्या करतांना असे म्हटले, "भौतिक जीवनात उत्पादन प्रणाली हीच सामाजिक राजकी तसेच धार्मिक कृत्यांना निर्धारित करते तेव्हा उत्पादनात वाढ घेऊन संस्था व संबंध यांचा ढाचा बदलते" तर अण्णा भाऊ साठे म्हणतात "भौतिक जीवनात जर बदल करावयाचे असेल तर सामाजिक जडन घडनित बदल झाल्याशिवाय आर्थिक घटकात बदल होणार नाही."

अण्णा भाऊ साठे यांचे साहित्य हे परिवर्तनाला दिशा व चालना देणारे ठरले आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या एकूणच जडणघडणीत आणि परिवर्तनात या साहित्याचे योगदान हे महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरलेला आहे. अजरामर अशा या साहित्याने उपेक्षितांच्या अंतरंगाचा वेध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. उपजत बुद्धिवादी म्हणून त्यांच्या साहित्याचा धांडोळा घेता येतो. आजही मोठ्या संख्येने विद्यार्थी व अभ्यासक त्यांच्या या साहित्याचा संशोधनात्मक अभ्यास करतांना दिसतात. संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राची चळवळ लोकमानसात रुजविण्याचे महत्त्वपूर्ण काम शाहीर अण्णा भाऊ साठे, शाहीर अमर शेख आणि शाहीर द.न. गव्हाणकर यांनी केले. मुंबई, मराठवाडा, विदर्भ, कोकण, पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र यांच्यासह सीमा प्रदेशातील विविध भागांतील हजारो ठिकाणी शाहिरांनी आपल्या लालबावटा कलापथकाचे कार्यक्रम सादर केले. त्याच्यामुळे लोक प्रेरित झाले.

एका छोट्या गावात घरात गरिबी असलेल्या परिस्थितीमध्ये अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांचा जन्म होतो. जातीव्यवस्थेने जी उतरंड निर्माण केली त्या उतरंडीमध्ये खालच्या पायरीमध्ये, आर्थिक दृष्टीने गरीब शैक्षणिक दृष्टीने मागास घरात जन्माला येऊन जग बदलण्याची क्षमता निर्माण करणारा अण्णाभाऊ खर्च्या अर्थाने नायक ठरतो आणि हाच नायक आपल्याला समाजासमोर ठेवायचा आहे. अण्णाभाऊ साठे हे दिड दिवस शाळेत गेले एवढेच आम्हाला सांगितले जाते पण ज्याला लिहता येत नव्हते तो साहित्य सम्राट कसा झाला हा खडतर प्रवास आजही आम्हाला कोणी सांगत नाही. पोटाची भूक भागवण्यासाठी मुंबई ला गेलेल्या अण्णाभाऊंना वाचता येत नव्हते. गिरणीमध्ये काम करून पोट भरणाऱ्या अण्णाभाऊंना लिहण्या-वाचण्याची भूक होती. भूक

भागवण्यासाठी अण्णाभाऊ हे रस्त्यावर येता जाता दुकानाच्या पाटीवरील अक्षरांची जुळवाजुळव करून अक्षर साक्षर झाले, अक्षर साक्षर होऊन लिहायला लागले. राजकीय क्षेत्रात अण्णाभाऊ यांच्यावर महापुरुषांच्या विचारांचा प्रभाव असला तरी साहित्य क्षेत्रात मात्र डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचा प्रभाव होता. अण्णाभाऊंची लेखणी ही न्याय, स्वाभिमानासाठी लिहली झाली, गोर गरिब, उपेक्षित, कामगारांचा आवाज म्हणजे अण्णाभाऊंची लेखणी होती.

अण्णाभाऊंच्या लेखणीमध्ये प्रामाणिकपणा, संघर्ष, मेहनत, स्वाभिमान देशकार्य दिसून येते. अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांच्या संघर्ष शोषक विरुद्ध शोषित असा होता. शोषक वर्ग शोषितांचा विकास होऊ देत नाही. कामगारांचे शोषण करून भांडवलदारांचे पोषण होते म्हणून भांडवलशाही विरोधात कामगारांचा आवाज अण्णाभाऊ साठे बनले होते. अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांना मानवाचे संपूर्ण स्वातंत्र्य पाहिजे होते, कामगारांचे , उपेक्षितांचे शोषण थांबून त्यांना न्याय मिळावा यासाठी त्यांचा लढा होता। ब्रिटीशांनी भारताला स्वातंत्र्य देऊन सत्ता भारतीयांकडे दिली तो दिवस म्हणजे 15 ऑगस्ट 1947. संपूर्ण देशाने स्वातंत्र्य दिवस साजरा केला परंतु 16 ऑगस्ट 1947 ला अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांनी लाखांच्या सभेमध्ये, भर पावसात 'थे आझादी झुठी है देश की जनता भुखी है' असे जाहीर करून सर्वसामान्य लोकांना, उपेक्षितांना, कामगारांना हे स्वातंत्र्य लागूच नाही अशा प्रकारचे मत मांडून मानवी स्वातंत्र्याची अपेक्षा व्यक्त केली होती.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी सुद्धा भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यामध्ये प्रत्यक्ष सहभाग घेतला नव्हता कारण ब्रिटिश आज ना उद्या देश सोडून जाणारच आहेत याची जाणीव डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांना होती. पण ब्रिटिश सोडून गेल्यानंतर देशाला स्वातंत्र्य मिळेल पण येथील अस्मृश्यांचे काय? जंगलात भटकंती करणार्या आदीवासींचे काय ? हजारो वर्षापासून ज्या समाजाचे आर्थिक, मानसिक, शारीरिक शोषण होते त्याचे काय? त्यांना तर स्वातंत्र्य मिळणार नाही म्हणून डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या लढा मानवी स्वातंत्र्याचा होता, लोकांना हक्क अधिकार बहाल करून शोषण थांबण्याचा होता. उपेक्षित, अस्मृश्य, मागास समाजाला सत्तेचे दार खुली करणे म्हणजे खरे स्वातंत्र्य या धर्तीवर डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी मानवी स्वातंत्र्याची लढाई लढली, त्याच धर्तीवर अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांचा 16 ऑगस्ट 1947 चा मोर्चा म्हणजे उपेक्षित, कामगारांना वास्तव स्वातंत्र्य मिळण्याचा एल्गार होता. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या लिखाणामध्ये जी सत्यता, जो स्वाभिमान दिसून येते, जो परिवर्तनासाठी प्रबोधनाचा मारा दिसून येतो तीच शैली अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांनी अवगत केली होती. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची लेखणी समाजात ऊर्जा निर्माण करण्याचे काम करत होती. अण्णाभाऊंची लेखणी सुद्धा समाजात ऊर्जा निर्माण करण्याची काम करत होती. अण्णाभाऊंची फकिरा स्वाभाविक, संघर्ष आणि लढा शिकणारे कादंबरीमधील वास्तव पात्र आहे. हेच पात्र जगण्यासाठी आणि व्यवस्था बदलण्यासाठी बळ देते. समाजाला दिशादर्शक ठरते. वास्तववादी साहित्याच्या माध्यमातून व्यथा मांडणारा नायक खऱ्या अर्थाने डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचा वैचारिक वारस आहे.

जाती व्यवस्था परिवर्तनासाठी प्रस्थापित व्यवस्थेवर चार करण्यासाठी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचीच प्रेरणा घेऊन उपेक्षित, शोषितांना न्याय देण्याचे काम अण्णाभाऊ साठेनी केले. अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांच्या कादंबरी, कथा, नाटक यामध्ये सच्चेपणा दिसतो, अण्णाभाऊंचे साहित्य हे नैराश्यातून संघर्षाकडे आणि

संघर्षातून व्यवस्था परिवर्तनाकडे नेते. म्हणून अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांचे साहित्य वाचून संघर्ष आणि आन्यायाचा विरोध करणारा भारतीय समाज निर्माण करणे गरजेचे आहे.

अण्णाभाऊंच्या साहित्यामध्येच संघर्ष नाही तर जीवनातही संघर्ष आहे. त्यांचे विचार आणि कार्य बघितले तर संघर्षमय जीवनाची प्रचिती येते शाळेत न जाता साहित्य रत्न होणे, आणि गावाची ओळखही नसतांना कामगारांचा नेता होणे हे साधे काम नाही. मुंबई महाराष्ट्रात असावी की गुजरातमध्ये हा वाद पेटला होता. मुंबई महाराष्ट्रात राहण्यासाठी समाजामध्ये जाऊन जनसमर्थन मिळण्यासाठी हातात डफ घेऊन तरुणांमध्ये उर्जा भरणारा नायक म्हणजे अण्णाभाऊ साठे. कोणत्याही प्रकारची तमा न बाळगता पोलिसांच्या विरोधाला न जुमानता मुंबईसाठी लढा उभा करणारा सैनिक म्हणजे अण्णाभाऊ साठे होत. मुंबई लढ्यामध्ये सुद्धा अण्णाभाऊंना उपेक्षित ठेवले गेले. गोवा मुक्ती संग्रामामध्ये प्रत्यक्ष भाग घेऊन गोव्याला भारतात विलिन करण्यासाठी संघर्ष करणारे अण्णाभाऊ साठे होते. समाजासोबतच राष्ट्राला मजबूत करण्यासाठी तत्पर असलेला शायर म्हणजे अण्णाभाऊ साठे. अण्णाभाऊंची शायरी लोक प्रबोधनाची होती, लोकांना जागृत करणारी होती. माझी मैना गावाकडे राहली ही कविता खूप प्रसिध्द झाली त्या कवितेमधील मैना ही त्याची बायको, प्रेयेसी नाही तर गावातील जनता होती. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांना अपेक्षित समाजप्रबोधन, समाज जागृती अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांनी केली. फकीरा सारखी जगविख्यात कांदवरी अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांनी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांना अर्पण केली. यावरून अण्णाभाऊ साठे डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांना वैचारिक गुरू मानत होते व जनकल्याणाचे, व्यवस्था परिवर्तनाचे काम करत होते दिसून येते. अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांच्या अनेक पैलू आजही समोर आलेले नाहीत. आम्ही छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांबद्दल आमच्या शेजार्याला बोलत नाही. परंतु छत्रपती शिवरायांना रशियामध्ये पोहचवणारे अण्णाभाऊ साठे आहेत हे किती लोकांना माहिती आहे. अण्णाभाऊंना विदेशात जाण्यासाठी व्हिसा नाकारणारे लोक अण्णाभाऊ यांचे विचार समाजात रूजवणार नाहीत याची जाणीव सर्वांना असायला पाहिजे.

अण्णाभाऊंना साहित्य सम्राट का म्हणतात. अण्णाभाऊंच्या कार्याची व आंदोलनाची दिशा लक्षात घेऊन त्या प्रकारे वागणे आवश्यक आहे. कारण अण्णाभाऊंचे साहित्य जगण्यास बळ देते. आपण बारकाईने जर विचार केला तर डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या आणि अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांच्या लेखन शैलीत व विचारात खुप साम्य आहे. यावरून अण्णाभाऊ साठे डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे वैचारिक वारस आहेत हे दिसून येते. अण्णाभाऊंची जन्म शताब्दी वर्षे अण्णाभाऊंना समजून वाचून साजरे केले तर अण्णाभाऊंच्या विचाराची पेरणी समाजामध्ये होऊन एक ऊर्जा निर्माण होईल व समजाला दिशा मिळेल. म्हणूनच आर्थिक घटकांचा विचार करतांना कार्ल मार्क्स व अण्णा भाऊ साठे या दोघांचा ही आर्थिक विचारांचे समीक्षण होणे गरजेचे ठरते.

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CHAPTER - 6

HOME SCIENCE FOR BETTERMENT OF LIFE

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INTRODUCTION

Home Science consists of two words, i.e., Home and Science. 'Home' refers to a place of residence where family lives. The word 'Science' refers to knowledge based on facts, principles, and laws that will ultimately lead towards better life. By combining these two words, meaning of Home Science is, 'knowledge in a symbolic manner towards improving the quality of home and family life.' Actually, Home Science is the application of many sciences and art toward achieving better, healthier, and happier homes.

The study of Home Science helps people in improving quality of life through many different ways. It helps them to lead more satisfying personal, family, and community life by spreading knowledge and appreciating cultural and spiritual values. Home Science offers great opportunity to express anyone's ability to understand and manage their resources and also develop leadership qualities. It helps in developing qualities needed for responsible citizenship. It imparts knowledge of food, food safety, balanced diet, and healthy food preparation techniques to students. Enables one to make good decisions, sort family problems and find out solutions for them. Home Science provides necessary strategies about entrepreneurship to help young students identify and pursue income generating activities. Students gain technical knowledge and information

from various branches of Home Science for both personal uses as well professional use.

To understand all these facts about Home Science, it is necessary to study in detail about all different aspects of Home Science, which includes its meaning, philosophy, evolution in India, its objectives, importance, and the major branches of Home Science and their contribution for betterment of life. All these aspects are discussed in detail in the following sections.

Meaning of Home Science

Home Science is multidisciplinary field of study. It is both an art and science. It is the art of managing resources efficiently and also the science of improving home life, family life and also of intellectual thinking. It is interesting to study the science of everyday life and specially in our households that includes human development. Home Science teaches nutrients under the branch 'Food and Nutrition' and is actually the education of better living as its core subject is 'family'. Home Science also deals with reciprocal relations between the family and its natural and manmade environment. In fact with changing social science, Home Science as an academic discipline has come into being social media. The arts, science, and humanities when woven together built volumes of knowledge and information which can then be promoted for application through special areas of academic program of Home Science. It includes teachings of various basic as well as applied disciplines derived from fundamental form of various arts, science, and humanities for application to day-to-day living.

This academic field of Home Science education is different from other fields. Firstly, it has a concern for home and family living. Secondly, it personalizes instructions, in which the training of Home Science leaves it to the discretion of its students what is to be adopted for further living taking into consideration the difference between any two families. and lastly, Home Science unifies knowledge for basic arts, science, and humanities to solve the problems arising out of day-to-day life. The

community, in the management of resources, and the duties of future parents.

Home Science subjects are best synthesis of the arts and science to solve everyday problems of family life. These are -

1. The physical sciences i.e., physics and chemistry with their applications in nutrition, textiles, health, home nursing, home management, and household equipment.
2. The biological sciences including bacteriology, physiology, and hygiene with their applications in nutrition, health, home nursing, child development.
3. The social sciences including economics, sociology, civics, and psychology with their application in management, household and consumption economics, child development, family relationships, food and nutrition, textile, and clothing.
4. The fine arts with their application in having home formation, household equipment, food preparation, textiles, clothing, art in everyday life, child development and family relationships. Students apply their knowledge of colour, literature and music to create beauty in everyday living, family festivals, ceremony and in the selection of clothes.

This branch was quite popular during the initial years of this century and once again this field has gained importance because of its usage in everyday life.

Effective Home Science does not deal with crafts as a subject but deals with education through which desirable changes are brought about in family living. It lays an emphasis on the scientific findings and skills related to family and the home. It is an understanding of sound scientific principles and their application in various home situations. Learning to make decisions and choices based on understanding of the principles involved is a very important part of actual meaning of Home Science.

The philosophy of Home Science emphasizes upon the following aspects:

1. Home is a place for development of both genders with equal opportunities.
2. The personal and professional development of both genders is possible within the home.
3. The roles and norms for both genders pertain to their personal and professional lives. Therefore, the imbalance between the roles of men and women must be avoided.
4. The single dimensional role of women as a home maker produces constraints on women's development in the present century. Society and individuals have changed enormously and will continue to change in the coming days and therefore the women's equal role of home maker needs to be focused with professional roles.
5. All knowledge applied or fundamental, which can be used to liberate women and men from undue pressure within and without the home is the content of Home Science. Particularly, the knowledge which develops awareness of over glorification of Indian motherhood and the absolute authoritative roles of the Indian father and husband are to be the integral contents of discussion in Home Science.

In short, we can say that Home Science aims to attain family happiness, raise its moral standard, and improve its economic conditions. And these objectives are to be achieved by fully allowing importantly women of the house along with men to develop personally and professionally. Even today in the modern world, home and family are the measuring yardsticks of social progress. Philosophy of Home Science therefore contributes to the fulfillment of well-being as well as security of members of the home & family.

Slowly, Home Science is gaining position as a professional discipline in the Indian society. Today with the changing roles of home maker from a wife and a mother to a wage earner and community worker, a need is being felt to vocationlise program

as a required subject in school syllabus, can help promote gender equality in home management. If young boys learn all skills of managing home at a young age, they may be more willing as adults to take part in household chores when they have families. This would ultimately in some way will surely help in promoting gender equality.

CONCLUSION

Probably no field calls for such varied talents as Home Science does. Today's Home Science education is not confined to strengthen the home and family life only, it is an education aimed at individual and national building. It has a vital contribution in human development, better living and national well-being. Moreover, it offers numerous job opportunities, career options ranging from teaching to working in research institutions, which are wellknown but there are other areas too, where one can work in, the list is very long. Self-employment or entrepreneurship is the best option, provided by Home Science faculty, which no other branch provides. Thus, we can say, perhaps no other profession calls for such varied talents as Home Science does. Home Science is not just cooking or child rearing or stitching but has a global perspective and behavior change. Home Science equips the tomorrows future knowledge with relevant knowledge, competencies and prepares them to become efficient custodians of every nation's future. The limitless scope it offers and its importance to everyone is hard to explain in one chapter.

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CHAPTER - 1

ROLE OF HOME SCIENCE IN NATION BUILDING

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INTRODUCTION -

The reflection of Home science text back to ancient days when special education on all aspects of life was given to girls for managing harmonious home and family life till formal education for girls in this direction was introduced by Madras mission school in 1915. The girls were educated on aspects like taking good care of children, supplying nutritious food to family, building health of family and managing their homes. This was the initiation of the concept of Home science through the education was not formally named as home science. Efforts were continue to make this education meaningful and suitable to life of a girls who got married in her early teens. Later early 90s witness the boost of special education for girls called home science education. The stepping stone in this direction was introduction of Home science subject in 1927 by educational planner at All India women's conference. The society recognise this education as a symbol of high status and the parents got encouraged to send their daughters for home science education. This was further supported by National Freedom Movement in thirties and forties of 19th century when equality of women was sought in all aspects of their expanded role in home and development of the nation. Even Sargent committee in 1944 highly acknowledge the importance of Home science as subject in schools for girls.

After independence movement, the forward looking nation strived to empower the status of women in all spheres of life and home science education for girls continued to flourish.

Within a span of 5 decades after independence home science has attained the status of an independent University. Avinashilingam Institute of Home Science and Higher Education for Women at Coimbatore is a Deemed University and the entire home science community feels very proud of this achievement.

With reference to higher education for women where home science is a strong component find that women have succeeded in establishing their worth. The enrollment of women in higher education has shown a rising trend. It has been four fold and visualize a steep rise in years to come on accounts of growing numbers of women's colleges and Universities.

The post independence era has witnessed the opening of women's University as currently we have 10 women's universities your cities in our country. This speaks volumes on achievement and status of Home science in the present day scenario. But it must be taken note of that home science has birth it's bounce and has increased its internal scope of investigation and studies because it has now delved deeply into the subject of social sciences to come to grips with seen and unforeseen problems of the future.

In the light of nation developments, Home Science education is most appropriate. This education is not confined to strengthening of home and family life only, it is an education aimed at nation building. Those who impart instructions or those who are pursuing their instructions must realise that, they have a major role to play by infusing their nurtureing roles with community and nation building . Home science education in an agricultural University set up is of special significance, as it aims at improving the quality of life of rural people. Hence the knowledge basket of Home science is of great value to women at large their community and the nation because it is the women who rocks the cradle that rules the world.

Home Science for family welfare –

Our national policies and programs on women's development have great faith on home science as this women centred education can tremendously contribute to empowerment

This is the information age with computer application in all fields and home science education should be no exception. Use of internet have to create own website for wider scope. For information sharing, home scientist needs to update subject matter knowledge, enhance our publications in quantitative and qualitative dimension, improve research and networking with other scientific institutions.

Role of Home Science in moral and material progress of the nation-

The house is generally understood as the four walled dwelling place whether it is a hut with mud walls and thatched roof or more expensive cement structures of different sizes and dimensions with all types of facilities minimum or maximum for the physical comforts of housing the members of the family. It caters to the fulfillment of the material functions of the household in varying degrees. Being a built structure, it can be estimated in terms of money construction articles and labour. On the other hand the home is the house plus all the human factors, their ideals, values aspirations, appreciations, experience and interactions. The home is the combination of the human factors and housing features and facilities. The home has always been considered synonymous with the family in the Indian culture. Home means, the people with whom one lives and the atmosphere in which one shares his love feelings and experiences and has a unique place in an individual's life. It is from where he has been brought into the glorious Pan of life as an infant. It is where he receives the human touch and its worth. The home is an integral part of his existence in his personality development and in shaping his destiny. Through the loyalties built up in the home, traditions and customs are developed and guarded zealously as heritage for posterity.

The Indian home fulfills many functions beside serving its members. It is the centre for hospitality and philanthropic actions. Individual homes makeup a community and they reflect the standards and ideals of the society. The home being the nucleus of the society is the place where cooperative efforts and

human resource. Being the community asset they are the future leaders of the nation. Their role in various spears of national development, must be identified and define. They need to be utilised fully for changing the harmful bellefs and practices in the traditional societies in order to make them progressive and democratic.

Their role in national development is crucial from the social, educational, legal, economic and cultural stand points. When youth are trained adequately in relevant aspect of Home Science, they can play an important role in creating a favourable climate for social and economic development.

Realising the importance of youth welfare, the major areas of Home science education aims not only revitalising the community but also promoting the welfare of youth by developing leadership qualities, close team spirit, desirable values, appreciation for rural living, knowledge of home and farm enterprises, character and health, discipline and habits scientific attitude practical thinking skills & knowledge for improvement civic and economic responsibilities and ability to cook with sociological and technological changes in them.

Thus the major areas of Home science impart knowledge towards improvement of the individuals, his/her family, community and the nation. The home science curricula at the undergraduate and post graduate levels have been given rural orientation inculcate such qualities which enables them to contribute in national development and to preserve the nation's culture. It prepares youth to develop the qualities of

- Worth of Individual
- Respect for the society, it's needs and values
- Worth of self
- Competent family living
- Sound decision making etc.

In addition to this, home science trains the students for careers. The greatest career is home making and bringing up happy families. The other careers are teaching, extension and community development services , social services, dietetics care-

taker in crechers and preschool, catering, interior decoration, housekeeping, counselling and research in all its major areas.

CONCLUSION -

Home science render valuable service to the nation by enabling its youth to establish sound homes. Whom does not mean only the structure within the four walls of the house it extends into the community of the people and Nations. Inspiring the young homemakers to serve the nation and to promote International goodwill and understanding is a great contribution of Home science. It's influence is inestimable in developing citizenship and qualities essential for democratic living.

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CHAPTER - 2

RECENT COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY SKILLS FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND OPPORTUNITIES

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INTRODUCTION:

Various Skills are required, assuming that one is on the lookout for a new position or figuring out the expert improvement plan for future profession development, then one ought to evaluate the innovation inclinations of bosses and himself.

There are several essential skill sets that can develop to increase the entrepreneurial success. Hard skills—like technical and financial skills—can be extremely important to managing a business. Additionally, soft skills—like communication and leadership skills—can also ensure to develop as an entrepreneur.

For entrepreneurship it is essential to know the concepts, methods, techniques, theories, models, and practice of entrepreneurship, which are essential for computer science and software engineering. Entrepreneurship will bridge the gap between creating products and creating marketing opportunities.

Entrepreneurial skills can encompass a large range of both soft and hard skills. Because of the many business roles entrepreneurs may take on, they may also requires to develop a variety of different skill sets to accommodate the growth of the businesses and brands.

Also, some of the basic computer technical skills are required that will help to get the job in market:

One of the Subjects which are included in the Home Science syllabus is "Computer Application in home Science" in which basic technical skills about the MS -Office is taught. The students can use this MS Office in business and job.

What are entrepreneurial skills?

Entrepreneurial skills can encompass a broad range of various skill sets like technical skills, leadership skills and business management skills and creative thinking skills, because of entrepreneurial skills can be applied to many different job roles and industries. Developing the entrepreneurial skills, mean development of the several type sets of skills. For instance, to be a successful business owner, it is needed to develop the business management skills. To build and maintain successful project teams, it might need to improve the leadership and communication skills.

Entrepreneurial skills are those normally associated with being an entrepreneur, although anyone can develop them.

Being an entrepreneur usually means starting and building the own successful business, but people with entrepreneurial skills can increase within larger organizations also.

Some common required entrepreneurial skills are:

1) The Personal Characteristics of an Entrepreneur:

For successful entrepreneur, entrepreneurs must tend to be strongly innovative in outlook, and they may take risks that the others would avoid.

Following are the personal characteristics, values and beliefs.

- A. Optimism:** For successful entrepreneur, one must be an optimistic thinker. Optimism is an asset, and it will help through the tough times that many entrepreneurs experience.

Also, if one is unable to properly evaluate the value of an opportunity, one is appropriate to miss a great vision.

For the entrepreneurship, it is essential to know the concepts, methods, techniques, theories, models, and practice of entrepreneurship, which are essential for computer science and software engineering. It will be clear from the following:

- Software entrepreneurial process:
- Leadership characteristics and styles:
- Principles of software business ownership:
- Entrepreneurial software marketing:
- Software business communication and negotiation techniques:
- Feasibility analysis:
- Accounting Management for software business:
- Small software business management:
- Funding approaches technique:
- Entrepreneurial financing:
- Software market opportunity identification:
- Software business law:
- Demand forecasting:
- Software product discovery:
- Software business plan development:
- Software entrepreneurship risk management:
- Rules and regulations:
- Computational and entrepreneurial thinking:
- Software Innovation:
- Software product development:
- Social entrepreneurship:
- Commercial entrepreneurship:
- Public entrepreneurship:
- Corporate entrepreneurship:

Also, some of the basic computer technical skills are required that will help to get the job in market:

Also, one of the Subjects which are included in the Home Science syllabus is "Computer Application in home Science" in which basic technical skills about the MS -Office is taught. The students can use this MS- Office in business and job.

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CHAPTER - 3
ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN
FOOD INDUSTRY, HOTEL MANAGEMENT AND
THERAPEUTIC FOODS

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INTRODUCTION:

In the industrial age, life is changing at a rapid pace. Jobs were given a prominent place in the early days, but nowadays not everyone will get a job. As a result, people are increasingly turning to vocational education these days. Vocational courses are also designed so that upon completion, the student can start his or her own business or industry and stand on his or her own two feet. Because inflation is on the rise these days, women are beginning to earn money to support their families. However, in today's competitive world, not everyone will be able to find work, so self-employment is essential. Inflation, limited income, living standards, insufficient opportunities for education, future provisions, and other factors all contribute to the need for entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is the ability and willingness to create, organise, and manage a business enterprise, including all of its uncertainties and risks, in order to profit. The most visible manifestation of entrepreneurship is the establishment of new businesses. Entrepreneurship is a dynamic process involving vision, change, speed, and creation. It necessitates the application of one's energy and passion to the development and implementation of new ideas and creative solutions. The ability to form an effective venture team, the

creative skill to organise needed resources, the fundamental skill of building a solid business plan, and, most importantly, the vision and foresight to recognise opportunity where others see chaos, contradiction, lack of opportunities, and confusion are all essential ingredients.

Types of enterprise:

- Sole traders
- Partnerships
- Private Limited Companies (Ltd)
- Public Limited Companies (PLC)
- Public Corporations
- Not-for-profit organisations.

Meaning of an Entrepreneur

An entrepreneur is someone who takes the initiative to organise a venture to capitalise on an opportunity and, as the decision maker, decides what, how, and how much of a good or service will be produced. As a risk taker, an entrepreneur supplies risk capital and monitors and controls business activities. The entrepreneur is typically a sole proprietor, a partner, or the person who owns the majority of shares in a corporation.

Concept of Entrepreneurship

- Entrepreneurship entails making decisions, innovating, implementing and forecasting the future, independence, and success.
- Entrepreneurship is a knowledge-based discipline.
- It's a fluid and risky process.
- It entails a collaboration of capital, technology, and human talent.
- Entrepreneurship is applicable to both large and small businesses.

- Financial & commercial practicality of the project
- Conformity to environmental laws
- Economic viability of the project

How to apply for business loans in India –

Loan application procedure:

1. The first step is to submit a detailed project report (business plan) to the financial institution where the loan sanction is sought, such as IDBI, IFCI, or any other financial institution. If a licence is required for the project, it should be included with the project report.
2. After reviewing the project report, the financial institution. If the financial institution needs more information or clarification, they usually request it within a few days of receiving the project report.
3. A representative from the financial institution will arrange for an inspection of the site, among other things, to ensure the project's suitability. Discussions on various aspects of the project are held at this stage, and final project costs are calculated.
4. The financial institution gives its approval if they find the project feasible. Loans for business ventures can be for equipment, fixed assets, or working capital.
5. While financial institutions do not reveal any hard and fast rules. If a project is viable and the entrepreneur has approximately 25% of his own funds, I would say yes. The remaining 75% can then be financed. In addition, loans for working capital can be obtained.
6. If you can demonstrate your expertise in the project, there is always the possibility that your loans will be approved with a lower cash investment on your part. Projects costing up to Rs. 5 cores can typically be funded at the state level.

When deciding on loans, financial institutions consider factors such as the debt-equity ratio, the entrepreneur's contribution to the project, and so on. It is common for

CHAPTER - 4
REVIEW OF RECENT TRENDS IN HUMAN
PHYSIOLOGY IN CONTEXT TO HOME SCIENCE
FACULTY

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INTRODUCTION-

Scheme of Bachelor's Programme (Composite) and Master's Programme in five specializations i.e. Family Resource Management, Food Science and Nutrition, Human Development, Textile and Clothing, Communication and Extension in the Home Science is designed by considering regional, national and global needs and to achieve the academic, professional, social and personal development of students.

The Home Science Bachelors programme curriculum includes the main five Home Science subjects with Biology as the interdisciplinary subject like chemistry and physics. The biology course includes papers like Human physiology ,ecology and environment and Health ,Hygiene And Microbiology, the Ecology and environment paper help to make students aware about the importance of Natural resources and its conservation for sustainable development and help them to make a responsible citizen of the country.

The learning objectives of Biology is that after completion of course students will be able to understand relationship of physiology and role of nutrition. That's why the Masters programmer of Nutrition in Homescience includes topics like Physiology of growth and development, Physiology of aging -

Free radical theory of aging - Physiological mechanisms to limit free radical damage - Caloric restriction, antioxidants and aging, Enzymes in clinical diagnosis , Role of hormones in nutrition and health , Nutrogeomics, Genetic variation and dietary response, Gene nutrient interactions, Role of nutrients in gene expression and Maintenance of Body Homeostasis. so in this chapter the research advancements in the field of Human Physiology are discussed in detail which will help the learners to cope with advanced technological breakthroughs in the field of Physiology and which aims to have insight in Health issues and Nutritional impact on it.

DISCUSSION-

Human growth:-

Human growth physiology includes the study of the dynamic period beginning with cleavage of the zygote and ending with completion of adolescence with which ends the long bone growth. The whole process is influenced by genetic, nutritional/environmental, and hormonal factors that vary with the different growth phases like prenatal, infancy, childhood, and adolescence. It is estimated that 70-90% of adult stature is genetically determined and nutritional and socioeconomic factors are also responsible in the same extent. In addition to the genetic factors affecting the production of and response to hormones like insulin, thyroid hormone, sex steroids, and the Growth Hormone, growth is genetically controlled through the expression of numerous genes which are acting on the growth plate are also recognized. Fibroblast growth factors (FGFs) interact with its receptors to regulate the growth and development of endochondral bone and longitudinal growth and fusion of long bones. The gene for FGF receptor 2 (FGFR2) is expressed by the earliest chondrocytes and induces the expression of a transcription factor needed for the differentiation of the chondrocytes, as well as male genital development. FGFR3 stimulates the proliferation of immature cells and limits division of proliferating chondrocytes. Gain of function mutation of FGFR3

typically associated with an effect on adult height. It is noteworthy that growth differences in preschool children are more influenced by socioeconomic factors than by genetic factors. That size differences between ethnic or geographic isolated groups result from environmental factors, rather than genetics, was demonstrated by the finding that 7-year-old boys in families in the upper socioeconomic classes from eight different countries had very similar heights corresponding to the 50th percentile in the US

Genetic Diseases and Dietary factors-

Chronic non-communicable diseases, such as coronary heart disease, high blood pressure, cancer or Diabetes Miletus, which account for approximately 60% of global mortality, tend to aggregate in families, and the risk among relatives is higher compared to the general population. Families share both genes and environment; however, various families, even those composed of different ethnic groups, may live together in the same cities within a homogenous environment. In these situations, individual genetic variants or inheritances contribute to non-communicable disease susceptibility, through the modulation of the response to nutrients or diets. In this regard, approximately one decade ago, genome-wide association studies revealed certain genomic variants that predisposed individuals to diabetes. Furthermore, the results of these have also highlighted the importance of dietary variables. Genetic variation across the human genome has been recognized as increasingly complex. Single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are the most common type of genetic variations dispersed within or outside a gene region in the human genome. Approximately one decade ago, there were more than 10 million SNPs reported in public databases. Genetic polymorphisms are normally identified in at least 1% of the population, and approximately 54% of these variants are not deleterious mutations. In the case of Diabetes Miletus, these variants, in general, do not directly cause the

quantitative trait locus (QTL) analysis has been developed. This methodology allows the identification of regions of chromosomes that contribute to a complex trait . QTLs are identified through statistical analysis of how frequently a region of a chromosome is associated with a measurable phenotype, e.g., plasma insulin levels or the homeostasis model assessment (HOMA) index. Finally, each of the genes within the QTLs may contribute different amounts to the trait. In this regard, SNPs may therefore be associated with small or large contributions to the complex trait ; the contribution will vary depending upon gene-nutrient interactions for the gene responsible for the QTL and whether that gene interacts with other genes in the genome.

Nutrient-gene expression mechanisms-

Nutrients present in food and diet can affect gene expression in a number of ways. They may directly act as ligands for transcription factors and change gene expression. Nutrients may be metabolized by different pathways, thereby modifying the concentration of substrates or intermediates that affect gene expression. Alternatively, the substrates or intermediates may act on or alter cell signaling pathways involved in gene expression. Moreover, nutrients may directly alter signal transduction pathways responsible for modifications in gene expression. Finally, the modifications in the signaling pathways, caused by nutrients, may modulate the metabolism of nutrients affecting gene expression. The modifications in gene expression may affect muscle, liver, pancreatic β cells, hypothalamus and adipose tissue, thereby regulating glucose homeostasis. The effects of these nutrient-gene interactions can be deleterious increasing risk and illness progression and complications or protective doing the opposite effects.

Free radical and aging-

The human body is in constant battle to keep from aging. Research suggests that free radical damage to cells leads to the pathological changes associated with aging. An increasing

the cells because of exposure to infective agents, bacterial toxins, etc, enzymes 'leak' through the membranes into the circulatory system. This causes their fluid level to be raised above the normal cell level. Estimation of the type, extent and duration of these raised enzyme activities can then furnish information on the identity of the damaged cell and indicate the extent of injury. Enzyme assays can make an important contribution to the diagnosis of diseases, as a minute change in enzyme concentration can easily be measured. Determination of the changes in enzyme level thus offers a greater degree of organ and disease differentiation in comparison to other possible clinico-chemical parameters, e.g. albumin or gamma globulin. Currently, the diagnostic specificity of enzyme tests is such that they are limited primarily to confirming diagnosis, offering data to be weighed alongside other clinical reports, owing to lack of disease specific enzymes.

CONCLUSION-

So the use of advanced techniques in the field of biotechnology and molecular biology and advanced studies helped to investigate the interrelations of genes and nutrition and enzymes and bioactive molecules in human body in turn focus on the implementations of these results in betterment of life.

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CHAPTER - 5

INTRODUCTION OF INDIAN TRADITIONAL TEXTILE CRAFT

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INTRODUCTION

The word "textile" comes from the Latin word "texere," which meaning "to weave." A flexible material made up of a network of natural or synthetic fibres known as yarn is referred to as a textile. Weaving, knitting, crocheting, knotting, and pressing fibre together are all methods for creating textiles. Textile Museums are museums dedicated to the preservation of various types of textiles and textile products. Textiles in India have a long history, dating back to the Indus Valley Civilization, when people woven their garments with homespun cotton. The earliest of the Vedas, the Rigveda, contains literary knowledge on textiles and mentions weaving. The famous Indian epics Ramayana and Mahabharata feature a diverse range of materials. Cotton, wool, silk, jute, and other plentiful raw materials are readily available. Social conventions are widely practiced, and there is a diverse range of local cultures to choose.

India's diverse textile traditions are influenced by its many regions. Woolen textiles are produced in abundance in the country's hilly region. Kashmir's pashmina and shahtoosh shawls, as well as Himachal Pradesh shawls and woolen clothing and other north eastern states' woolen textiles, are world-renowned.

Objectives of The Study :

The objectives of the study are -

- To study Indian traditional textile crafts.
- To Document the history and origins of Indian traditional textile crafts.

Indian Textile Crafts: There are two broad kinds of Indian textile crafts.

Indian Textile Crafts are divided into four categories:

The Structural and Surface categories of Indian textile crafts can be classified into two groups. The structural crafts in which a design is incorporated into a textile product while it is being made. Various woven Sarees, Shawls, and other brocaded textiles, such as Banaras Brocades and Kashmir Shawls, are examples of these. Apart from these lovely woven textiles, India has a wide selection of hand painted and printed, hand embroidered, and resist dyed textiles, ranging from embroidered shawls of Kashmir and Punjab to superb Lukhnow Chikankari. Traditional textile crafts from India are likely to be more adaptable.

Printed Textiles of India

Fabric prints have been traced back to the fourth century BC. Woodblock printing, which dates back to 220 AD, was the earliest prevalent method of textile printing. Block printing and screen printing have gained popularity across Asia, India, and Europe. As the printing production process travelled around the world at this time, little altered. The East India Company started shipping printed cotton to England in the early seventeenth century. Because they were unable to create the designs they desired, the English commissioned certain patterns to be printed and sent back to Britain, which were simpler than the original Indian style. A French textile did not arrive in America until 1676. that a French refugee set up England's first print works

near to the city of London. During the 18th century the popularity of Calico printing spread rapidly, with new print-works opening in Switzerland, Germany and later Britain. And it was the French that became most renowned for their artistic patterns and craftsmanship, so popular that they would be copied all over Europe.

Calico printing's popularity grew quickly in the 18th century, with new print shops springing up in Switzerland, Germany, and later Britain. And it was the French who were most famous for their creative designs and craftsmanship, which were so popular that they were imitated all around Europe. Coloring and patterning are the two most used printing processes on textile materials. The former involves painting with resist techniques using patterns prior to coloring or dyeing the fabric, whereas the latter involves painting with resist techniques using patterns before coloring or dyeing the fabric, one example of printed textile technique is given below.

Bagru Prints of Rajasthan

Bagru is a small Rajasthan village famous for its mud-resist block prints. The printer in Bagru prepares the raw material, which is mostly cotton, first. Silk, cotton, and silk blends, for example, are natural materials. After that, mordents in paste form are printed on the fabric. Outline and filler blocks are used for printing textiles. After that, it's dried and colored using natural dyes. The mud resist paste is used to keep colours, primarily vegetable dyes, from penetrating the cotton fabric. The fabric is washed in the river after it has been dyed. The mud resist paste is washed away, revealing printed designs on a white backdrop encircled by the base color. As a result, the dark and deep background with light-colored printing effect is created.

Traditional Embroidery of India

Embroidery, sometimes known as "needle painting," is the art of using needlework to decorate a piece of fabric. It's the creative use of a needle and thread to produce visually beautiful

Banaras Brocades - Uttarpradesh

Banaras brocade, also known as Kin-khab, is a tightly woven silk fabric with gold and silver designs. The patterns used by Banarasi weavers were one-of-a-kind. Nakashabands were master craftsmen in Banaras who specialised in Jala. Brocade weaving centres were originally established in the capitals of kingdoms and holy cities to meet the demand for expensive fabrics by royal families and temples. Alaipura and Madanpura were the two great traditional weaving centres of Banaras Brocade, producing distinctly different brocades. With the floral forms known as But is and But as, nature served as the primary source of inspiration. But is are often made of a single flower, bird, animal, or leaf. Jal or net design, also known as Jangala, is another.

Brocades are divided into two categories: pure silk and cotton blends and Zari brocades with gold and silver threads.

Silk is the most common material used in brocade weaving. It creates beautiful weaves and is long-lasting, strong, fine, and smooth. Tanduri, Banaka, and Mukta are the three main types of raw silk used in brocades. Tanduri is imported from Malda and other places. Benga Banaka is a finer and thinner variety that is mostly used to weave soft fabrics such as turbans and handkerchiefs. Mukta is a coarse and durable silk that is used for kimkhab because fine silk cannot withstand heavy gold patterns.

CONCLUSION

The Indian textile craft is diverse and rich in its history and tradition. The craft traditions are as many in India as much there are cultures. For years these crafts were embedded and limited within its rural communities but now the contemporary designers have revived them and given them a new look to present into the world. India has a long history of craft and craft traditions. Even before the British Raj, India was one of the top exporting countries for textiles due to its traditional textile crafts.

Many crafts were being lost to history as a result of modernization and mechanization, but a love of craft, design, and tradition aided in the revival of the Indian Craft Industry. This revival of textile crafts is due to India's newfound confidence in terms of educated citizens, improved economy, and a sense of Swadeshi, or belonging to the roots of traditional India. The movement was, of course, started by Mahatma Gandhi - Home Spun Khadi. Today, Dilli Haat - a government initiative - is a prime example of this.

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CHAPTER - 11
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM AN AVENUE OF
EMPLOYABILITY FOR HOME SCIENCE
STUDENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The education plays enormously significant role in capacity building of a students and ultimately of the nation. The University Grand Commission (UGC) has already initiated several steps to bring equity, efficiency and academic excellence in National Higher Education System. The important ones include innovation and improvement in course- curricula, introduction of paradigm shift in learning and teaching pedagogy, examination and education system. Majority of the traditional universities have implemented into semester system to match with international educational pattern. Evaluation system of the traditional university is based on marks or percentage based evaluation system, which obstructs the flexibility for the students to study the subjects/courses of their choice and their mobility to different institutions. However, our present education system produces young minds lacking knowledge, confidence, values and skills. It could be because of complete lack of association between education, employment and skill development in traditional education system. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India, has already initiated the process for implementation of New Education Policy (NEP) in our country to bring out reforms in Indian education system.

Employability is the ability to employ. It includes all the skills that can help to succeed in a job. Employability skills can be defined as those soft skills which employers look for in a potential employee. These skills equip the students to apply the knowledge for effective performance at work place and carry out their role to the best of their ability and client satisfaction. For example, the ability to explain what you mean in a clear and concise way through written and spoken means helps to build a better relationship with the client or the target group. It can also be done by working well with other people from different disciplines, backgrounds, and expertise to accomplish a task or goal. In today's digital age, employers expect that the employees should be able to make use of elementary functions of information and communication technology to retrieve, access, store, produce, present and exchange information in collaborative networks via the Internet. Students need to develop entrepreneurial skills, so that they can develop necessary knowledge and skills to start their own business, thus becoming job creators rather than job seekers. Potential employees need to develop green skills, which are the technical skills, knowledge, values and attitudes needed in the workforce to develop and support sustainable social, economic and environmental outcomes in business, industry and the community. Thus, the students are expected to acquire a range of skills so that they can meet the skill demands of the organisation that you would work for or to set up and run your own business.

This is the alarming situation necessitates transformation and/or redesigning of education system, not only by introducing innovations but developing "learner-centric approach" in the entire education delivery mechanism and globally followed evaluation system as well. There is need to allow the flexibility in education system, so that students depending upon their interests and aims can choose interdisciplinary, intra-disciplinary and skill-based courses. This can only be possible when choice based credit system (CBCS), an internationally acknowledged system is adopted. The choice based credit system

not only offers opportunities and avenues to learn core subjects but also exploring additional avenues of learning beyond the core subjects for holistic development of the student. The CBCS will undoubtedly facilitate us a bench mark our courses with best international academic practices. Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University has been accepted choice based credit system and offers more advantages and enormous opportunities for inculcating life skills and employability among the students.

Advantages of the choice based credit system:

- CBCS is student-centric education system.
- CBCS allows students to choose and learn inter-disciplinary, intra-disciplinary courses, skill oriented papers. For ex. A student from the specialisation of Food Science and Nutrition may choose subject IEC Material Production, or Resource management Student may select Food Service Management like wise and equips with required knowledge and skills for better employability.
- CBCS makes education broad-based and at par with global standards. Home Science student can take credits by combining unique combinations, for example, Communication and Extension with Economics, Psychology with Music or Environment Science etc. according to their learning needs, interests, aptitude.
- CBCS offers flexibility for students to study at different times and at different institutions to complete one course. Credits earned at one institution can be transferred. The student can select any discipline specific elective or open elective course of their interest from other renowned institutions or open learning platform like SWAYAM and other which are approved by the university.
- Learn at their own pace to acquire knowledge and skills for better growth.
- Achieve their career goals & beyond by being a life-long learner.

- They can opt for additional courses and can achieve more than the required credits.

CBCS educational model for Home Science offers to learn courses subjects like

1. Core Course: A course, which should compulsorily be studied by a candidate as a core requirement is termed as a Core course. The core courses are Resource Management, Food Science and Nutrition, Human Development, Textile and Clothing and Communication and Extension.

2. Elective Course: Elective course is a course which can be chosen from a pool of papers. It may be:

- Supportive to the discipline of study
- Providing an expanded scope
- Enabling an exposure to some other discipline/domain
- Opportunity for nurturing student's proficiency and skill.

2.1 Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Course: Elective courses may be offered by the main discipline/subject of study is referred to as Discipline Specific Elective. The University/Institute may also offer discipline related Elective courses of interdisciplinary nature to be offered by main discipline/subject of study.

2.2 Project: An elective course designed for PG students to acquire research ability and aptitude of the student. The special, advanced knowledge, gained will be as supplement support for better employment or self-employment avenues. Student have to complete the project work, on his own with an advisory support by a teacher/faculty member is called dissertation/project.

2.3 Generic Elective Course (GEC): An elective course chosen generally from an unrelated discipline/subject with an intention to seek exposure is called a Generic Elective.

3. Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC): The Ability Enhancement Courses may be of two kinds: Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC) and Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC).

- ICT module designers for community education, especially rural women,
- adolescent girls and children
- Evaluation of Media for commercial communication
- Event managers for Community development programmes like Exhibition, Campaign, Awareness programmes, Rallies etc.
- Freelancer journalists
- Production assistants in print and electronic media
- Social Marketing Managers
- Advertisers
- Photographers
- Public relation and social marketing designers and organizers
- Community development programmers
- Self-own counselling services
- Freelance social researcher
- Intervention programme implementers
- Home science education has ample job avenues; the student can apply her/his knowledge and skill for self-employment or waged employment.

CONCLUSION

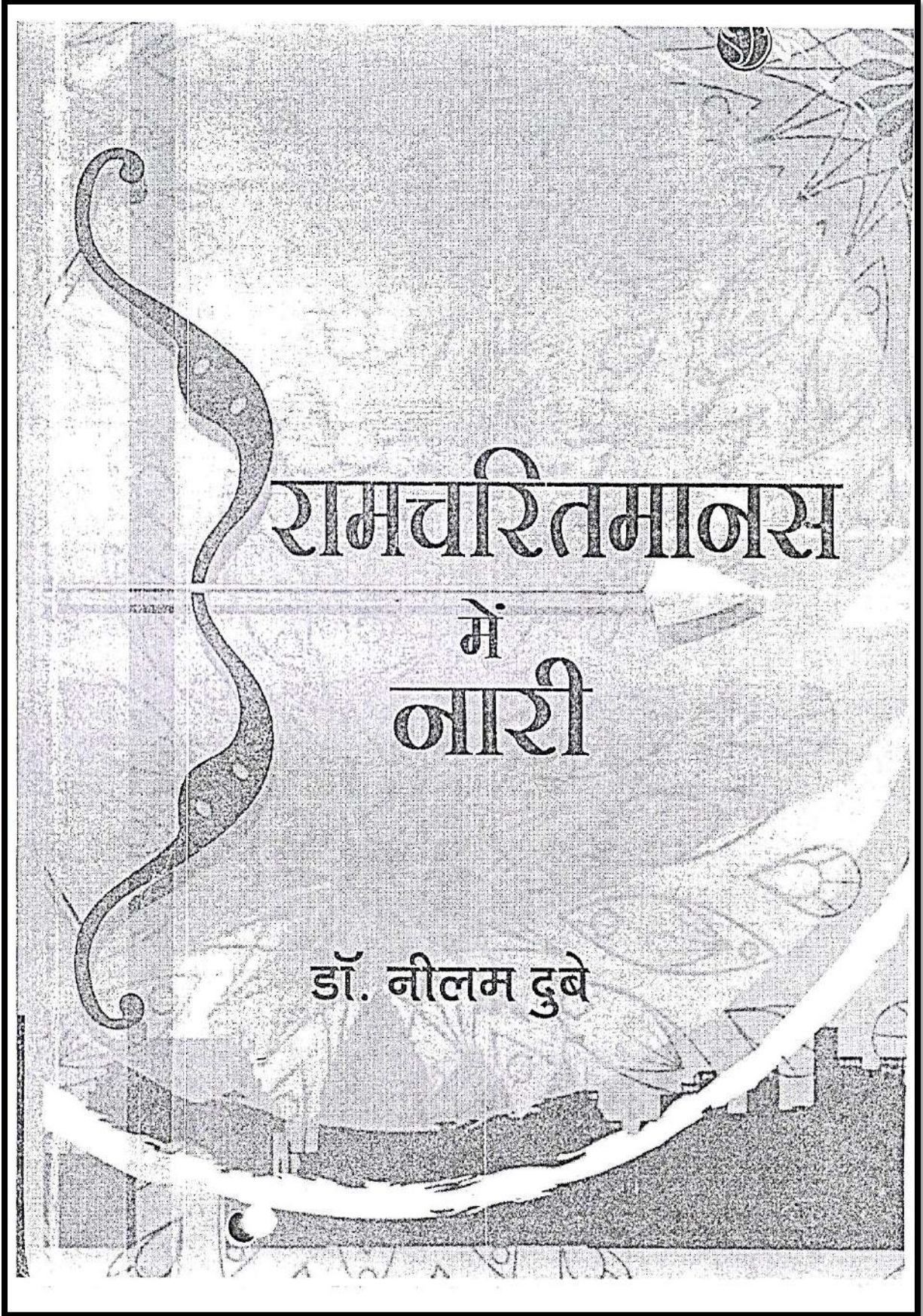
The students have more scope to enhance their skills and more scope of taking up projects and assignments, vocational training, including entrepreneurship. The system improves the job opportunities and employability of students. CBCS allow the academic flexibility in education system, so that students depending upon their interests and aims can choose interdisciplinary, intra-disciplinary and skill-based courses. The system will help in enabling potential employers assess the performance of students on a scientific scale. The Home Science discipline opens up a large arena of possible job opportunities for both men and women. This knowledge helps in the improvement

of not only your home and personal life but also your professional life.

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