



B. P. H. E. SOCIETY'S
INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES
(CAREER DEVELOPMENT & RESEARCH)
AHMEDNAGAR



NAAC Re-accredited Grade **A+** Institute
'Best Institute Award' by S. P. Pune University

75

Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav

Reflections
...the voice of campus

VOL. - XV

2021 - 22



PIONEERS



Rev. Dr. Bhaskar Pandurang Hivale

(1889 - 1961)

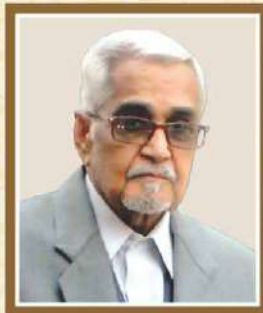
Founder - Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar
& Visioner under whose name B. P. H. E. Society is formed



Rev. (Prof.) J. Barnabas

(1922 - 2007)

Ex - Principal - Ahmednagar College
Ex - Secretary - B. P. H. E. Society
Founder - IMSCD&R



Mr. Philip Barnabas

(1927 - 2021)

Ex - Secretary
B. P. H. E. Society



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(1920 - 2015)

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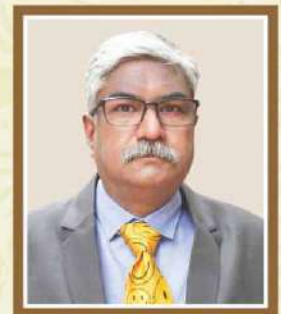
B. P. H. E. Society



Dr. M. B. Mehta

Director

IMS



Dr. Vikram P. Barnabas

Deputy Director

IMS

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE



After almost a period of two years of pandemic and its adverse impact, things have slowly but surely moved towards normalcy in our lives and surroundings.

At IMS, we started offline classes and all other academic and extracurricular activities like management games, IT waves, Seminars, workshops, sports and cultural activities. We celebrated our Annual Day & Alumni Meet with great enthusiasm and large participation of students & Alumni. We also organized an exhibition and celebrated various national importance days. At the same time, we have been diligent in following the prescribed norms for Covid prevention including encouraging staff & students to

take vaccination and booster doze.

The theme for this year's student magazine has been rightly selected as 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mohatsav' or '75 years of Independence'.

Our country's independence days are of utmost importance as a remembrance of bravery, struggle and many sacrifices made by freedom fighters to get independence from the oppressive British rule. It was on August 15, 1947 that India got its freedom, ending an almost 200 years of British rule.

75 years of Independence or Azadi ka Amrit Mohatsav is an upcoming event in which we all should take part and celebrate with great excitement & responsibility and as a tribute to all our freedom fighters.

So where are we as a nation after 75 years of independence? Have we achieved our goals & objectives? Have we achieved a high standard of living for our people? Has poverty vanished or removed completely? Has the country being able to provide employment opportunities to all? Are health care & education facilities available to all? Has the economic growth being inclusive or is it imbalanced depending on region, State and other consideration? And most important are we thinking, working and living as one nation or are we fragmented on the basis of caste, religion, region & gender?

These questions are worth pondering upon. There are no easy & straight answers to the above questions. The fact is although we achieved a lot in all respects & fields, we still have long way to go. For this to happen, many factors are responsible and need to be considered.

At our individual level, we should put our nation first, be united, be responsible citizens and be open to positive changes in our thoughts, attributes and actions. As Mahatma Gandhi said "Be the change that you want to see in the world" We can and must initiate personal changes so that we can rise to the challenges and become a better person and citizen. Rather than blaming others, making others wrong or expecting other people or situations to change, we should realize that when we change, the world around us changes.

I am sure that with confidence, courage, devotion, dedication and proper focus on priorities, India will continue its march towards progress & development.

Long live the Republic of India.

Best wishes to the students who would be completing their post graduate degree at IMS.

Dr. M. B. Mehta
Director

STUDENT PLACEMENT



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Ujjivan Small Finance Bank



RHUTUJA RATHOD
Kotak Mahindra Bank



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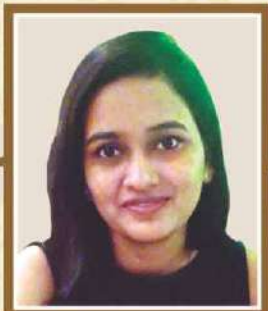
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Reflections

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EDITORIAL

This year we are presenting the 15th Issue of IMS Students Magazine 'Reflections'-Voice of Campus, to our readers. This year, Management Department of the Institute had organized 'Management Games' and the theme was 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' - 75 years of Independence. Therefore the Magazine Committee thought it was apt to have the same theme, and invited articles, poems and write - ups from students to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of Independence and the glorious history, culture and achievements.

On this occasion we cannot forget the contribution of our great freedom fighters, who fought against the British and achieved Independence. Great leaders like, Mahatma Gandhi, Lokmanya Tilak, Pandit Nehru, Swatantrya Veer Savarkar, Netaji Subashchandra Bose, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and a number of unsung heroes sacrificed their lives and freedom for our motherland.

India is one of the largest democracies in the world. Since independence India has several achievements to its credit. Firstly Green Revolution during the 1960s was the game changer for the country. It helped to raise agriculture productivity and increase grain production. Indian economy has become the world's fastest growing economy. India is now the 6th largest economy in the world. The biggest challenge was to improve literacy growth rate and provide quality education to all. Literacy rate has significantly increased from 12% during 1950s to 77% in 2022. New Education Policy 2020 has a potential to develop knowledge based society. India has managed to bring its education system at par with global standard.

India successfully completed a nuclear test at Pokhran in 1974 and 1998. India launched hundreds of communication & remote sensing satellites contributing to various sectors. India successfully launched Chandrayaan in 2008. It was a proud moment when India became the first country to reach Mars in its first attempt. (Mars Orbiter Mission). Today's India is an Atma Nirbhar Bharat or Self Reliant India, which has reduced unemployment of the country. India has achieved great success in technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Robotics, Internet of Things (IoT) and cloud computing. India has become a major exporter of the IT services. Digital programme was launched in 2015 to transform India into a digitally empowered society. India has good transport infrastructure such as Roads, Railways, Airways and Waterways. Government has taken several initiatives to enhance transport infrastructure like, Construction of Mega Highways for road connectivity, Electrification of trains, High Speed trains, Metros in major cities and the whole country waits for the launch Bullet Trains. In sports also India is not far behind the world. India won Three ICC Cricket World Cup in 1983, 2007 and 2011. India is performing exceedingly well in Commonwealth games and Olympics. In every Olympics game our ranking is improving and players are bagging medals for the country. India has achieved great success in Health Care Industry by producing two vaccine Covishield & Covaxin during Covid-19 pandemic. India has donated and supplied 66 million vaccines to countries across the world. India also supplied essential medicines to over 150 countries.

'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' is a National Festival so celebrate with Peace, Love and Happiness. I am sure that the youth of this country will contribute to the development of our nation and India will become a superpower on the global platform.

Prof. Manoj Kulkarni



आय. एम्. एस्. गीत

भास्कर हा उदयासी येता
ज्ञानप्रभा पसरली....
समानतेच्या नव्या युगाची
प्रभात ही जाहलीधृ

विद्यादान हा वसा घेऊनि
ज्योत प्रांगणातूनि लाविली...
वरदान मागतो प्रभू तयासी
असावी तुझी छत्रसाऊली....१

उच्चनीच वा धर्मव्यवस्था
ना कधी आड आली.....
स्वप्नमालिका गुणीजनांची
साकार येथ जाहली ...२

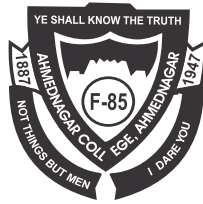
चारित्र्यशीलता मंत्र मानसी
संपदा व्यक्तीमाजी दडली...
जतन कराया हा अमूल्य मोती
आत्मा हाचि होय शिंपली.... ३

विद्येलागी जो आला येथे
ठेव तिच जणू मानिली...
सर्वस्व तयासी देणे आम्ही
अंतरी खूण हीच जपली...४

सर्वोत्तम तो दर्जा राखूनि
मनुष्यबळ माला गुंफिली...
संशोधनकार्याच्या संगे
कलाश्री नित्यत्वे राखिली...५

प्रशांत गभीर या वातावरणी
जणू चांदणशाल पसरली...
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भविष्य घडवू देशासाठी
पाऊले एकेक पुढती चालली...
सामाजिक या ऋणपूर्तीची
मुहुर्तमेढ इथे रचिली...७



B.P.H.E. Society's Motto

*Not things but men,
I dare you !
Ye Shall Know the Truth*

❖ **Vision** ❖

'To Create World Class Management Institute'

❖ **Mission Statement** ❖

'The mission of IMS is to provide equal opportunity for quality education for students from diverse backgrounds, which will help to enrich themselves and make them responsible citizens of India and the World'.

❖ **Quality Policy** ❖

'We are committed to impart to our students leading knowledge and experience for developing appropriate attitude, skills and competency to meet the corporate and organisational requirements'.



The Rev. Prof. Joseph Barnabas - The Light and the Path

Dr. R. J. Barnabas
Principal
Ahmednagar College



When you see someone from very close, growing up in his shadow, under the protective wings of his care and affection, you develop an intimate perception of the person. All along, my perception of the Rev. Prof. Joseph Barnabas has been essentially as a son. I have grown up seeing his dedication, his determination and his benevolence. I became aware since an early age what it means to act responsibly and work devotedly, following not only an external light and guidance but also to be true to an inner urge, to an urgent call – a call bigger than one's self, one's comfort and one's benefits.

It is only much later that I learnt to grow out of this personal perception of the Rev. Prof. Joseph Barnabas and with my own increasing responsibilities in Ahmednagar College, I began to develop a deeper understanding of my father; to be able to perceive the length and breadth of his character and personality. And this has made me feel ever so grateful to have had the rare opportunity to grow up imbibing qualities that the Rev. Prof. Joseph Barnabas embodied so completely and effortlessly.

At a time when Ahmednagar was not a glamorous city, the Rev. Prof. Joseph Barnabas came here leaving behind the prospects in a big city like Bombay. He believed in the vision of the founder of Ahmednagar College, Dr. B.P. Hivale, and shared the same ideals, values and commitments. We are aware that Ahmednagar College was not built with the might of money but with the power of prayer. To create something, one needs to dare: dare to dream, dare to build; dare to keep it going day after day. The Rev. Prof. Joseph Barnabas had that courage.

Growing up in the coastal town of Honavar in West Karnataka, he imbibed from his mother, a teacher, the qualities of generosity, godliness and devotion. From his father Nathaniel Barnabas, he learnt self-discipline and steadfastness. These qualities surely contributed considerably in making him a successful builder of institutions. As he held many administrative positions in the College during its fledgling state, he was keenly aware of the need to expand and transform continuously.

An education leader has to be a good administrator as he has to deal with diverse kinds of stakeholders in his institute – students, staff, faculty, parents, peers, bureaucrats, and so on. But that is not enough for a college to become a good college. The vision of an education leader includes not only what are the needs of the present, but also that of the future. A keen awareness of the direction of higher education made the Rev. Prof. Joseph Barnabas not only strive to build the college, but also re-build it to accommodate the changing circumstances. I realize now, having donned the robes of an administrator myself, how demanding the task of transformation is.

Ahmednagar College's present place in the field of higher education owes a lot to the dedicated service of the Rev. Prof. Joseph Barnabas. The varied positions he held gave him countless opportunities to serve the College, its staff and students and the society at large. As Rector, he could obtain first-hand knowledge of the



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poor and needy students and offer them timely help. He succeeded in establishing a healthy relationship with the hostelites and saw to it that they fulfilled the purpose of their being in the College. His close contact with the students provided him glimpses of rural life and its inadequacies which motivated him to take special care of them. As a teacher his concern had been the overall development of his students. His interest in sports led him to believe that academic achievements should go hand in hand with physical fitness. He was responsible for the development of Physics Dept, into a fine centre of postgraduate education and research. As the Vice-Principal and then as the Principal of the College, the Rev. Prof. Joseph Barnabas implemented many innovative practices.

He was instrumental in the expansion of the college on various fronts. He focused on the starting of PG departments in the college and continuously encouraged the teachers to take up research. He recognized the changes coming into the field of higher education and was quick in responding to them by opening many job-oriented courses in the college. His untiring efforts were responsible for the implementation of UG and PG courses in Computer Science, Functional English, Biotechnology, Business Administration, Drug Chemistry, etc.

His colleagues and the alumni of the College are witness to the crucial role the Rev. Prof. Joseph Barnabas played in the founding of Institute of Management Studies as an extended arm of the BPHE Society's Ahmednagar College. It was difficult to set out on a journey without the comfort of lavish finances, but the Rev. Prof. Joseph Barnabas proved that determined efforts are no mean forces when it comes to attaining goals.

The 1990s ushered in the age of Globalization, thus bringing about a paradigm shift in every avenue of life. As a result, changes started to happen in the Indian business world. BPHE society too underwent a transformational process and thus the business school of Ahmednagar College, IMS, was founded. Rev. J. Barnabas went above and beyond to extend his support to this new burgeoning institution, while the staff began offering classes to help Ahmednagar's youth and those outside of it prepare for the difficulties posed by globalization.

Thus, in June 1994, the Masters programme in Business Administration was introduced. With my father's guidance, IMS made every attempt to keep up with the rapid information technology revolution, and continues to do so to this very day. The Best Institute Award from SPPU and an A+ grade accredited by NAAC Bangalore and many such reputed awards are a testament to the institute which is a testament to their dedication to giving young minds the best that education has to offer. IMS has been evolving and advancing and smoothly, the BPHE Society has done much to ensure that.

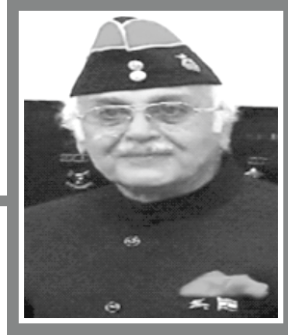
My father never sought fame and honour and yet they always seemed to find their way to him. For his accomplishments, Pune University bestowed upon him their highest honour : the Jeevan Sadhana Gaurav Puraskar, in February 2005.

Today, the Rev. Prof. Joseph Barnabas lives in our memory as a visionary educational leader, someone who lived up to the mottoes of the College he helped in building: "Not Things, but Men". Today, he still continues to be a source of inspiration to a generation that is far away from his own times and very different from it. Yet, his character and his personality continue to show the way to the present generation in applying itself to overcome adverse circumstances and persist until the goal is gained.

The Rev. Prof. Joseph Barnabas, as my father and as an educationist, lights my path continuously. May we find the strength to carry on his legacy and in fact, to transform it to take it further as he himself would have wished.



INTERVIEW



Lieutenant Colonel Rajendra Singh, SM (Retd.)

Lieutenant Colonel Rajendra Singh, Sena Medal (Gallantry) is an alumni of La Martiniere College, Lucknow. On commissioning from OTA on 22nd Aug 1971 he joined the Scinde Horse. He fought 1971 War and was awarded Sena Medal (Gallantry) by Field Marshal Sam Manekshaw, Military Cross.

He commanded 91 Independent Reconnaissance Squadron and took part in Exercise Brass Tacks. Thereafter, he inducted this squadron with new T-72 MI Tanks to Leh from Agra Airfield in January 1988. On 06 June 1988 after detailed Reconnaissance he crossed two of his Tanks across Changla, 17,688 feet above Sea Level, till a little short of Chushul. This was the highest pass to be negotiated by T-72 MI tanks at that point in time.

He is a Post Graduate in Computer Management from Symbiosis College, Pune. His last posting was in Armoured Corps Centre and School, where he assisted in starting Rugby for the Indian Army as the first OIC Rugby Team, which has won National Rugby Championships many times.

He has written various articles on 1971 War and Mountain Cavalry. His 1971 War account has been published in "Untold Battle Field Tales" edited by Mr Sagat Shaunik.

He is a keen Angler and a Golfer. A State level Boxer and he also was the UP State Diving Championship (Men's A Division) in 1966, to his credit.

Q. 1) : What inspired you to join Indian Army ?

Ans : I got all my inspiration from my father Col Prithi Singh, who was ADC to HH Maharaja Hari Singhji of J&K State in 1947. As a Captain he fought the first battle of Garhi under Brig Rajinder Singhji, Chief of Staff J&K State Force, along with 150 soldiers which stopped 6000 intruders coming in vehicles. He managed to delay them and captured the leading vehicle, but unfortunately he got wounded twice and was the hero of that battle. He always motivated me in life and I always wanted to emulate him. From childhood I used to read stories of War which would inspire me a lot.

Q. 2) : What all challenges you faced on joining the Academy ?

Ans : OTA, Madras (now Chennai) is considered to be the toughest training academies. On landing straight from the college to Academy you get shock of your life. Initially you feel, will I be able to do it', but soon with tight schedule and in company of your course mates you start enjoying the tough training regime.

Q 3) : What was the best moment of your academy life ?

Ans : There are so many moments which are etched in the memory but if I'm to select one it would be receiving Chief of Army Staff Banner for All Round Best Company as Senior Under Officer of Zojila Company.

Q 4) : Please brief us about your Regiment.

Ans : I joined my Regiment, The Scinde Horse in August 1971. The Scinde Horse is a very old Regiment and was raised in 1838 and within 5 years of raising we fought 1st battle against Aamir of Sindh and captured Principal Standard of Mir Bushir Khan for which Sir Charles Napier gave our Regiment 9 Standards which no other Regiments in the world has got. Post Independence we became first Regiment to receive President's Banner. Regiment has fought so many battles, and has earned 26 Battle Honours and 3 Theater Honours to our credit.

Q 5) : Where were you deployed during 1971 Indo-Pak War ?

Ans : My Regiment was deployed in Punjab in the general area Dinanagar to Bahamani village near the Ravi River. The War started on 3rd December 1971, when Pakistan launched a pre-emptive air strike on Pathankot Airfield and other forward Airfields along the border. Later in the evening the then Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi declared War on Pakistan. In war, The Scinde Horse, my Regiment, fought as part of offensive Corps' in the Shakargarh Sector.

Q 6) : Sir can you briefly describe the action for which you were awarded Sena Medal.

Ans : On 10th Dec 1971, I was detailed to go to Nainakot, contact Adjutant 4 Grenadier and take a platoon for the protection of 'A' Squadron. I reached Nainakot which was being heavily shelled by the enemy. On contacting the Adjutant, I was told to go to a Banyan tree 100 yards from his bunker, Contact Captain Shyam Lal, Platoon Commander of protection element. The moment I reached near the Banyan tree, there was an intense shelling again. Unfortunately, Captain Shyam Lal was badly injured and his Havaldar died on the spot. On confirming that the Havaldar was dead, I carried the wounded officer to the Regimental Aid Post (RAP, is front line Military medical establishment), some 70 - 80 yards away with the help of one 4 Grenadier

soldier (jawan). After handing over the wounded officer, I asked the 4 Grenadier jawan to rally the platoon near the RAP. Meanwhile, the body of LD Harchand Singh of my Regiment was brought in, I was told that Risaldar Paddha was in the Jeep outside. I managed to get him into the RAP amid heavy shelling. Risaldar Paddha's right leg below the knee had to be amputated. The 4 Grenadier Protection Platoon had arrived and I was able to lead them, to the 'A' Squadron location ahead of Nainakot at village Dogar. Then, I returned back to Brigade Headquarters alone, to give a Completion Report, all this was done through enemy area and continuous shelling.

On 12th December 1971 the Regiment moved forward with all three Squadrons up and reached the Eastern bank of river Bein. With this manoeuvre, the entire area between Ravi and Bein Rivers was under the Regiment's control. While 'A' & 'B' Squadrons faced little resistance, 'C' Squadron in the area of Bisso Buzurg was embroiled in a fire fight. During this fierce action a Pakistani anti-tank missile zeroed in on Lt K J's tank and struck the cuppola, killing him instantaneously. His gunner ALD Roshan Lal immediately took charge of the tank and moved back to the Squadron's location. Meanwhile I moved with the Ambulance to 'C' Squadron's location despite heavy enemy shelling and evacuated the officer who had been killed in action.

In short it was for leading the platoon through enemy area amid heavy enemy shelling and evacuation of casualties.

Q7. : Did you sustain any injuries or wounds during the war ?

Ans : No! I was lucky enough that I was not wounded.

Q8. : How did you stay in touch with your family during War ?

Ans : During that time, there were no such advanced technologies that we have today. So indeed it was difficult for us to stay in touch with our family. That time we would have Inland letters. A letter would take 20 - 25 days to reach. Writing letters had a charm that time.

Q9. : How do you keep yourself occupied now ?

Ans : I have plenty of good friends with whom I have a gala time. We go for picnics, and Angling. We love traveling, Goa is one of our favorite destinations. I also keep myself occupied by reading lots of books. Spend time gardening, we have a good collection of plants in our backyard. We also spare some time with our pets a dog and 7 cats.

Q10. : Is there anything you wish civilians understood about military service ?

Ans : Civilians should understand that Officers in Army do not believe in any caste or religion, they follow the religion of their troops. In military service, the safety, honour and welfare of the country, always comes first.

Q11. : Sir, what words of advice would you give to our young readers...

Ans : I think the young generation should work hard and must develop a good focus to achieve their goals. Schooling should be done well, where everyone must join NCC. Parents must teach their children basic manners and etiquette. Youth should always be involved in good company. Most importantly, today's youth must not get involved in any police cases. Stay completely away from drugs as it finishes your career. Join Indian Army if you have it in you. Lastly, be a good human being.

Interviewed by

Lt Col Jitendra Bahadur Singh

Ms. Gauri Kothari

Ms. Tanuja Nahar





Students' Section



Events that set the course of Indian freedom struggle...



**LT COL JITENDRA BAHADUR
SINGH (MBA-II)**

As we celebrate 75 Years of Independence 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav' it reminds us of struggles and sacrifices by lakhs of Indians to achieve the freedom we enjoy today. Let us go through the events that set the course of Indian freedom struggle...

The Revolt of 1857 : It is also known as India's first war of independence. It began on May 10, 1857 in Meerut as a rebellion by the British East India Company Sepoys, but eventually secured public participation. There were long armed uprisings and rebellions in northern and central India that challenged and posed big threat to British occupation.

Establishment of Indian League : The Indian League was started by Sisir Kumar Ghosh with the objective of instilling the sense of nationalism among the masses and encouraging political education.

Establishment of Indian National Congress : Indian National Congress was founded on 28th December 1885 by Allan Octavian Hume, a retired civil servant in Bombay (now Mumbai). Womesh Chandra Banerjee was elected first president in the presence of 72 delegates.

Partition of Bengal : Lord Curzon announced the partition of Bengal on July 19, 1905, and it took place on October 16, 1905, dividing primarily Muslim-populated eastern territories from largely Hindu-populated western areas.

Formation of All- India Muslim League : The All India Muslim League was founded on 30th December, 1906, and its vigorous advocacy for the establishment of a distinct Muslim-majority nation/state contributed to India's division and the foundation of Pakistan in 1930.

Execution of Khudiram Bose : Khudiram Bose was hanged to death on 11th August 1908 at a young age of 18 in Muzaffarpur jail. It is said that he went to gallows with a smile.

Lucknow Pact : The Lucknow Pact was an agreement reached between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League at Lucknow in December 1916, with the primary goal of achieving Hindu-Muslim unity and instilling anti-British sentiment.

Champaran Satyagraha : The Champaran Satyagraha, headed by Mahatma Gandhi, was the first satyagraha movement and is regarded as a historically significant revolt in the Indian independence movement. The Champaran district of Bihar witnessed a farmer's insurrection. The first civil disobedience movement in India was a farmer's protest against indigo cultivation.

Rowlatt Act: During the First World War, on 16th February 1919, the Rowlatt Act was passed by the British government which granted them the authority to arrest and imprison anyone without a trial.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre : The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on 13th April 1919, on the festival of Baisakhi when General Reginald Dyer ordered British Indian Army to open fire on a peaceful public gathering blocking the outer gate. This resulted in death of more than 1000 men, women and children.

Non-Cooperation Movement : The movement was first organised act of large scale 'Satyagraha' by Mahatma Gandhi led Indian National Movement with aim of withdrawing their labour from any activity that supported the British government and resisting British rule in India by nonviolent means.

Chauri Chaura Incident : Chauri Chaura incident occurred on 4th Feb, 1922 at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur district leading to death of three civilians and killing of 22 policemen. As result of this act of violence Mahatma Gandhi called off Non-Cooperation Movement on 12th Feb 1922.

Kakori Conspiracy : The Kakori Conspiracy was a train robbery that took place in Kakori on 9th August 1925 to get money for supporting revolutionary activities of freedom struggle. Thakur Roshan Singh, Pandit Ram Prasad Bismil, Rajendra Nath Lahiri and Ashfaqullah Khan were given death sentence in the case.

Assassination of Saunders: In December 1928, Bhagat Singh and Shivaram Rajguru shot a British police officer, John Saunders, mistaking him for James Scott, the British police superintendent, whom they had intended to kill.

Bombing in the Central Legislative Assembly : Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw bombs into the Central Legislative Assembly on 8th April, 1929 at Delhi after the British Government passed Defence of India Act giving more power to police.

Purna Swaraj Declaration : The Indian National Congress on 19th December 1929 passed the historic 'Purna Swaraj', Total Independence resolution at Lahore session.

Civil Disobedience Movement : The movement started with Mahatma Gandhi's Dandi March, also known as Namak Satyagrah or Salt Satyagrah, which lasted from 12th March 1930 to 6 April 1930.

Quit India Movement : Also known as the August Movement or Bharat Chhodo Andolan was launched by Mahatma Gandhi during World War II at the Bombay session of All India Congress Committee on 8th August 1942 demanding an end to British Rule in India.

Establishment of Indian Independence League : Rash Bihari Bose founded the Indian Independence League in 1942 in Tokyo, Japan, to rally Indians living outside India in order to overthrow British authority over India. The League was later replaced by Azad Hind Fauj.

Cabinet Mission : The Cabinet Mission visited India in 1946 to examine the transfer of power to the Indian leadership. Clement Attlee proposed the mission, which included Lord Pethick - Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, and A. V. Alexander. The British Government replaced Lord Wavell with a new viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, to find new solutions when the Plan stalled due to distrust between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League.

Mountbatten Plan/Indian Independence Act 1947 : The Indian Independence Act 1947, passed on 3rd June 1947, partitioned British India into two new independent dominions, India and Pakistan. On July 5, 1947, the British Parliament approved the idea.

India got Independence on 15th August 1947

Achievements of India in the field of Science and Technology



PRAJWAL WAKHARE
(MBA-I)

Today India is doing tremendously well in every sector. Technological advancement in modern life has shown us the insight of the whole World. India is standing at topmost place due to many innovations owing to the talent and the will of the countrymen, India is gaining high level of pace in the space of Science and Technology. India positioned at 46th rank in the Global Innovation index 2021 which was released by the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO).

After independence in 1947, Jawaharlal Nehru recognized the importance of industrialization, along with the industrialization, independent India is dependent on the growth of the nation's science and technological advancement. He took active initiative and about 50 laboratories were established within India. Some of the greatest achievements in the field of science and technologies are discussed below :-

- India has the largest group of scientist and engineers in the world which position India at second rank.
- India's work in the IT sector is well known to everybody that top IT companies are part of the Indian IT industry.
- India has given 11 times growth in solar power since last 5 years.
- India has become the first country to reach Mars in first attempt which was also a low-cost operation.

- India has Brahmos anti-ship Cruise missile which is the fastest in the world and can travel nearly 3000 km.
- 'PARAM' India has been credited with the invention of low-cost supercomputer.
- ISRO has successfully launched group of satellites comprising 104 satellites at a time and made a record.
- India has low-cost telephony.
- ISRO has developed a heaviest rocket GSLV MK III a which is showing the self-reliance of India.
- Sharookh, a 18 year resident of Tamilnadu has made the smallest satellite in the world which is named as 'Kalamsat'.
- India has successfully completed the nuclear test at Pokhran-1 in 1974.
- ISRO has longest communication satellite named INSAT in the orbit of Earth.
- In IT sector among top 20 companies five Indian companies have secured their positions those are TCS, Reliance Industries, Infosys, Wipro, and HCL Technologies.
- In my view the present accomplishments what the future and changes the nation's condition leading towards the nation's evolution. some recent scientific development in India which can also be the greatest achievement for India in coming time.

Following are some recent achievements that can be classified in the future of India :

- India's first hydrogen fuel cell car completed the trials this year.
- Building bricks on moon - The researchers of Indian Institute of Science and ISRO has made a process to make brick like structure on moon land.

- Publishing an envelope, the researchers of IIT Gandhinagar has developed a material which is thinnest. Its thickness is 100000 times less than a paper. (Nanotechnology)
- A Team led by Indian scientist Rajesh Menon has developed a camera that required no focus, using a single lens about thousand times thick.

After independence, for the national development of our country, our country has started promoting the spread of Science. Various policies created by government has emphasized self-sufficiency, sustainable development and growth throughout the country. Both science and technology have done exceptionally well in economic development and social development in the country.

(Winner - Essay Competition)



75 Years of Peace and Development coming soon... (Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav)



AISHWARYA NAIR
(MCA-II)

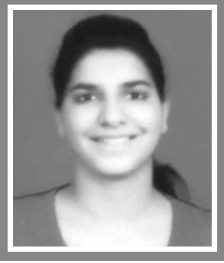
Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav is an initiative to honour and dedicate the people of India, who are the reason for bringing India this far in its journey and to celebrate energy of independence, to celebrate inspiration of the warriors of freedom struggle, to celebrate new ideas and pledges, to celebrate the magic of 'Aatmanirbharta' and to bring awareness among today's youth.

This Mahotsav began on 12th March 2021 and will end on 15th August 2023 which will be a sequence of events to be celebrated on 75th Anniversary of India's Independence.

Now-a-days people are getting very busy in making money, where this Mahotsav also emphasizes the need for self-reliance among people and also wants people to take action for the betterment of India. It also wants to encourage every citizen of India to come up with their abilities and hidden talent.

Accordingly, the young generation and the next generation of our country will know and learn something new and will come-up with new ideas for the better tomorrow to protect our motherland forever. So, we all should know the great background of our country and should be aware by ensuring our participation in this festival of Independence, called "Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav".

Where there is Unity, there is always Victory



GAURI KOTHARI
(MBA-II)

India has been beautified with its outstanding diversity amongst people with various races, castes, creed, religion and languages. Each state and region has its uniqueness. Despite the presence of this infinite diversity, we are united. What makes to us come to this sense of togetherness? Let's have a look on Ideas and Ideals which unite country.

- **Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam**

Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam is a sanskrit phrase found in Hindu texts which means 'The World is one Family'. From Jawaharlal Nehru to Narendra Modi, India's leaders have often evoked the phrase in the Idea of India's Contribution to World Peace. As India celebrates Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav to commemorate its 75 years of Independence, I would like to highlight the message of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (Earth is one Family), one of the philosophy of Indians since ancient times. It is an idea which contribute in building a better world – a world at peace. It conveys that we prevail or perish together as one family.

- **Culture and Traditions**

Although people in India practice different culture, traditions, ideology & rituals; we live together and have a deep – rooted respect for each other. Some of the religious and cultural festivals like Diwali, Christmas, Eid etc is celebrated all over the country without any consideration of caste or religion.

- **Sports and Cinema**

When it comes to sports, nothing unites and cheers up this country as Cricket does! What a beautiful sight it is when you see people cheering our Indian Cricket Players, not caring about the state they come from or the language they speak. Big or Small, Hindu or Muslim, North Indian or South Indian, you can always play Cricket together. Indeed the idea of Cricket has proved to be a pillar holding Indians together.

The Indian Cinema, popularly known as 'Bollywood' has a great influence in our daily life. It helps us in connecting people of other cultures. It reflects the issues of society and makes us familiar with them. It also makes us familiar with different cultures & make people socialize better. People often discuss Cinema to start a conversation or more.

- **Constitution of India**

Our Preamble starts with, 'We the people of India'.....here we means the Indian citizens. Our Constitution states that India should be a union of states, which means all the states United makes India. Our Constitution has given us One President, One Prime Minister, One Parliament, One Judiciary and One Army to safeguard the nation. The division of states has done for convenience of administration and not to bring any cultural or regional differences. Integrity of India is indeed maintained by our Constitution.

- **Indian Armed Force**

Every country is proud of its army and soldiers, so are we Indians and that's how it should be. Worldwide Indian Army is oftenly underestimated. I say "WAKE UP!" Our country has the world's fourth largest standing army, largest voluntary

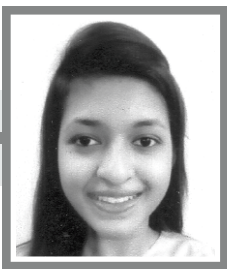
military and a rich country of fighting history. How can we forget the Sikh regiments of Saragarhi. 21 Sikhs fought over 10000 Afghans. Something wrong happens to our military or any violent attack on them, the entire nation becomes one and even come on the streets to show their love and respect to the Indian Armed Force. The 2016 Uri Attack and the Pulwama Terror Attack are no exceptions. I would expect that in future, the

Indian Army will continue its rise and we citizens will always support and stand with our Armed Force.

Time and again it has been proved that, "United we stand, divided we fall" because every country needs unity and strength to live a happy and prosperous life. Every citizen must work towards having full unity in the country.

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My Vision for India in 2047



TANUJA NAHAR
(MBA-II)

As we all know that our country India became free from the British slavery of 200 year on 15th August 1947. In 2022 we are completing 75 years of our freedom. I want to share my vision for 2047. I want that in the next 25yrs India should change into a powerful nation both internally and externally, everyone gets an opportunity for good jobs.

There are various dreams I have about India, one of it is, that I want to see India clean and green. It means our country, people, society, school all other places must be neat and clean and full of greenery. It will also help us to reduce pollution and make pollution-free India in 2047. There should be no child labour and bonded labor. Everyone should be treated equally, with no distinction on the caste, gender, race, religion, or economic status. India should be technologically advanced and agriculturally progressed.

I want women in my country to feel safe & secure, and to be able to stroll down the street without fear.

The India of my vision is where all the remote areas of the country are turned into well-developed advanced cities by the people of India. My vision as a citizen of India would be to make India a superpower in all aspects. This endeavor would be tremendous & not without pain.

I want to make my country India, A superpower country by making it :-

- Self-reliant in the field of food, energy, and technology.
- A country with the world's best infrastructure
- Every Indian citizen should be educated.
- Gender and caste discrimination should not be there.
- Make India a model & role model for all other nations.
- Women should become more powerful.
- India should be a secular nation.

These are some of the thoughts noted down which I think of India in 2047.

'A developed India by 2047 even earlier, is not a dream. It need not be a mere vision in the minds of many Indians, it is a mission we can all take up and succeed.'

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Swachh Bharat Abhiyan



MADEEHA PATHAN
(MCA-I)

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a targeted mission to build a clean, hygienic, and healthy India. It served the purpose in making people aware of the importance of cleanliness.

Our Babu, Mahatma Gandhi was very particular about cleanliness. He understood from the ancient days that cleanliness leads to healthy body and mind.

Inspired by Babu's vision, on 2nd October 2014, the Indian Government under the leadership of Shri. Narendra Modi made it a mission to make India clean and dirt free and named it as "Clean India Movement".

The main aim of the mission was to make people aware of the importance of cleanliness and the wastes that was created when garbage management was not done properly. The mission aimed to make the rivers, drainage system, offices and streets cleaner.

The Abhiyan is divided into two parts - Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Rural and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Urban. In rural areas it includes construction of household toilets, including conversion of insanitary latrines into pour flush laterines, community toilets whereas in urban areas it includes operations like door to door waste collection and their proper disposal and building public toilets was the aim in both rural as well as urban areas.

The Indian Government also launched the Clean India : Clean School Campaign. In this it encourages students as well as their parents to use re-usable containers for lunches and to recycle juice boxes and plastics to keep the schools clean. Students were asked not to throw any waste paper, wrapper, or waste material in the school campus or the area surrounding school. At main spots bins were provided to throw such wastes.

The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was a huge success. So in order to maintain it one should follow some basic needs :-

- **To stop the use and dumping of plastic.**
- **Build sanitary latrines in every household.**
- **Make children aware about this campaign.**
- **One should not feel shy anymore to talk about sanitation and toilets.**
- **Create awareness in apartments, community, and neighborhood and to motivate them to take up the broom.**

Every citizens one step towards cleanliness can build a better tomorrow. As it is said "Small steps can lead to big changes". Though people have started to pitch in to help spread the message of "Cleanliness is next to Godliness", we still have miles to go. At this particular time, every citizen should take a pledge that will contribute towards making India clean this is the best way that could be given to Mahatma Gandhi's memory.

*"Aao phir ek badlav kare,
Desh ka kona - kona saaf kare.."*



Achievements of India from 1947 to 2022 in Field of Agriculture



ASHISH SHAIKH
(MBA-I)

India ruled by United Kingdom for over 250 years and invaded by foreign rulers for over 5000 years. India got freedom in 1947. In true sense 15th August 1947 by the speech of first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru "At stroke of midnight hour when the whole world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom." Agriculture was and at present, is a major man service and source of income in India. Over 75% of Indian population drives under agriculture as the source of livelihood.

The major part of Indian GDP is contributed by agriculture. The Infrastructure was very lame in India before Independence. It's not that British haven't done any work in field of agriculture they started Agriculture Institutes in 1907 to train British officials in field of agriculture. 'College of Agriculture, Pune', 'College of Agriculture, Nagpur' & 'College of Agriculture, Pusa Bihar' were the first agriculture institutes.

After 1947 the whole scenario of Indian government changed towards agriculture, attacked by constant famines, drought and various natural calamities. Indian government wanted to resolve the hunger problems of India.

The scene in the field agriculture took drastic turn in year 1960s with the pioneer of 'Green Revolution' by M. S. Swami Nathan. India took a lead in production of hybrid species of food grains like wheat, jowar, maize & pulses. The use of chemical fertilizers and

pesticides brought India on surplus production. India had a good storage of food grains for future. The two stages of Green Revolution 1960-1968 & 1972-1977 changed the agricultural field.

Indian government initiated various missions to promote agricultural development. By various means at present 63 central & state agricultural universities with 4 deemed universities work in the field to development of agricultural science .

In Maharashtra 4 agricultural universities are present :- MPKV, Rahuri • PDKV, Akola • Balasaheb Sawant, Dapoli • Parbhani University.

All the agricultural scientific and academic activities are regulated under ICAR-Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi.

Indian agricultural scientist developed over 10,000+ varieties of genetic modified crops the very renowned example is BT cotton genetically modified by Bacillus Thurengensis.

The renowned development is made in field of entomology, pathology, agronomy, soil science, dairy-livestock, horticulture etc. The country service seated serves 48.2% of agricultural department employees. This agricultural department work majorly on export of agricultural products.

Government of India has promoted various schemes to develop agriculture on the Global level. Schemes like E-NAAM, Pradhan Mantra Krishi Vikas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jal Sampadan Yojana, schemes on pulses, Plant Quarantine scheme and the major scheme of MSP - Minimum Support Price which covers over 22 crops.

Various Bazars and APMC market regulated Government of India carry out procurement process

of agricultural products the major examples of such bazar is Rytu Bazar in Andhra Pradesh which procure direct from farmers to buyers. Various foreign manufacturing and agro industries are approaching India, by seeing the major demands of agriculture products like heavy machinery in farmers field, chemical fertilizers etc. the major MOUs signed by Indian Government with countries like France, USA, China, Japan, Austria & Israel have boosted Indian agricultural industries.

Yes, we are on a progressive path of agriculture in India, even in agricultural banking sectors by establishing NABARD. We are on 2nd position in the field of agriculture, after China.

I personally believe we can develop & evolve more in the field of agriculture and come on top position in future and make India a greatest country from great !

“Jai Jawaan, Jai Kisan”

(Winner - Essay Competition)

'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav'

(75 years of Independence)



Contributed by

BAPU JASUD
(MBA-I)

Lately, “A clean India would be the best tribute India could pay to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150 birth anniversary in 2019,” said Shri Narendra Modi as he launched the Swachh Bharat Mission at Rajpath in New Delhi. On 2nd October 2014, Swachh Bharat Mission was launched throughout length and breadth of the country as a national movement. The campaign aims to achieve the vision of a 'Clean India' by 2nd October 2019.

The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is the most significant cleanliness campaign by the Government of India. Shri Narendra Modi led a cleanliness pledge at India Gate, which about thirty lakh government employees across the country joined. He also flagged off a walkathon at Rajpath and surprised people by joining in not just for a token few steps, but marching with the participants for a long way.

While leading the mass movement for cleanliness, the Prime Minister exhorted people to fulfil Mahatma Gandhi's dream of a clean and hygienic India. Shri Narendra Modi himself initiated the cleanliness drive at Mandir Marg Police Station. Picking up the broom to clean the dirt, making Swachh Bharat Abhiyan a mass movement across the nation, the Prime Minister said people should neither litter, nor let others litter. He gave the mantra of 'Na gandagi karenge, Na karne denge.' Shri Narendra Modi also invited nine people to join the cleanliness drive and requested each of them to draw nine more into the initiative.

By inviting people to participate in the drive, the Swachhta Abhiyan has turned into a National Movement. A sense of responsibility has been evoked among the people through the Clean India Movement. With citizens now becoming active participants in cleanliness activities across the nation, the dream of a 'Clean India' once seen by Mahatma Gandhi has begun to get a shape.

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The Prime Minister has helped spread the message of Swachh Bharat by urging people through his words & action. He carried out a cleanliness drive in Varanasi as well. He wielded a spade near River Ganga at Assi Ghat in Varanasi under the Clean India Mission. He was joined by a large group of local people who cooperated in the Swachhta Abhiyan. Understanding the significance of sanitation, Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has simultaneously addressed the health problems that roughly half of the Indians families have to deal with due to lack of proper toilets in their homes.

People from different sections of the society have come forward and joined this mass movement of cleanliness. From government officials to jawans, bollywood actors to the sportspersons, industrialists to spiritual leaders, all have lined up for the noble work. Millions of people across the country have been day after day joining the cleanliness initiatives of the government departments, NGOs and local community centres to make India clean. Organising frequent cleanliness campaigns to spreading awareness about hygiene through plays and music is also being widely carried out across the nation.

Prime Minister himself has praised the efforts by people and various departments and organisations for taking part in the Swachh Bharat Mission and contributing toward a cleaner India. Shri Narendra Modi has always openly lauded the participation of people via social media. The 'My Clean India' was also launched simultaneously as a part of the Swachh Bharat drive to highlight the cleanliness work carried out by citizens across the nation.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has become a 'Jan Andolan' receiving tremendous support from the people. Citizens too have turned out in large numbers and pledged for a neat and cleaner India. Taking the broom to sweep the streets, cleaning up the garbage, focussing on sanitation and maintaining a hygienic environment have become a practice after the launch of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. People have started to take part and are helping spread the message of 'Cleanliness is next to Godliness.'



Clean India, Green India

TANUJA NAHAR
(MBA-II)

*Let Us Walk Hand In Hand,
To Take Care Of Our Motherland.
To Keep India Clean And Green,
Is My Only Dream.
Let Us Reuse And Recycle The Waste,
Before It Gets Too Late.
Let Us Not Be Mean,
And Keep Our Earth Clean.
Let Us All Pledge To Take Care,
And Do Our Own Share.
Help Save Our Planet Earth,
And Get Rid Of All The Dirt.*

India of my dream



MIHIKA GAWALI
(MBA-I)

'Where mind is free from fear...'

This line of Rabindranath Tagore first comes in my mind when I think of how would India of my dream be ?

As rightly said by Tagoreji a place where mind will be free from fear, will attain higher position in terms of all round development. Because fear is the biggest obstacle or barrier that stop development of an individual or a nation. Fear makes people perform below their potential. People's potential is greatly hampered due to fear. Fear of hunger, fear of unemployment, fear of what people will think are some of the major fears of people. These fears pull them back from giving them confidence that we all stand together for you. Due to this confidence people can perform to fullest to their potential.

So, first quality that I would like to have in my country is 'unity'. Like the proverb says "united we stand divided we fall".

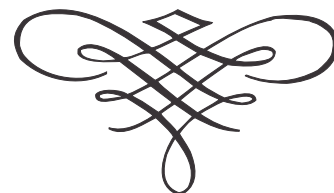
Second quality would be enhancing our own uniqueness and preserving it also. We are a country with lot of diversity and variety. We have lot of traditions and customs of our own. We should enhance them instead of promoting western culture so much. It is not wrong to promote other culture but there is difference in promoting and imitating. We should not become one of them. We have our own identity and we should be proud of that.

Third quality would be two main cultures should be adopted, that of Innovation and Humanity. Innovation is the need of the hour. As it important in every aspect of human life. Be it business, teaching, dancing etc. Be it product or human innovation has become an important part of their personality. Innovation in business is also very necessary for the economic development of the country.

Humanity is for the development of humans irrespective of religion and caste. Every human should be treated one. No discrimination in any field should be there. Humanity being the centre, everyone should contribute to its fullest for its development.

Innovation is for the development of mind of the people of the country. To bring out the creativity of the citizen, to make them economically strong. Humanity is for the development of social culture of the citizen to inculcate feeling of patriotism, respect for the country and its citizens.

As country as whole is the best example of democratic country. So, I would only like to have only these 3 changes in India of my dreams.



Digital Transformation of Rural India : Digital India Mission Successful ?

PRAJWAL WAKHARE (MBA-I)

Lately, India has witnessed deep internet penetration which created a new norm for a country known as online shopping. As per the reports, India stands in 3rd position for the online shopping base. The estimates put light on some forecasted figures that by the year 2025 the active base of internet users to reach 900 million. This may lead to a wave in online shopping in the coming times.

Indian households have two corridors one is metropolitan and another is rural and most of the population is situated in rural areas so the e-commerce industry still has the chance to acquire that region as a client base. The government of India is investing in the Digital India action, connecting every village and the little town with optical fiber so that every resident in rural India may serve from internet services. Internet users and online shoppers are anticipated to grow indeed further in rural areas with such government efforts.

Due to the increased consumption of the internet in rural India, advancement of technologies like digital wallets and payments, online purchases, and a rise in the demand for quality goods in rural areas, there's an immense opportunity for brands to reach the untapped rural demographic.

During the epidemic, everyone had to do everything digitally. People met relatives, friends, and associates digitally, employees did their work digitally, customers ordered products digitally, foodies got their food delivery done digitally, and so on. What the pandemic did was accelerate the existing use of technology for people. So, this pandemic added on a greater scale in digital India by accelerating its operation. The smartphone's success is well known. We've over a billion phones

and maybe 7000 crore or further smartphones. India has the cheapest internet data rates in the world that have allowed people to use unlimited bandwidth on their devices.

Make in India and Start-up India are also an integral part of the Digital India campaign. However, there are three effects, If you look at Digital India. The first is that India is building a large set of digital public goods, be it Aadhaar, UPI, FASTag, Cowin, etc that are enabling the largescale implementation of technology. Another is the growth of the IT sector. Third, we had a greater number of start-ups last year which became unicorns now.

Infrastructure systems also contributed to digital India as airports are getting world-class and they're getting privatized. The eGov Foundation made an open-source platform for metropolises for accounting, building plans, approvals, and so on. India is heading towards being a huge user of AI. AI is used in our Aadhaar authentication to make sure it's genuine. AI is used to catch tax fraud. AI is getting used by the National Language Translation Mission to be ready to convert into 22 languages automatically, speech to text, text to text, text to speech, and so on. The blockchain is being used. Cryptocurrency is another thing, but there could be an RBI-issued CBDC or Central Bank Digital Currency that will use blockchain.

In my view Digital India Mission is on its way to success at its fullest as most of the eastern territory of India is still intact and the 100% reach of technology is not made possible till now. But the cycle is in pace and soon every region of India will get Digitalized as the information technology improves day by day and the efforts of the government will pay off.

Resolve@75, (India@2047)



Contributed by

POOJA SUHANDA

(MBA-II)

VISION FOR INDIA IN 2047

Vision 2047 will set specific targets for different economic sectors, the officials said on the condition of anonymity. The vision plan is expected to be finalized by next month, and an official announcement is likely around 15th August, the 75th anniversary of Indian independence.

NEW DELHI : The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) is working on a blueprint for India@2047, a vision plan to make the country one of the world's top three economies and bring it closer to developed nation status by the 100th year of its independence, two officials aware of the matter said:- "India will be a developed economy, On the basis of love and harmony."

Vision India@2047 will be guided by the aspiration for India@2047, like attaining new heights of prosperity; making best facilities available both in villages and cities; eliminating unnecessary interference by the Government in the lives of citizens; and building world's most modern infrastructure.

Our country India became free from the slavery of 200 years of British on 15th August 1947. Independence is about to complete 75 years. On this occasion, the entire country is celebrating the Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav.

After 25 years, in the year 2047, it will be 100 years since the country got independence. The coming 25 years are the Amrit Kaal for the country. Although the

country is on the path of continuous development for the last 75 years, but in the coming 25 years, we Indians will have to become as powerful as we were never before. With regard to the year 2047, we have to set a target that after completing 100 years of independence, where do we see India. For this, everyone will have to work together for the development of the country so that the spirit of unity arises in us and gets rid of fragmented thinking. In fact, the goal of this 'Amrit Kaal' is to build an India that has all the modern.

So Don't delay any longer. Today, celebrating 75 years of independence, every Indian is dreaming of a new India. An India that is fully developed, where every youth has employment, where no one is dying of poverty and starvation.

INDIA OF MY DREAMS : Like everyone, I also see the India of 2047 as a corruption-free India. I see that in 2047 there is no hatred in the name of caste and religion in the country. In 2047, Every girl who walks the streets of India is absolutely safe. Today India is not dependent on any other country in any field.

I envision the Indian economy as the most established and developed economy in the world. I envision all the major cities of my country turning into fully developed cities.

I see the women of India of 2047 as empowered, who have equal rights with men, with whom there is no discrimination in the job. I see medical facilities in India easily accessible to the general public.

It is my vision that every child of India will be educated in 2047, which will definitely be meaningful. For this, we all should start making efforts from now on. We need to forget our differences and move forward. If we make efforts with unity, then India will definitely become self-reliant and by 2047, the title of Vishwaguru will definitely be in its name.

India of my Dreams



Contributed by

PRERANA RASHINKAR
(MCA-1)

Everyone in this world has a dream. One always makes plans about the future. I too dream of an India that is perfect. It would be an India in which there would be no racism, communalism and regionalism. First of all, I would root out communalism, whatever its shapes or form may be. All such tendencies which fan the forces of separatism and disruption would be eliminated.

I want India to be scientifically advanced, technologically better and agriculturally advanced. I would like to build an India where logic and scientific ideas would prevail over blind faith and fanaticism. Crude emotionalism and coarse sentimentalism would never rule. I would bring India to the apex of scientific and technological progress because modern age is the age of science and information technology. Every country which wants to prosper and progress must give due importance to science and information technology, otherwise, it cannot achieve a good standard of living for its citizens.

The India of my dreams would be an India that is self-sufficient in food. All the barren lands would be cultivated for achieving self-sufficiency in food-grains. Agriculture would be given special attention because agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. Another green revolution would be brought about by launching intensive agricultural programmes and farmers would be asked to use seeds and fertilisers as well as modern tools and implements. Next, I would like the country to be highly industrialised. This is the age of industrialisation and in this age, the country should be taken to the Zenith of progress and prosperity.

I would also strengthen India's defence. The country would be so strong that no enemy would ever dare cast his covetous eyes on the sacred soil of India. Defence and security of the country would be of paramount importance. For achieving this objective, the country would be equipped with all the paraphernalia of modern defence because people worship military power in the present world. We have proved during the Kargil war that we are second to none but we would have to work harder for military supremacy.

Elimination of ignorance and illiteracy would be my next priorities because these are banes for any society. People would be educated on a mass-scale. Then, the system of democracy could be more pragmatic. Individual liberty and freedom would be defined and granted in the letter as well as spirit.

Another thing, which I would like to see in the India of my dreams, would be the abridgement of the gap between the rich and the poor. National income would be distributed rationally among all sections of society. Provision of food, housing and clothing to one and all would be given top priority in the India of my dreams. For achieving and accomplishing this, socialism would be the only remedy which, if practised sincerely, would usher India into an era of economic equality.

If these measures are taken with utmost sincerity India would soon be counted among the most powerful countries of the world and would also guide those countries that are still slaves of big powers. It would be an India that Rabindranath Tagore described in the lines:-

*" Where the mind is without fear and the
Head is held high, where knowledge is
Free where the world has not been broken
Up into fragments, by narrow domestic walls"*

Achievements@75

(India's Journey from 1947 to 2022)



ANKITA KULKARNI
(MCA-II)

India is the world's largest democracy. It is the only country in Asia that has remained democratic since British rule. This year in 2022 India celebrated its 73rd Republic day as a part of the 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahostav' commemorating 75 years of Independence. As the patriotism fills the air on this day, everyone took time to look at the many milestones we have achieved along the way.

When India attained independence, she was no nation, she was divided into princely states and provinces; she was backwards economically, educationally, scientifically and even culturally. But today's India has come a long way since then.

Starting from agriculture today, India is the largest producer of milk. Also it is second longest producer of rice (over 100 million metric tonnes), wheat (over 90 million metric tonnes), fruits & vegetables (over 200 million metric tonnes) and sugar (about 25 million metric tonnes). Besides it is a significant producer of variety of spices, plantation crops, poultry and fishery products. After agricultural sector, this modern India has had a strong focus on science and technology. Durng 1947 - 1957, there was establishment of five year plan which prioritized scientific research. Then from 1957 - 1967 there was Green revolution, from 1967 - 1977, India launched and worked on its first satellite - Aryabhata. After that, India never once stopped. Pokhran - II, Nuclear Test, Chandrayan, Mangalyan are just some of the milestones that India has achieved till date.

A major development in the nations service sector has been visible in the telecom and information technology sector. According to the economic survey 2021-22, the service sector accounted for more than 50% of Indian GDP, and the figures are expected to grow in the future.

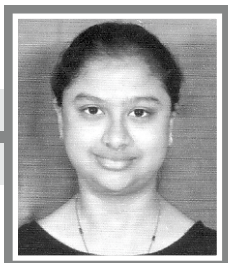
The Indian road network has become one of the the largest in the world. Moreover, the total length of the country National Highways has also increased. Government efforts have led to the expansion of the network of state highways and major district roads, which in turn has directly contributed to industrial growth. Pulling itself out from widespread, illiteracy, India has managed to bring its education system at par with the global standard. There was a dramatic increase in the number of schools, in the post independence ear. And now, the inclusion of technology in teaching has only helped us to increase the quality of education.

One of the major achievements that came India's way in healthcare sector is decrease in mortality rates. While like expectancy was around 37 years in 1951, it almost doubled to 65 years by 2011 and it increased to 70.19 years in 2022. Another big achievement in the healthcare sector is the making of COVID-19 vaccines that helped the nation in fighting the deadly corona virus.

These Achievements of India since 1947 are bright examples of our great potential. What we have achieved is praiseworthy. Be it Mangalyan or Yoga, Olympics or Beauty Pageants. India is constantly breaking records and making history. Within thriving cultures and beliefs. India moves further, united to new heights of success.



Achievements@75 (India's Journey from 1947 to 2022)



GURMEEN WAHI
(MBA-II)

India officially the republic of India is a country in south Asia. It is the seventh largest country by area, the second most populous country, and the largest democracy in the world. However it took a lot of efforts and struggle for India to reach to this position and attain freedom.

THE INDIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT :

The Indian independence movement was a series of historic events with the aim of ending British rule in India. It lasted from the year 1857 to 1947. The first nationalistic revolutionary movement for Indian independence emerged from Bengal. It later took root in the newly formed Indian National Congress with prominent moderate leaders seeking the right to appear for Indian Civil Service examinations in British India, as well as more economic rights for natives. The first half of the 20th century saw a more radical approach towards self-rule by the Lal Bal Pal triumvirate, Aurobindo Ghosh and V.O Chidambaram Pillai.

THE LINE OF INCIDENTS THAT TOOK PLACE FROM 1857 TO 1947 :

India has had a rich and varied history, one that isn't devoid of any struggles. For 200 years India has struggled a lot for its independence and for that many people have sacrificed their lives and left their families back for their nation. On this 75th Independence Day of India let us all have a look at the series of events.

REVOLT OF 1857 :

The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major uprising in India in 1857-58 against the rule of the British East India Company, which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown. The rebellion began on 10th May 1857 in the form of a mutiny of sepoys of the Company's army in the garrison town of Meerut, 40 mi (64 km) northeast of Delhi. It then erupted into other mutinies and civilian rebellions chiefly in the upper Gangetic plain and central India, though incidents of revolt also occurred farther north and east. The rebellion posed a considerable threat to British power in that region, and was contained only with the rebels' defeat in Gwalior on 20th June 1858.

On 1st November 1858, the British granted amnesty to all rebels not involved in murder, though they did not declare the hostilities to have formally ended until 8th July 1859. Its name is contested, and it is variously described as the **Sepoy Mutiny**, the **Indian Mutiny**, the **Great Rebellion**, the **Revolt of 1857**, the **Indian Insurrection**, and the **First War of Independence**. Later in 1885 the establishment of the Indian National Congress took place, and it became the leading party alongside the Muslim League and led the nation in the freedom struggle.

In the year 1915, Mahatma Gandhi the father of nation returned to India from South Africa. Lucknow Pact of 1916. The Lucknow Pact was in agreement between Congress and the Muslim League. Muhammed Ali Jinnah had a strong role to play. As a member of both the league in the congress, he made both the parties agree that they would put more pressure on the British they adopt a more liberal approach to letting Indians run their country.

1917: THE CHAMPARAN SATYAGRAHA

In 1917, Gandhi led an uprising of the farmers of Champaran, who were being forced to grow indigo and were not even being compensated enough. In the year 1919 the Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on the order of the British government to ban public gatherings and to punish the civilians for disobedience. This massacre took place on the occasion of the festival of Baisakhi. The action was taken by General Dyer and 350 people were massacred in no time.

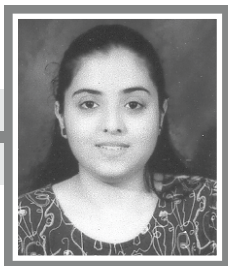
A lot of movements took place during this period and there was involvement of many freedom fighters. To name a few Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru, Chandrashekhar Azad, Subhashchandra Bose and many more.

To conclude I would like to say one thing without the struggle and hard work of these freedom fighters we wouldn't have been so free in this country and we should always show our respect to them and never forget their sacrifices.

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Digital India



SHRAVANI TAMBOLI
(MBA-I)

Digital India is a massive campaign that the government of India has launched in the year 2015. The implementation of this would give easy access to government services to the citizens across the country. The objective of 'Digital India Campaign' is to provide government services to people electronically and to create online infrastructure all across the country.

This programme is structured to make the country digitally empowered. Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the scheme on 1st July 2015. This programme converted services from physical to digital.

There are three main components of Digital India Campaign. They are as follows :-

- **Creation of online infrastructure :**

It is necessary to create online infrastructure in the rural area of the country. So that citizen from rural area can easily access government services. There are 400000 internet points established by government of India across the country.

- **Delivery of Digital Services :**

The main objective of Digital India Campaign is to provide government services to the citizen electronically. Most of the government ministries are linked under the scheme to provide digital services like health care, banking, electricity bill, education, etc.

- **Digital Literacy :**

For the participation of the people of India, the competency that they need to have is called as digital literacy. People of India should have basic knowledge, information and skills of digital services. People should have knowledge of how to use technology and digital devices like laptop, smartphone etc.

The goal of Digital India Campaign was completely implemented in 2019. Many companies helped India for broadband connectivity. Other countries are also happy with digital India scheme. Google provided 500 broadband connectivity to the railway stations of India. Microsoft helped India by providing 500000 broadband connections to the villages of the India.

Some of the digital frameworks under the Digital India Campaign are Mygov.in, Agri market app, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, E-Hospital, etc.

With this scheme government of India provides services in different sectors like banking, education, health care, etc. Digital India Campaign helps in India's growth. Also it connects people electronically for transactions. Digital services helps to save time and it is less expensive.

The objective of this programme is to set internet connection across the country and provide government services electronically. This scheme helps the people of rural area also. In this way people are getting knowledge of digital services through digital India campaign.



'In Remembrance of those once forgotten' **Tribute to Unknown Martyrs of Kalianwala Well, Ajnala**

LT COL JITENDRA BAHADUR SINGH (MBA-II)

Nation will remain ever grateful to Mr. Surinder Kochhar whose efforts have led to the rediscovery of a 'buried' massacre, which some say finds an equal only in the Jallianwala Bagh carnage, in scale and brutality. Based on his research the skeletal remains of 282 soldiers were dug up on 28th February 2014 in Ajnala which has opened the world's eyes to the deaths of 282 soldiers of the 26th Native Bengal Infantry Regiment.

Frederick Cooper who was the deputy commissioner of Amritsar during the 1857 uprising writes in his book "The Crisis in the Punjab" at the time, over 600 soldiers crossed over from Lahore's Mia Mir Cantonment. Nearly 500 unarmed sepoy rebels rebelled near Ajnala on 30th July 1857. Armed forces arrived and opened fire. Many drowned after jumping into the river. Others were taken to the Ajnala police station to be executed by hanging, while some were forced into an underground chamber. The rebels were scheduled to be executed on the night of 31st July, but due to weather, the execution was postponed until the next morning.

On 1st August, 237 rebel sepoy rebels were carried out to an open ground in front of the police station and executed in turns of 10. When those in the underground chamber did not show up, it was found that 45 of them had suffocated to death. The bodies of 282 sepoy rebels were dumped into a dry well 100 yards from the police station. The well was filled with sand and the remains were covered with coal and lime to ensure that no bad odours emanated from the well. The three-day excavation began on 28th February 2014 and concluded on 2nd March 2014. Alongside 282 skeletons, the team found gold earrings, necklaces, rings, uniform stars, stone bullets and

East India Company coins that were mostly undamaged. As always it was not enough to prove that these are skeletons of the Indian soldiers killed by the British during the 1857 revolt. Some historians claimed that these skeletons belong to the people who were slain in riots during the Partition of India and Pakistan. Due to lack of scientific evidence, the identification and geographic origins of these human remains have been hotly debated.

Finally a study published on 28th April 2022 in the journal 'Frontiers in Genetics' stated that DNA sequences of Skeletons found in Ajnala matched with the people from UP, Bihar, and West Bengal, "The results from this research are accordant with the historical evidence that the 26th Native Bengal Infantry Regiment consisted of people from the eastern part of Bengal, Odisha, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh".

Now that it has been established that the skeletons found in Kalianwala well belongs to the 26th Native Bengal Infantry Regiment of Indian soldiers killed by the British during the 1857 revolt. The befitting tribute to the martyrs on Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav will be to make all efforts to trace their families, find their names and make them known to the world.

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Blending of Skill, Education, and Technology for Skilled, Upskilled, Re-skilled India

PRAJWAL WAKHARE (MBA-I)

India recognized the significance of the skill area a few years back, a campaign started in 2015 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi and National Skills Development Corporation India managing it. At this stage, India is skilling up at a considerable scale where it is a path to enhancing the fundamentals of education and microeconomics. The nation aims to make a healthy and progressive environment centered on citizen skilling has taken to an expansion of youthful force with different and independent opportunities.

Skill India Mission, which began in 2015, intends to serve a wide range of skill development in India, including creative skill development, leadership skill development, IT skill development, and numerous further.

With the emergence of technological spaces, creativeness, and industry dynamics, the need for skilled, upskilled & reskilled individuals as well as groups is more vital. India has more than 60 percent of people of millennial age which shows the huge scope for the Skill India Mission. Teenagers' and millennials' interest in learning skills will be a much further addition to the national growth.

This new expansion of tech and AI demands creative skills and innovative businesses comprising technological aspects. By understanding this thing, we can conclude that creativity can be enhanced, and altered therefore creative skills can also be learned, so the entrepreneurial skills can also be developed within the individuals to create more for the Indian economy.

In today's time industries going under huge digital transformation so the demand for new educated,

tech-enabled, and upskilled beings is rising. The advancement of technology is at a rapid rate, and parallel to this the skilling Indian people unleashing new capabilities within them that integrate with sophisticated technology. In the 21st Century, the pattern of nations' growth is grounded on trained and upskilled young people and their abilities.

The alliance between technology and skills has given momentum to educational innovation and skills of teaching methods. In this environment, technology has become a tremendous facilitator in terms of affordable and accessible learning for anybody, anywhere, and at any time. Industry 4.0 is at its introductory growth phase and when it peaks it'll cause greater upheaval in the sector, this shows how new creative talents are required to be used and applied to every part of the business.

In this skill-expanding journey of India some ed-tech start-ups enhancing India's tech talent pool where the demand for tech skills has increased extensively during COVID-19. BridgeLabz Solutions LLP (2016), Imarticus learnings (2012), Upgrad (2015), Simplilearn (2010), and Corporate Gurukul (2007) are the top 5 ed-tech start-ups working for skilling Indians for a long time. In banking, financial services, insurance, IT, Machine Learning, and AI, start-ups in these sectors are looking out for professionals who already have the required analytical and specialized skills. As we work toward a future-ready India, we must set our sights on bringing government, business, and academics together to bring a healthy learning and skilling ecosystem. An environment is conducive to the development of India ready for its future.

Environment Sustainability



Contributed by

KRUPA GANDHI
(MCA-I)

When we feel depressed or unsettled, most of us simply walk away. We search for forests, parks, beaches, and rural roads so that we can feel more at peace with nature. Given that fact, it is not surprising that human well-being is linked to environmental health. About 24% of deaths worldwide are caused, directly or indirectly, by preventable environmental factors. To live a long and healthy life, we need and deserve clean air that we breathe, clean water to drink, and living in non-toxic environments.

As the world's population grows and we begin to see the long-term consequences of excessive energy use and industrial growth, we must avoid further damage. It is our job to ensure that our future generations have healthy living spaces and to minimize our damage to biodiversity. For businesses, sustainability means sustainably running the business and protecting the potential for future growth without causing significant damage to the environment.

What is environmental sustainability ?

According to the U. N. Environment Program 2, environmental sustainability involves choosing a life that ensures an equitable, or better, way of life for future generations.

Environmental sustainability aims to improve the quality of life of a person without placing unnecessary burdens on the earth's ecosystems. It is about creating a balance between consumer culture and the living world. We can do this by living in a way that does not waste natural resources unnecessarily.

Why is stability important ?

Environmental sustainability is important because we use a lot of energy, food, and man-made resources every day. Rapid population growth has resulted in an increase in agriculture and production, leading to greenhouse gas emissions, uncontrolled energy use, and deforestation.

In other words, we need more energy and materials than ever before. Despite this, our planet can only provide many resources before they are completed. For this reason, businesses must step in and do their part. They have more power than any other group of people, and they can help secure a living future by investing in sustainable and responsible ways such as reducing waste, using clean trading power, and paying fair wages.

What is the simple definition of environmental sustainability ?

In simple terms, ecological sustainability is the practice of communicating with the planet responsibly. It does so to avoid wasting natural resources and jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet their daily needs.

What are some examples of environmental sustainability ?

There are two main ways in which environmental sustainability can be achieved: through individuals and corporations and government agencies. As individuals, we can take small but effective steps toward sustainable living, such as using less water, reducing our meat intake, and switching to recyclable products to reduce our reliance on recycled plastics.

From an organizational point of view, environmental sustainability may involve switching to renewable energy in warehouses, factories, and offices or reducing the number of plastics used in production.

What are the 3 pillars of sustainability ?

Besides benefitting the planet and its inhabitants, ecological sustainability can offer many benefits. The three pillars of sustainability include economic, social, and environmental development.

Economic stability is the responsibility of businesses and communities. Here, they are encouraged to use their resources responsibly and effectively. Economic sustainability is designed to support long-term economic growth without harming our global society's natural, social, and cultural aspects.

Social sustainability benefits people. Living a stable life as individuals, families, communities, and countries means healthy living and a small amount of money spent unnecessarily on health care. Using renewable energy sources can reduce drought as they require less water and energy to conserve. The ultimate goal is that sustainable development will also reduce poverty, poverty and generally provide a better quality of life for the world, and promote equitable distribution and health care.

Environmental sustainability is rooted in the state of the planet we leave behind. It encourages people to live in a way that creates less waste and reproduces some of the resources we use every day.

Why do we need stability ?

A common goal of environmental sustainability is to fix things. As we have seen, environmental sustainability offers great benefits for human health

and for all other species of animals. Reduce our global carbon footprint and reduce our dependence on fossil fuels and other harmful energy processes.

But does it really benefit us in other ways ?

Sustainability can increase life expectancy by providing healthier living conditions and better health care, which can also reduce the gap between rich and poor. Sustainable development promotes responsible production and production, which includes the industrial side of waste and land pollution. It also encourages companies, industries, and governments to make decisions based on long-term outcomes, rather than taking the simple, cheapest option.

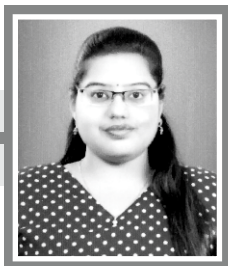
What are the challenges to environmental sustainability ?

Although ecological sustainability has its tangible benefits to human and animal health on a global scale, there are some obstacles to overcome as we work to achieve it.

Significant population growth, uncontrolled consumption, and production patterns among the rich are major societal challenges for achieving sustainable development globally. Unless we see a dramatic change in human behavior around the world, recovery will not come about. Other social barriers include limited awareness and education about sustainability, adequate interaction between the community and government, and inadequate private benefits.



Swachh Bharat Abhiyan



SAMLETI SRUSHTI
(MCA-I)

INTRODUCTION :-

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is started by the government to make India a completely clean India. Clean India was a dream seen by the Mahatma Gandhi regarding which he said that, "Sanitation is more important than Independence". During his time he was well aware of the poor and dirty condition of the country that's why he made various efforts to complete his dream however could not be successful. As he dreamt of clean India a day, he said that both cleanliness and sanitation are integral parts of healthy and peaceful living. Unfortunately, India became lack of cleanliness and sanitation even after 67 years of independence. According to the statistics, it has seen that only few percentage of total population have access to the toilets. It is a programme run by the government to seriously work to fulfill the vision of Father of Nation (Bapu) by calling the people from all walks of life to make it successful globally.

This mission has to be completed by 150th birth anniversary of Bapu (2nd October of 2019) in next five years (from the launch date). It is urged by the government to people to spend their only 100 hours of the year towards cleanliness in their surrounding areas or other places of India to really make it a successful campaign. There are various implementation policies and mechanisms for the programme including three important phases such as planning phase, implementation phase and sustainability phase.

WHAT IS SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN ?

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a national cleanliness campaign established by the Government of India. This campaign is covering 4041 statutory towns in order to clean roads, streets, and infrastructure of the India. It is a mass movement has run to create a Clean India by 2019. It is a step ahead to the Mahatma Gandhi's dream of Swachh Bharat for healthy and prosperous life. This mission was launched on 2nd of October 2014 (145th birth anniversary of Bapu) by targeting its completeness in 2019 on 150th birth anniversary of Bapu. The mission has been implemented to cover all the rural and urban areas of the India under the Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation accordingly.

The first cleanliness drive (on 25th of September 2014) of this mission was started by the Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi earlier to its launch. This mission has targeted to solve the sanitation problems as well as better waste management all over the India by creating sanitation facilities to all.

NEED OF SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN :-

Swachh Bharat mission is very necessary to run continuously in India until it gets its goal. It is very essential for the people in India to really get the feeling of physical, mental, social and intellectual well being. It is to make living status advance in India in real means which can be started by bringing all over cleanliness. Below I have mentioned some points proving the urgent need of swachh bharat abhiyan in India :-

- It is really very essential to eliminate the open defecation in India as well as making available toilets facility to everyone.
- It is needed in India to convert the insanitary toilets into flushing toilets.

- It is necessary in order to eradicate the manual scavenging system.
- It is to implement the proper waste management through the scientific processes, hygienic disposal, reuse, and recycling of the municipal solid wastes.
- It is to bring behavioural changes among Indian people regarding maintenance of personal hygiene and practice of healthy sanitation methods.
- It is to create global awareness among common public living in rural areas and link it to the public health.
- It is to support working bodies to design, execute and operate the waste disposal systems locally.
- It is to bring private-sector participation to develop sanitary facilities all through the India.
- It is to make India a clean and green India.
- It is necessary to improve the quality of life of people in rural areas.
- It is to bring sustainable sanitation practices by motivating communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions through the awareness programmes like health education.
- It is to bring the dream of Bapu to really come true.

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION IN URBAN AREAS

The swachhbharat mission of urban areas aims to cover almost 1.04 crore households in order to provide them 2.6 lakhs of public toilets, 2.5 lakhs of community toilets together with the solid wastes management in every town. Community toilets have been planned to be built in the residential areas where availability of individual household toilets is difficult and public toilets at designated locations

including bus stations, tourist places, railway stations, markets, etc. Cleanliness programme in the urban areas (around 4,401 towns) have been planned to be completed over five years till 2019. The costs of programmes are set like Rs. 7,366 crore on solid waste management, Rs. 1,828 crore on public awareness, Rs. 655 crore on community toilets, Rs. 4,165 crore on individual household toilets, etc. Programmes which have been targeted to be completed are complete removal of open defecation, converting unsanitary toilets into flush toilets, eradicating manual scavenging, bring behavioural changes among public, and solid waste management.

GRAMIN SWACHH BHARAT MISSION

Gramin swachh bharat mission is a mission implementing cleanliness programmes in the rural areas. Earlier the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (also called Total Sanitation campaign, TSC) was established by the Government of India in 1999 to make rural areas clean however now it has been restructured into the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). This campaign is aimed to make rural areas free of open defecation till 2019 for which the cost has been estimated is one lakh thirty four thousand crore rupees for constructing approximately 11 crore 11 lakh toilets in the country. There is a big plan of converting waste into bio-fertilizer and useful energy forms. This mission involves the participation of gram panchayat, panchayat samiti and ZilaParishad. Following are the objectives of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) :-

- To improve quality of life of people living in the rural areas.
- Motivate people to maintain sanitation in rural areas to complete the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2019.

- To motivate local working bodies (such as communities, Panchayati Raj Institutions, etc) to make available the required sustainable sanitation facilities.
- Develop advance environmental sanitation systems manageable by the community especially to focus on solid and liquid waste management in the rural areas.
- To promote ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation in the rural areas.

SWACHH BHARAT -

SWACHH VIDYALAYA CAMPAIGN

The swachh bharat swachh vidyalaya campaign runs by the Union Ministry of Human Resource Development having same objectives of cleanliness in the schools. A big programme was organized under it from 25th of September 2014 to 31st of October 2014 in the Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalaya Sangathans where lots of cleanliness activities were held such as discussion over various cleanliness aspects in the school assembly by the students, teachings of Mahatma Gandhi related to cleanliness, cleanliness and hygiene topics, cleaning activities (in the class rooms, libraries, laboratories, kitchen sheds stores, playgrounds, gardens, toilets, pantry areas, etc), cleaning of statue in the school area, speech over the contribution of great people, essay writing competition, debates, art, painting, film, shows, role plays related to hygiene including other many

activities on cleanliness and hygiene. It has also been planned to hold half an hour cleaning campaign in the schools twice a week involving the cleanliness activities by the teachers, students, parents and community members.

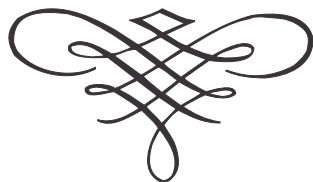
ANOTHER CLEANLINESS

INITIATIVE IN UTTAR PRADESH

Yogi Adityanath (Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh), in March 2017, has banned chewing paan, paan masala, gutka and other tobacco products (especially in the duty hours) in the government offices to ensure cleanliness. He started this initiative after his first visit to the secretariat annexe building when he saw betel-juice stained walls and corners in that building.

CONCLUSION

We can say swachh bharat abhiyan, a nice welcome step to the clean and green India till 2019. As we all heard about the most famous proverb that "Cleanliness is Next to Godliness", we can say surely that clean India campaign (swachh bharat abhiyan) will really bring godliness all over the country in few years if it is followed by the people of India in effective manner. So, the cleanliness activities to warm welcome the godliness have been started but do not need to be ended if we really want godliness in our lives forever. A healthy country and a healthy society need its citizens to be healthy and clean in every walk of life.



New India - Digital India



TANIYA NARANG
(MBA-I)

As India celebrating 75th years of independence. India has achieved millions of milestones among which digital India is one of the the most important milestone journey that India has begun. As the world is advancing and India being a developing country, having world's largest number of students and engineers India displaces itself to be a great digital technology accepting country.

Digital India program was launched in 2015 the program has being enabled for several important government schemes such as Bharat Net, Make IN India, Startup India, Standup India, Industrial corridor and Atmanirbhar Bharat etc. This year India is celebrating its successful 6th year of digital India program.

VISIONS OF DIGITAL INDIA ARE :-

- Digital infrastructure as utility to every citizen.
- Governance and services on demand.
- Digital education in school and colleges.
- To prepare India for a knowledgably future.
- Digital empowerment of citizen.
- Replace books with digital gadgets to make easier.
- Making technology tentral to enabling change.
- Making maximum use of block-chain technology for digital development.

The data and demographic dividend has proven the tech potential of India to be technological advance nation.

VARIOUS SCHEMES OF DIGITAL INDIA PROGRAMME :-

- **Diksha** - It stands for Digital Infrastructure for knowledge sharing. it serves as national digital infrastructure for teachers. All teachers across the nation will be equipped with advanced digital technology.
- **ENAM** - It was launched on 14th April 2016 as a pan India electronic trade portal linking agriculture produce market committees (APMCs) across the states.
- **E-Sanjeevani** - It is a tele-medicine service platform of ministry of health and family welfare.
- **Digibunai** - Digibunai aids the weavers to create digital artwork and translate the sari deign to be loaded to the looms. Digibunai is a first of its kind open source software for weaving.
- **PM SVA Nidhi Scheme** - the ministry of housing and urban affairs has launched Pradhan Mantri street vendor's atmanirbhar nidhi (SVANidhi) for providing affordable loans to street vendor. It incentivizes digital transaction by the street vendors.
- Digital solutions during Covid-19 contact tracking app.

SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS :-

Digital Payments : The introduction of Unified Payments Interface (UPI), which introduced the benefits of digital payments in every part of the country. From flourishing businesses to modest street vendors, UPI is helping everyone with payments and transactions. This also encourages a number of private players to provide alternatives for digital payments which completely transformed the Indian economy.

Easing the Operations of Businesses : The Electronic Customer Identification System (e-KYC), the Electronic Document Storage System (Digi Locker) and the Electronic Signature System (e-Sign) were introduced to help businesses streamline their operations.

Beyond the JAM Trinity : What started as a simple step to kick off the JAM trinity (Jan Dhan, Aadhar and Mobile) to weed out leakages in the system, today empowered the entire vaccination drive for Covid, making India only the second nation to USA that administered 20 crore vaccines.

There are many road blocks in the way of its successful implementation like digital literacy, proper infrastructure, low internet speed, lack of coordination among various department, issues pertaining to taxation, etc. this challenges need to be address in order to realize the full potential of this program.

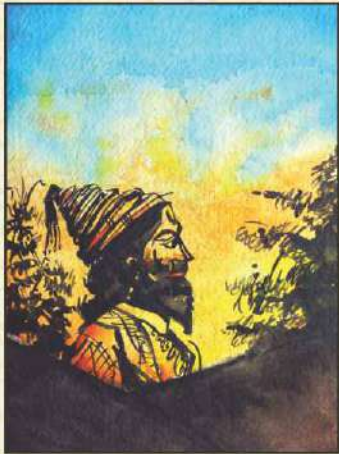
As we celebrate 6 years of digital India here are 6 concrete steps that aids towards digital transformation of the nation. The new normal digital 4.0 contributing to India success story.

- Inculcating of scientific temper.
- Access to data and lower cost of devices.
- High speed technology.
- Quality and local language content.
- Cyber space safety.
- Renewable energy and green technology.

In the upcoming years digital India will build the infrastructure for the development of the country in the fields of Startups, Digital Education, Banking and payment solutions, Agri-tech, Health-tech, Smart cities, e-governance and retail management.



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Pranil Waghmare



Pragati Gugale



Krupa Gandhi



Rushikesh Mehetre



Pranil Waghmare



Snehal Kaswa



Tanuja Nahar



Krupa Gandhi



Rushikesh Mehetre



Tanuja Nahar



Gayatri Rasal



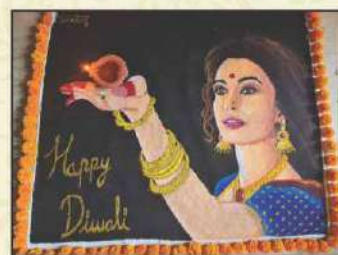
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Gayatri Rasal



Krupa Gandhi



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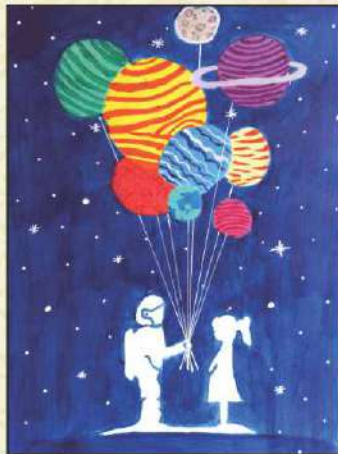


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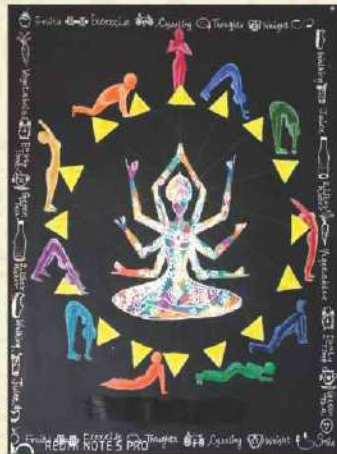
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Pranil Waghmare



Pragati Gugale



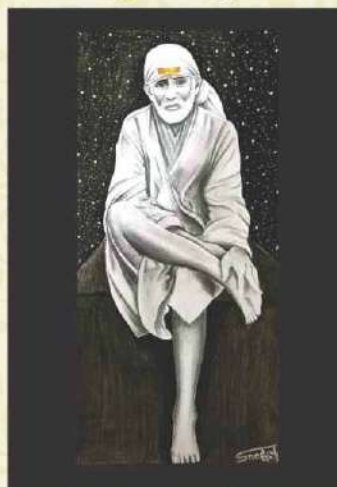
Snehal Kaswa



Snehal Kaswa



Rushikesh Mehetre



Snehal Kaswa



Krupa Gandhi



Krupa Gandhi



Krupa Gandhi



Srushti Samleti

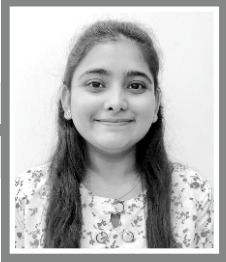


Pranil Waghmare



Tanuja Nahar

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में महिलाओं का योगदान



अक्षता गांधी
(MBA-I)

यह बात हवाओं को बताए रखना,
रोशनी होगी बस चिरागों को जलाए रखना ।
लहू देकर जिसकी हिफाजत हमने की,
ऐसे तिरंगे को सदा दिल मे बसाए रखना ॥

भारत का इतिहास और संस्कृति गतिशील है । सोने की चिड़िया, जंबूद्वीप, आर्यावर्त आदि श्रेष्ठ नाम से प्रसिद्ध है हमारा भारतवर्ष । इसी भारत वर्ष ने श्रीराम, गौतमबुद्ध, आर्यभट्ट, विवेकानंद आदि महान हस्तिओं को दुनिया से परिचित कराया । भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम भारत के इतिहास में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रगती में से एक है । हिंदू, सिख, इसाई, मुस्लिम सभी धर्म के लोगों ने साथ मिलकर पूरे भारत को आजादी दिलवाई और स्वराज्य स्थापित कराया । इस संग्राम में भारत माता के अनेक सपूतों ने अपने प्राणों को न्योछावर कर दिया ।

आसान नहीं था ये सब कर पाना,
इतने बड़े स्वप्न को साकार कर पाना ।
श्रेय तो जाता उन योद्धाओं को,
जिन्होंने रातों को भी दिन था माना ॥

अंग्रेजो ने रेशम, चाय और कपास जैसी कुछ वस्तुओं का व्यापार करने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष १६०० में भारत में प्रवेश किया । उन्होंने धीर-धीरे देश पर शासन करना शुरु किया और भारत में अराजकता पैदा कर भारतियों को अपना गुलाम बना लिया । इसलिए भारत कुछ कठिन दौर से गुजरा । अंग्रेजो के खिलाफ पहला आंदोलन वर्ष १८५७ में मंगल पांडे ने शुरु किया जो ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी में एक भारतीय सैनिक थे । इसी प्रकार कई अन्य आंदोलन थे जिन्होंने भारत के स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने में मदद की जैसे

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन; यह आंदोलन नमक पर ब्रिटीश एकाधिकार के खिलाफ शुरु किया गया था । भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन, भारत को स्वतंत्र करने के लिए इस आंदोलन को महात्मा गांधी और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस ने ८ अगस्त १९४२ को द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध के दौरान आरंभ किया था । इसके अलावा १९४३ में जापान की सहायता से टोकियो में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सेना (इंडियन नॅशनल आर्मी) या आजाद हिंद फौज का गठन किया गया था ।

आजादी के इस संघर्ष में कुछ ऐसे स्वतंत्रता सेनानी थे जिनका भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में विशेष योगदान था उन सभी के नामों का उल्लेख तो नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि इन नायकों की संख्या अनगिनत है । चंद्रशेखर आजाद, अब्दुल कलाम, भगतसिंह, सुभाषचंद्र बोस, डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद, जयप्रकाश नारायण, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री इत्यादी उन्ही में से एक है ।

एक लंबी संघर्ष गाथा के उपरांत १५ अगस्त १९४७ को भारत को स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त हुई । हमारे विभिन्न सैनिकों और स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने अपने जीवन का बलिदान देकर भारत को ब्रिटिश शासन से मुक्त कराया । अंततः संक्षेप में कहा जाए तो स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने ही हमारे देश को वह बनाया जो आज है । आजकल लोग हर उस चीज के लिए लड रहे हैं जिसके खिलाफ कभी खडे थे । हमें एक साथ आना चाहिए, सांप्रदायिकता, नफरत को भुलाकर स्वातंत्रता सेनानियों के भारतीय सपने को साकार करें तभी हम उनके बलिदान और स्मृति का सम्मान करेंगे ।

याद कर जिसे आँखे नम और सर,
गर्व से उठ जाता...।

महान है आजादी की यह संघर्ष गाथा ॥

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में योगदान के लिए महात्मा गांधी, जवाहलाल नेहरू, सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल का नाम खूब लिया जाता है, लेकिन स्वतंत्रता की इस लड़ाई में भारतीय महिलाओं को आंदोलन तक पहुँचने से पहले ही समाज की अनगिनत बेडीयों को तोडना पडता था । भारतीय

महिलाओं ने इस लड़ाई में स्वतंत्रता सेनानी के रूप में कार्य कर देश को आजादी दिलाई, उनके इस त्याग को भुलाया नहीं जा सकता। कमलादेवी का स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में अहम योगदान है। यह एक विचारक के तौर पर गांधी या आंबेडकर से कम नहीं थी। स्त्री जाती से लेकर थिएटर तक हर विषय में परंतु इतिहास के पन्नों में इनका नाम कहीं खो गया है। वह कमलादेवी ही थी जिन्होंने महात्मा गांधी से सत्याग्रह में महिलाओं को शामिल करने की मांग की थी। आजादी मिलने तक कमलादेवी कई बार जेल गई कभी गांधी के नाम का नारा लगाते हुए,

नमक बेचते हुए, तो कभी भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन में भाग लेने के लिए। १९२८ में कमलादेवी ऑल इंडिया काँग्रेस कमेटी में इलेक्ट हुई और १९३६ में काँग्रेस सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की प्रेसिडेंट बनी इसके बाद अखिल भारतीय महिला सम्मेलन की अध्यक्ष बन के महिलाओं को मातृत्व अवकाश देने और उनके अनपेड लेबर को नजर अंदाज न करने की बात रखी।

(Winner - Essay Competition)



भारत की बेटियाँ

मीहिका गवळी
(MBA -I)

आजादी की लड़ाई में बटाया हाथ
घर और नौकरी सँभाले साथ साथ
कभी रानी बनकर अपने राष्ट्र को बचाया
कभी गुरु बनकर सबको पढाया
जमीन पर ही नहीं अंतरिक्ष में भी बढ़ाया भारत का मान
संगीत का दूसरा नाम बन सदा बनी भारत की शान
खेल मे हमेशा रचे नये नये इतिहास
देश चलाने के हे उसके तरीके कुछ खास
आजादी के पहले भी
और आजादी के बाद भी
बेटियाँ बनी है भारत का गर्व



भारतीय सैन्य दल



अजय ढोबळे
(MBA-II)

सैनिक हर देश की शान होते हैं। वह सरहद पर रहकर देश और देश के लोगों की रक्षा करते हैं। इन्हीं की वजह से हम लोग चैन की नींद सो पाते हैं। वो देश की रक्षा के लिए प्राण तक त्याग देते हैं। इन्हें अपने घर परिवार से ज्यादा मातृभूमि से प्यार होता है, तभी तो यह लोग घर से दूर उसकी रक्षा में लगे होते हैं। सैनिकों में देश भक्ति कूट कूट कर भरी होती है। सैनिकों को उचित सम्मान दिया जाना चाहिए और उनके घर वालों को भी उचित व्यवस्था देनी चाहिए।

सैनिक होना बड़े गर्व और गौरव की बात होती है। वर्तमान में भी भारतीय सैनिक की वीरता और त्यागमय जीवन की श्रेष्ठता का लोहा सारा संसार मानता है। भारतीय सैनिकों के लिए गौरव की बात तो यह है कि आज सारे विश्व में यदि किसी देश के सैनिकों को पूरी तरह समझा जाता है, तो वे भारत के सैनिक ही हैं।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की सेना के अंतर्गत कई बार इसकी परीक्षा और समीक्षा हो चुकी है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने कोरिया, वियतनाम आदि कई स्थानों पर शांति-स्थापना और रक्षा के लिए पूर्ण विश्वास के साथ भारतीय सेना को भेजा। कहीं भी भारतीय सेना ने उनके विश्वास को ठेस नहीं पहुँचने दी। सर्वत्र अपनी विश्वसनीयता एवं अक्षुण्णता बनाए रखी।

स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद भारतीय सेना को कई अवसरों पर अपने देश की आन की खातिर संघर्ष करना पडा। सन १९६२ में चीन के साथ उत्तर-पूर्वी सीमा पर अचानक संघर्ष हो जाने के कारण भारतीय सेना को चाहे पीछे हटना पडा पर समयोचित शस्त्रों के न रहने पर भी उसने अपना मस्तक नीचा नहीं होने दिया। सन १९६५ में पाकिस्तान के अचानक हमलावर होने पर भारतीय सैनिकों ने खेमकरण के इलाके को अमेरिकी टैंकों का कब्रस्तान बना दिया था। वे लाहौर और स्यालकोट तक शत्रु

सेना को पछाडकर आए थे। सन १९७१ में बांग्लादेश बनवाना भारतीय सेना का ही एक ऐतिहासिक कारनामा है। इस प्रकार घर-परिवार से दूर रहते हुए, अपने सीमित साधनों के साथ भारतीय सैनिक अपने गौरव की रक्षा डटकर कर रहा है। जितनी सुविधाएँ उसे मिलनी चाहिए, वे सब निश्चय उसे नहीं मिल पा रहीं। इस कारण वह यदाकदा असंतुष्ट भी रहता है। आज के नवयुवक शायद इसी कारण सेना को अपना कैरियर नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं।

भारतीय सैनिक का उच्च मनोबल बना रह सके, इसके लिए सरकार को अन्य मर्दों में से धन काटकर, भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करके – जैसे भी संभव हो सैनिक जीवन की हर आवश्यकता पूरी करनी चाहिए। सैनिक होना बड़े गर्व और गौरव की बात होती है। वर्तमान में भी भारतीय सैनिक की वीरता और त्यागमय जीवन की श्रेष्ठता सारा संसार मानता हैं। भारतीय सैनिकों के लिए गौरव की बात तो यह है कि आज सारे विश्व में यदि किसी देश के सैनिकों को पर पूरी तरह विश्वास किया जाता है, तो वे भारत के सैनिक ही हैं।

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डिजीटल इंडिया



गोविंद पवार
(MBA-II)

डिजीटल इंडिया देश की टेक्नोलॉजी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए भारत सरकार का एक नया प्रोग्राम है। इसका प्रारंभ हमारे प्रधानमंत्री श्री. नरेंद्र मोदी जी के प्रयासों से १ जुलाई २०१५ से हुआ। डिजीटल इंडिया के तहत बैंकिंग खरीदारी, पैसों का लेन-देन, सरकारी कागज (प्रमाणपत्र) आदि चीजों को आसान और सरल बनाने के लिए इन क्षेत्रों में डिजीटलाइजेशन पर जोर दिया गया। इसी का परिणाम है कि पहले भारत में जहाँ हर प्रकार के लेन-देन या बिलों के भुगतान के लिए लंबी लाईन में खड़ा होना पड़ता था, वही काम आज लोग अपने फोन से कर रहे हैं। बिजली का बिल भरना, पानी का बिल भरना, एल.पी.जी. गैस सिलेंडर बुक करना हो, किसी को पैसे भेजने हो या किसी को प्रमाणपत्र निकालना हो (Income Certificate, Nationality, Domicile etc.) सारे ही काम हम आज अपने मोबाईल, लैपटॉप कंप्यूटर में करने लगे हैं और यह सब की शुरुआत हुई डिजीटल इंडिया के प्रोग्राम की वजह से।

मैं सरकार की इस डिजीटलाइजेशन से पिछले ६ सालों से जुड़ा हूँ। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इस योजना के अंतर्गत सरकारी मूलभूत सुविधाएँ जैसे की, डिजीटल लॉकर, ई-मित्र (PMGDISHA), ई-पेंशन (My gov.) डिजीटल सिग्नेचर, आयुष्यमान भारत, पॅन कार्ड, आधार कार्ड, वोटर आय. डी. और भी कई सुविधाएँ (Government), सुविधाएँ की पोर्टल्स जैसे (CSC e-governance), आपले सरकार (e-gram Panchayat) के तहत लोगों तक पहुँचाता हूँ।

इस योजना अंतर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्र को हाय-स्पीड इंटरनेट से जोड़ना शामिल है सरकारी और अन्य सेवाओं को डिजीटल रूप से वितरित करना डिजीटल इंडिया अभियान का मुख्य घटक है। इस योजना से ढाई

लाख ग्राम पंचायत को इंटरनेट से जोड़ा जा चुका है, साथ ही सभी सरकारी विभागों को ऑनलाईन किया गया है। जैसे स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ, बैंकिंग सेवाएँ, शिक्षा, पेंशन, गैस सिलेंडर, पानी, बिजली का बिल, न्यायिक सेवाएँ जैसी मूलभूत सेवाएँ जनता तक पहुँचाई जा चुकी हैं।

डिजीटल होने से समय की बचत में काफी सुधार आया है। लोगों को नगद (Cash) को संभालना, लेजाना संभव नहीं होता और कभी-कभी जोखिम भरा भी होता है। लेकिन अब कॅशलेस की वजह से रिश्वत, लेन-देन में काफी कमी आयी, इससे भ्रष्टाचार कम हुआ। डिजीटल ट्रान्झेक्शन के वजह से हर एक एंट्री का रिकॉर्ड की वजह से कम ज्यादा रुपयों का भी भ्रष्टाचार करना मुश्किल हो गया है।

डिजीटल भारत से लोगों को अपने सभी अधिकारों के बारे में पता चला है और वो पहले से जागरूक हुए हैं। अगर हम सरकार द्वारा चलाई गई इस योजना का सही तरीके से प्रयोग करे तो यह हम सब के लिए बहुत ही लाभदायक है। डिजीटल भारत से भारत की प्रगति में तेजी हुई है। भारत एक विकसित देश बनता जा रहा है। सरकार को भी इंटरनेट पर हो रही गतिविधियों को सुचारु रूप से चलाने का प्रबंध करना होगा।

डिजीटल इंडिया प्रोजेक्ट के तहत कई एडवांस टेक्नोलॉजी तेजी से देश में लाई जाएँगी, जिसके लिए रिलायंस, विप्रो एवम् टाटा जैसी कंपनीया इन्वेस्ट करेंगी। इन सभी दिग्गजोंका का मानना है कि इससे देश का बहुत अधिक विकास होगा, रोजगार में तीव्रता से वृद्धि होगी साथ ही पढाई के लिए दूर-दूर तक भटकना नहीं होगा।

सभी नामी बिज़नेसमेन, चेअरमेन, फाऊंडर इस (Digital India Project) के लिए बहुत उत्साहित है, सभी ने इसकी जोर-शोर से सराहना की। भारत का नव निर्माण का सपना सच होता दिखाई दे रहा है, क्योंकि देश में बहुत से लोग डिजीटल दुनियाँ से जुड रहे हैं और यह एक बहुत बड़ी शक्ति हैं, जिसके कारण देश के विकास की गति बढ रही है।



क्रांतिवीर भागोजी नाईक



देवेंद्र खुळे
(MCA-I)

भारत को स्वतंत्रता दिलाने में कई क्रांतिकारीयों, आंदोलनकारीयों और वीरों का योगदान रहा है। अगर इनमें कुछ प्रमुख नाम बताए जाए तो महात्मा गांधी, लोकमान्य तिलक, नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस, भगत सिंह आदि और ऐसे अनेक नाम बताए जा सकते हैं। परंतु इसमें कुछ नाम ऐसे भी हैं जो कभी हमारे सामने नहीं आते या फिर हमारे द्वारा उनके बारे में जानने का ज्यादा प्रयास ही नहीं हुआ। इसका एक कारण जो मुझे लगता है कि इतिहासकारों द्वारा इनके कार्य के बारे में ज्यादा कुछ लिखा नहीं गया या उसपर जितना अध्ययन और अध्यापन होना जरूरी था उतना हुआ नहीं। इन नामों में एक नाम ऐसा है जो कभी भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के इतिहास में सामने आया नहीं वह है क्रांतिवीर भागोजी नाईक का।

भागोजी नाईक का जन्म नासिक जिले के नांदूर-शिंगोटे नामक छोटे गांव के भील के परिवार में हुआ। भागोजी के पिता ब्रिटीश शासन में कोतवाल के पद पर कार्यरत थे। उनके घर के हालात की वजह से उन्हें शिक्षा नहीं मिल सकी। भागोजी बचपन में अपने दोस्तों के साथ बिहड़ो में अपने मवेशियों को चराने के लिए ले जाया करते थे। वही पर उन्होंने लाठी चलाना, तीर कमान चलाना, तलवार चलाना, भाला फेंकना जैसे युद्ध कौशल हासिल किए। एक दिन मवेशियों को ले जाते समय एक शेर ने उनके समूह के बछड़े पर हमला कर दिया। भागोजी ने सिर्फ एक कुल्हाड़ी के सहारे शेर को मार गिराया। यह बात आसपास के सभी गांवों में फैल गई। इस बात का पता ब्रिटीश शासन को भी लगा। भागोजी की इस बहादुरी से प्रभावित होकर उन्होंने भागोजी को सेना में भरती कर लिया।

भागोजी अहमदनगर में अधिकारी पद पर होते हुए उनके वरिष्ठों के साथ विवाद भी हुए थे और वो भला क्यु न होते बीहड़ों में उन्होंने जो स्वतंत्रता का अनुभव किया था उससे उनका मन इस नौकरी में नहीं लग रहा था। भागोजी विद्रोहियों की मदद करते हैं इस बात का शक ब्रिटीश शासन को हो गया। भागोजी को एक साल की सजा के साथ उन्हें नौकरी से निलंबित कर दिया गया। एक साल बाद जेल से भागोजी भारत को स्वतंत्रता दिलाने की शपथ लेकर ही बाहर निकले।

भागोजी ने सिन्नर, निफाड, पेठ, संगमनेर, अकोला, कोपरगांव इस इलाके के महादेव कोळी और अन्य स्थानिय लोगों की मदद से जगह-जगह पर विद्रोह किए। उनकी अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ पहली लड़ाई नांदूर-शिंगोटे के नजदीक हुई जो कि उनका जन्म गाँव था। भागोजी ने अंग्रेजों के साथ साथ उन लोगों से भी लड़ाई की जो आम लोगों को परेशान करते थे इनमें साहुकार और अन्य ब्रिटीश शासन में नौकरी करने वालों का समावेश था। भागोजी की आम नागरिकों में बढ़ती लोकप्रियता और उनके अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ बढ़ते कारनामों की वजह से ब्रिटीश शासन ने उनसे निपटने के लिए ब्रिटीश सुप्रीटेंट सर थॉमस विल्यम हेनरी को नियुक्त किया।

भागोजी और हेनरी के बीच युद्ध नांदूर-शिंगोटे के नजदीक की पहाड़ियों में हुआ। हेनरी ने भागोजी को आत्मसमर्पण के लिए संदेश भेजा लेकिन भागोजी ने समर्पण से इन्कार कर दिया। इस वजह से हेनरी ने भागोजी पर हमला कर दिया। भागोजी ने भी प्रति हमले में हेनरी के घोड़े को मार गिराया और अगली ही गोली से हेनरी को भी ढेर कर दिया। इस जीत की वजह से भागोजी की सेना में उत्साह बहुत बढ़ गया उन्होंने उनके क्षेत्र का विस्तार राहुरी के इलाके तक बढ़ाया। राहुरी में भी भागोजी से प्रेरणा लेकर पाथजी नाईक ने विद्रोह किया।

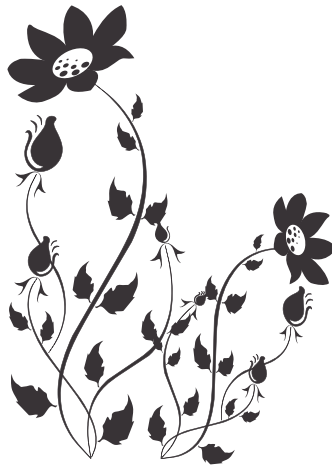
भागोजी और उनकी सेना विद्रोहियों के लिए एक प्रेरणा का और उर्जा का स्रोत बन चुके थे। ब्रिटीश शासन इस बात को भलीभाँती जान चुका था कि वे भागोजी से आमने-सामने कि लड़ाई में कभी जीत नहीं पाएंगे।

इसलिए उन्होने मुखबरी (फितुरी) का रास्ता अपनाया। जब भागोजी कि नासिक जिले के सिन्नर तहसील के इलाके मे लडाई चल रही थी। वे खंडेराव काळे के यहाँ आसरा लिए हुए थे इस बात की खबर उस गांव के पाटिल ने सिन्नर के ब्रिटीश अधिकारी को दे दी। ब्रिटीश शासन ने रात के समय ही पूरे गाव को घेर लिया। भागोजी को इस बात की खबर नहीं थी। वे जैसे ही घर से बाहर निकले उनपर सीधा बंदुको से हमला हुआ। फिर वे अपने साथियों के साथ सांगवी गाव के तरफ भाग गए। लेकिन गोदावरी और देवनदी के संगम पर भागोजी और अंग्रेजो मे घनघोर युध्द हुआ और इसी दौरान गोली लगने कि वजह से भागोजी शहीद हो गए। भागोजी के साथ उनके पैतालिस साथी शहीद हुए। उनके अन्य साथियों ने नांदुर शिंगोटे से एक मील दूर निमाणी गाव कि देवी के मंदिर मे उनके घर कि लकडीयाँ लगाकर वही पर उनकी समाधी बना दी। भारत के इतिहास में हमने जो युध्द मुखबरी (फितुरी) कि वजह से हारे थे उनमें यह युध्द भी शामिल हो गया। सचमे मुखबरी (फितुरी) भारत देश कि सबसे बडी कमजोरी रही है।

अब यह सवाल उठता है कि हमारी ही भूमि का इतना बडा क्रांतिकारी हमे पता कैसे नहीं तो इस बात के तर्क मे कुछ इतिहासकारों का यह कहना है कि स्वतंत्रता कि लडाई मे जो भी निम्न कही जाने वाली या क्षुद्र जातियों के विद्रोही, क्रांतिकारी थे उनके संघर्ष कि कहानिया वर्णद्वेष कि वजह से सामने नहीं आई या उन्हे दबाने का प्रयास किया गया। इनमे बिरसा मुंडा, कजर सिंह, उमाजी नाईक, रामोशी इत्यादी। इन लोगों ने अपनी जान कि परवाह किए बिना जो संघर्ष किया है इसी वजह से हमे स्वतंत्रता मिली है इस लिए उनके प्रति हमे सदैव ऋणी रहना चाहिए और आने वाले हर पीढी को इनके बारे मे जानकारी मिले यह भारत के हर नागरिक का कर्तव्य होना चाहिए।

(Winner - Essay Competition)

■ ■ ■



कौन हो तुम ?



आशिष शेख
(MBA-I)

अलगाववाद और दंगो की

साजीश में भटक रहे,

कौन हो तुम ?

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर और महात्मा गांधी की

सोच से देश को आगे बढ़ाने वाले,

भारतीय हैं हम...

लाल-हरे रंग के सहारे लड झगडने वाले,

कौन हो तुम ?

राम की रमजान और अली की दिवाली

इस विचार से आगे बढ़ने वाले,

भारतीय हैं हम...

गज-दो गज जमीन के लिए मर मिटने वाले,

कौन हो तुम ?

लाखों शहीदों के खून से सिंची इस जमीन पे पलने वाले,

भारतीय हैं हम...

माता-पिता और अपनों को घर से बेघर करने वाले,

कौन हो तुम...

दुश्मन को भी दर पर अतिथी देवो भवः

कहकर स्वागत करने वाले,

भारतीय हैं हम...

प्रांत और भाषा का सहारा लेकर
देश को तोडने की कोशिश करने वाले,

कौन हो तुम ?

सभी जाती, सभी भाषा, सभी संस्कृतियों को

एक साथ - एक जुट रखने वाले,

भारतीय हैं हम...

युवाओं को जिल्लत,

नफरत और नशे में डूबोने वाले,

कौन हो तुम ?

डॉ. ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम की

भविष्यवाणी को साकार करने वाले,

भारतीय हैं हम...

स्त्रियों पर बरबरता और

हिंसाचार करने वाले,

कौन हो तुम ?

मातृभूमी को भी माँ समझ कर पूजने वाले,

भारतीय हैं हम...

नक्सली विचार धारा को जीने में लिए,

हमारे वीर जवानों के पीठ पर वार करने वाले कायर,

कौन हो तुम ?

मरुस्थल की तपती रेत,

सियाचिन की ठंड में, हिंद महासागर के तट पर

दुश्मन का सामना करने, सिना ताने खडे,

भारतीय हैं हम... भारतीय हैं हम... भारतीय हैं हम...



स्वच्छ भारत अभियान



सायली दराडे
(MBA-II)

प्रस्तावना

स्वच्छ भारत अभियान या स्वच्छ भारत कॅम्पेन भारत सरकार द्वारा चलाया जा रहा एक सफाई अभियान है, जो की भारत के प्रधानमंत्री श्री. नरेंद्र मोदी द्वारा महात्मा गांधी की १४५ वी जन्मतिथी पर उनके स्वच्छ भारत के सपने को साकार करने के लिए शुरु किया गया था।

इस अभियान के तहत सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं और प्रधानमंत्री मोदीजी ने देश के नागरिकों को अपना पूरा योगदान देने को कहा है, ताकि भारत जल्द से जल्द एक स्वच्छ देश बन सके। इस कॅम्पेन की शुरुआत खुद प्रधानमंत्री ने रोड साफ कर किया था।

स्वच्छ भारत अभियान क्यों बनाया गया ?

अगर भारत का हर एक शहर, गाँव, सडके, गलियाँ साफ-सुथरी होंगी तो हमारा वातावरण भी शुद्ध रहेगा, जिससे लोग बीमार कम पड़ेंगे और इससे देश के आर्थिक विकास में भी सहायता होगी। इसी सिद्धांत के तहत भारत सरकार ने स्वच्छ भारत अभियान की नींव रखी।

स्वच्छ भारत अभियान से हमारा देश केवल स्वच्छ ही नहीं होगा, इससे देश में हर तरफ खुशहाली आएगी। अगर हमारे आसपास की जगह साफ सुथरी होगी तो हम भी खुश रहेंगे।

स्वच्छ भारत अभियान का असर

स्वच्छ भारत अभियान का जब आगाज किया गया और उसमें प्रसिद्ध हस्तिओं को जोड़ा गया तब से देश की जनता ने साफ सफाई पर जोर दिया और जहाँ गंदगी दिखाई देती तो तुरंत सोशल मिडीया के जरिये उस गंदगी का रुबरु उनसे संबंधित कर्मचारी को भेज देते हैं, जिससे वो कर्मचारी वहाँ की सफाई तुरंत प्रभाव से कर सकें।

निष्कर्ष

स्वच्छ भारत अभियान से भारतीय नागरिकों में शौच, सफाई आदि की जागरूकता फैलने के साथ-साथ उनके जीवन स्तर में भी सुधार देखने को भी मिला है। इस अभियान का यह असर हुआ की देश के कोने-कोने से हर व्यक्ति इसमें भाग लेने लगा, जिससे देश पहले की तुलना में साफ होने लगा। यदि सभी नागरिक ऐसे ही प्रयास करते रहे तो जो सपना देखा गया है वो संभव होने में देर नहीं लगेगी।

स्वस्थ भारत

एक व्यक्ति तभी स्वस्थ कहलाता है जब वह समग्र है अर्थात शारीरिक, मानसिक और बौद्धिक रूप से स्वस्थ व्यक्ति को ही अच्छा स्वास्थ्य कहा जाता है। स्वास्थ्य के लिए स्वच्छता को परिहार्य शर्त माना गया है। आंतरिक तथा बाहरी स्वच्छता से हम स्वस्थ रह सकते हैं। स्वस्थ व्यक्ति देश के अच्छे नागरिक होते हैं, वही स्वास्थ्य की कमी उन्हें गरीब, अयोग्य और उपेक्षित बना देती है।

किसी समाज या देश की तरक्की तभी सम्भव है जब उसके नागरिक पूरी तरह से स्वस्थ हो। विश्व इतिहास के अध्ययन से यह प्रमाणित हो जाता है कि जब-जब किसी देश के नागरिक स्वस्थ थे, तब-तब वह देश उन्नतिशील, स्मृतिशील, समृद्धिशील, सभ्य व सुसंस्कृत बन पाया है। जीने का एक अर्थ यह भी है कि वर्तमान के पलों को जीए उनके सहभागी बने यह तभी हो सकता है जब हम स्वस्थ हो।

अस्वस्थता व्यक्ति के जीवन का अभिशाप मानी जाती है, क्योंकि अस्वस्थ व्यक्ति देश की तरक्की में बाधक ही होता है। हमारे देश में स्वास्थ्य को लेकर प्रसिद्ध कहावते, तन चंगा - तो मन चंगा एवं स्वास्थ्य ही धन है। पहला सुख निरोगी काया व्यक्ति के जीवन में स्वस्थता का क्या महत्व है अच्छी तरह से समझा देती है।

यदि आपके पास अपार धन-दौलत आदि हो मगर स्वास्थ्य अच्छा नहीं है तो मान के चलिए आप जीवन के आनन्द को कभी अनुभव नहीं कर पाएँगे। व्यक्ति स्वस्थ है तो वह शिक्षा, गाडी, बंगला, जमीन हर इच्छित वस्तु पा सकता है, मगर ये चीजें हैं और स्वास्थ्य अच्छा नहीं है तो

सब निरर्थक है। केंद्र सरकार ने विगत कुछ स्वस्थ भारत के सपने को साकार करने के लिए कई कार्यक्रम चलाएँ हैं। विभिन्न सरकारी योजनाओं के तहत लगभग ५० करोड़ भारतीयों को निःशुल्क चिकित्सा विभिन्न स्कीम के माध्यम से दी जा रही है। प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षित मातृ-अभियान के तहत ८० लाख गर्भवती महिलाओं का टीकाकरण तथा जोखिम भरे गर्भधारण की पहचान कर उन्हें उपयुक्त चिकित्सा सेवाएँ उपलब्ध करवाई है।

प्रधानमंत्री मातृ वंदना योजना के तहत ५० लाख से अधिक महिलाओं को ६०००/- रुपये नकद प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किये गये हैं। स्वस्थ भारत अभियान तहत मिशन इंद्रधनुष के चौथे चरण में देश के ५२८ जिलों में जिसमें लगभग ८० लाख महिलाओं तथा ३ करोड़ से अधिक बालकों को साथ रोगों से बचाव के लिए टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम चलाया गया।

भारत के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य स्तर को सुधारने के लिए न केवल अच्छी एवं मुफ्त चिकित्सा सेवाएँ उपलब्ध करवाई जा रही है, बल्कि प्रिवेंटिव हेल्थ केअर के तहत २१ जून को अंतरराष्ट्रीय योग दिवस के रूप में मनाकर स्वास्थ्य के प्रति आम जन में जन-जागरुकता का प्रचार किया गया ? राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी स्वास्थ्य के प्रति बेहद जागरुक थे उन्होने एक साफ सुथरे भारत की कल्पना की थी, जिसमें प्रत्येक भारतीय अपने आस-पास की स्वच्छता पर ध्यान दे।

यदि लोग इसे जन-आंदोलन और अपनी दैनिक दिनचर्या का हिस्सा बनाएँ तो बीमारियों को खत्म किया जा सकता है, तथा स्वच्छ भारत की संकल्पना साकार हो सकती है। २०१४ में प्रधानमंत्री मोदीजी द्वारा स्वच्छता अभियान की शुरुआत इसी मिशन को पूरा करने की पहल थी जो काफी हद तक सफल भी रही। नये भारत के निर्माण के लिए स्वच्छता एक अहम पहचान है। नागरिक तन से स्वच्छ तथा स्वस्थ

रहने के साथ ही मन से भी स्वच्छ रहे तभी अपने-अपने गाँव, शहर, नगर, राज्य और देश की समस्त गंदगी और कुड़े, करकट को खत्म कर स्वस्थ भारत बनाया जा सकता है।

सदियों से हमारा रुढ़ीवादी समाज बीमारियों तथा रोगों का कारण दैवीय और प्रकृति जन्य मानता रहा है। इसे मानव के बुरे कर्मों के फल के रूप में माना जाता था, हालांकि यह उस रूप में सत्य नहीं है, जैसा समझा जाता था। स्वास्थ्य गिरावट और रोगों का जनक मानव स्वयं ही है। साथ ही बीमारीयाँ फैलाने में छछूंदरो, चूहों, तिलचट्टो, मखियाँ और मच्छरों समेत सभी छोटे-बड़े जीव बीमारियों के जनक बनते हैं। आजादी के बाद स्वच्छता सदैव राष्ट्रीय मुद्दा रहा है। इसमें सुधार छोटे-बड़े प्रयास सदैव चलते रहे। वर्ष १९९९ में व्यापक ग्रामीण स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम शुरु किया गया था, २०१२ में जिन्हे निर्मल भारत का नाम दिया गया, वही २४ सितंबर २०१४ से यह स्वच्छ भारत अभियान के रूप में एक राष्ट्रव्यापी जन-आंदोलन में तब्दील हो गया। जिसके तहत गाँव, गली, मुहल्लों और सार्वजनिक स्थलों की स्वच्छता के साथ ही खुले में शौच मुक्त भारत के लिए घर-घर शौचालय बनवाएँ गये। निश्चित ही स्वतंत्र भारत में स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में सर्वाधिक व्यापक एवं असरकारी कदम सिध्द हुआ है। भारत में स्वच्छ भारत न्यास एक स्वतंत्र संस्था की स्थापना की गई है जिसका उद्देश देशभर में स्वास्थ्य के प्रति आम लोगों में जागरुकता उत्पन्न करना है।

यह संचार तथा मिडिया के विभिन्न माध्यमों के द्वारा आम लोगों में स्वच्छता की समझ विकसित करने के लिए कार्य कर रहा है। किसी राज्य या देश के विकास का गहरा संबंध वहाँ के नागरिक स्वास्थ्य से जुड़ा होता है। नागरिकों का बेहतर स्वास्थ्य विकास में सकारात्मक वृद्धि लाता है।

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वित्त क्षेत्र की उपलब्धियाँ

देवेंद्र खुळे (MCA-I)

भारत में १५ अगस्त २०२१ को ७५ वां स्वतंत्रता दिवस मनाया गया। पिछले ७५ वर्षों में इसके विकास की यात्रा को महत्वपूर्ण घटनाओं और सुधारों द्वारा चिन्हित किया गया है। जिसने इसे आय के स्तर में वृद्धि, विकास, साक्षरता जीवन प्रत्याशा सहित कई क्षेत्रों में प्रगति हासिल करने में सक्षम बताया है। अन्य आर्थिक संकेतों को एक विस्तृत विविधता जैसा की भारत एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र के रूप में ७५ वर्षपूर्ति के मौके पर आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव मना रहा है। इस अवसर पर प्रस्तुत लेख में भारत का स्वतंत्रता से लेकर आज तक आर्थिक क्षेत्र का प्रवास वर्णन करने का प्रयास किया है।

अगर किसी राष्ट्र की अर्थव्यवस्था के बारे में जानना हो तो उसके जी.डी.पी. और राष्ट्रीय आय (नॅशनल इन्कम) के बारे में बात की जाती है। जब भारत को स्वतंत्रता मिली तब भारत का जी.डी.पी. २.७ लाख करोड़ (१९४७) था, जो विश्व की तुलना में ३% था और २०२१ में वह १४७.७२ ट्रिलियन (अरब) तक पहुँचा चुका है। जो विश्व की तुलना में १२.५५% है (आय.एम.एफ. : वर्ल्ड इकॉनॉमिक आउटलुक)। स्वतंत्रता के बाद के कुछ सालों तक कृषि के जी.डी.पी. में सबसे अधिक साझेदारी दिखाई थी। लेकिन बाद में प्रौद्योगिकी विकास और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में प्रगति के वजह से कृषि का जी.डी.पी. में हिस्सा कम होते होते २०२१ में २०.२% तक आ गया, जो की १९५१ में ५२% था और सेवा क्षेत्र और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के हिस्से में लगातार वृद्धि दिखाई देती है।

स्वतंत्रता के बाद नियोजन आयोग की स्थापना यह अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास के दृष्टिकोण से महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय माना जाता है। भारत ने प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का प्रयोग करके उत्पादन बढ़ाने, रोजगार दिलाने और लोगों का जीवन स्तर बढ़ाने का मुख्य उद्देश्य था। इसलिए भारत सरकारके आदेश से १५ मार्च १९५० को नियोजन आयोग की स्थापना की गई। इस आयोग के तहत १२ पंचवार्षिक योजना और ५ वार्षिक योजना कार्यान्वित की गई। जिन्होंने भारत के कृषि,

उद्योग, व्यापार, संचार, उर्जा, सामाजिक सेवा, जलसिंचन आदी क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है।

नियोजन आयोग को नवनिर्वाचित सरकार द्वारा १३ अगस्त २०१४ में विसर्जित कर दिया और १५ अगस्त २०१४ को प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा नियोजन आयोग के लिए पर्यायी संस्था निर्माण करने के संकेत दिए। फिर १ जनवरी २०१५ को प्रधानमंत्री ने नीति आयोग की स्थापना करने की घोषणा की। वर्तमान में भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था के लक्ष्य नीति आयोग द्वारा ही निर्धारित होते हैं।

१९९०-९१ में भारत में न भूतो - न भविष्यति ऐसा बहुत बड़ा आर्थिक संकट आ गया था। इस संकट के पीछे कुछ समकालिन कारण भी थे जिनमें से प्रमुख :

- अगस्त १९९० में इराक ने कुवैत पर हमला बोल दिया था। जिसके चलते अमेरिका ने इराक के खिलाफ युद्ध जारी किया था। जिसे गल्फ युद्ध के नाम से भी जाना जाता है। इस युद्ध की वजह से तेल की कीमतें बहुत ही ज्यादा बढ़ गई थी। भारत के पास सिर्फ ३ हफ्ते पेट्रोलियम आयात जितना विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार में बचा था। कीमतें बढ़ने की वजह से परिस्थिति बहुत ही भयंकर हो गई थी।
- गल्फ देशों में रहने वाले भारतीय और अनिवासी भारतीय युद्ध के चलते भारत लौट आये थे। वे पहले विदेशी मुद्रा भारत में भेजते थे अब वो भी बंद हो गया।
- १९९१-९२ में शेअर बाजार भी अस्थिर था। हर्षद मेहता घोटाले की वजह से इसमें और ज्यादा नुकसान हो गया।
- २१ मई १९९१ को राजीव गांधी जो प्रसिद्धि की चरम सीमा पे थे उनकी हत्या हो गई। इससे भारत का राजनीति क्षेत्र और राजनीति भी अस्थिर बन गई। इसके चलते बहुत सारे राष्ट्रों ने भारत से विनिवेश करने का निर्णय ले लिया। अब इस संकट से कोई बड़ा कर्जा ही भारत को बचा सकता था, और इतना बड़ा कर्जा आय.एम.एफ.

(इंटरनेशनल मॉन्टेटरी फंड) से ही लिया जा सकता था। लेकिन कर्जा लेने की लिए भी हमें २ चीजों की पूर्तता करना आवश्यक था जो की तारण और आश्वासन। तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री चंद्रशेखरजी ने तारण के तौर पर ४७ टन सोना बैंक ऑफ इंग्लैंड और बैंक ऑफ जापान में तथा २० टन सोना बैंक ऑफ स्वीट्ज़र्लैंड, ऐसा कुल ९७ टन सोना तारण के तौर पर भेज दिया। जिसके वजह से भारत को कर्ज मिला और आय.एम.एफ. ने १९९०-९१ में १.९ बिलियन डॉलर, १९९१-९२ में १.२ बिलियन डॉलर और १९९२-९३ में १.३ बिलियन डॉलर कर्जा दिया जो आश्वासन भारत ने आय.एम.एफ. को दिया था उसे प्रधानमंत्री पी. व्ही नरसिंहराव और अर्थमंत्री मनमोहन सिंह ने बखूबी निभाया।

१९९१ से भारत का मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्था की तरफ प्रवास प्रारंभ हुआ। यह घटना इतने विस्तार से बताने की वजह यह है कि भारत ने इस अभूतपूर्व संकट में जिस तरह से रास्ता निकाला था और संकट को मात दी थी उसकी प्रशंसा उस समय पूरे विश्व में हो रही थी। अगर उस समय उपर बताये गए महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय नहीं लिए होते तो उस समय भारत के हालात ठीक वैसे ही होते जैसे की आज श्रीलंका के हैं।

इस संकट के बाद भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था ने बहोत प्रगति की है लेकिन जिस तरह हम सभी ने देखा कि २०२० में कोरोना संकट की वजह से पूरे विश्व के हालात खराब थे और अर्थव्यवस्था पर भी इसके परिणाम दिखे फिर भी भारत अपने आप को इससे बहोत ही जल्द उभार लिया है।

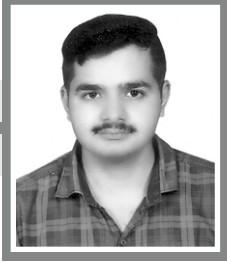
भारत में बैंकिंग क्षेत्र और यु.पी.आय. की कामगिरी उल्लेखनीय रही है। यु.पी.आय. ट्रान्झाक्शन ने २०२१-२२ में १ ट्रिलियन का अविश्वसनीय पडाव पार कर लिया है। यु.पी.आय. ने मार्च २०२० में १२५ करोड़ ट्रान्झाक्शन रिकॉर्ड किए हैं जिसकी किमत ५ बिलियन है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में एन.पी.सी.आय. (नॅशनल पेमेंट्स कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया) का भी महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। एन.पी.सी.आय. भारत के सभी (रिटेल) भुगतान प्रणालियों के लिए एकछत्र संगठन है। इसके बावजूद प्रत्यक्ष लाभांतरण (डायरेक्ट बेनेफिट ट्रान्सफर) भारत सरकार द्वारा २०१३ में प्रारंभ की गई। यह एक मुख्य सुधार पहल है। यह विभिन्न सरकारी योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के नकद अंतरण के लाभ हेतु व्यापक दृष्टि और निर्देश देता है। आत्मनिर्भर भारत देश को प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में स्वयं पर निर्भर बनाने की ऐसी नीति है जिससे भारत वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा बन सकता है। ऐसे और कई संस्थानों और संगठनों ने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ाने में सहयोग किया है।

सेंटर फॉर इकॉनॉमिक्स अँड बिज़ीनेस रिसर्च द्वारा जारी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक अगर इसी तरह से अच्छा प्रदर्शन रहा तो भारत यु.के. को पीछे छोड़कर २०२५ तक विश्व की पाँचवी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बन सकता है और २०३० में विश्व की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बन सकता है।

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आजादी



हर्ष शर्मा
(MBA-II)

आजादी...

आजादी शब्द सुनते ही दिल-दिमाग मे हजारो तस्वीरे घूमने लगती है। जैसे राजा-प्रजा, जंजीरो मे जकडे लोग, क्रांतीकारी स्वतंत्रता सेनानी, हजारो नेता, लाखो लोग जो आजादी के लिये शहीद हुए। लेकिन क्या हम हमारी आजादी की सही सही कीमत जानते है ? मैं यह सवाल कई मौसम देखे हुये वृक्षों (तजुरबाकारो) से नही पूछ रहा मैं यह सवाल हलकी हलकी हवा (युवाओ) से पूछ रहा हूँ जो आगे जा कर तूफान बनने वाले है।

आजादी दो प्रकार की होती है। तन की आजादी और मन की आजादी। जो जंजीर दिख जाती है उसे तोडना मुश्किल नही।

लेकिन मन की/विचारों की जंजीरो को तोडना आसान नही होता।

मेरा देश बदल रहा है, आगे बढ रहा है। बदलते वक्त के साथ नई सोच नई विचारधारा भी जन्म ले रही है। कही पे हम देश-देश, आजादी-आजादी करते है और दूसरे ही पल तू इस जाती का, तू इस धर्म का, तू इस राज्य का इन विवादों मे फंस जाते हैं।

मैं ये नही कहता की धर्म, परंपरा कोई मायने नही रखते। वो एक आम के पेड के फल के समान होती है। शुरुआत मे खट्टी लगती है, फिर मधुर लगने लगती है, लेकिन एक समय आने के बाद अगर उससे शोषण की दुर्गंध आने लगे तो खाने वाले को रोगी बना देता है। इसलिये हम जो करे उसपर विचार करे, चर्चा करे, उसके बारे जानकारी निकाले। कई नेता, पाखंडी अपने हित के लिये हमारे युवा तूफानों को गलत राह पे लिये जा रहे है।

जहा हम लिंग समानता पर थोडी थोडी बात करने लगे है वही अगर कोई लडका मेकअप करले या फिर कोई लडकी छोटे बाल करले तो हम उसे इस प्रकार देखते है जैसे उससे बहुत बडी गलती हो गई हो।

जैसे ही अनलिमिटेड डाटा की आजादी आई देश के युवा अलग ही माया के संसार मे खो गये है। वो मयाजाल भी इतना सुनहरा जाला बुनता है जबतक हम इससे बाहर निकलते है तबतक काफी समय निकल गया होता है। हमे यही समझना हैं कि हमे ये जो आजादी मिली है उसे हमे किस प्रकार उपयोग मे लाना है। अंत मे यही कहना चाहूंगा कि मैं भी उसी भीड का हिस्सा हूँ जिसपर मैंने उपर टिप्पणी की है।

मेरा मानना है कि भीड मे चले लेकिन अपना वजूद न खोये

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Departmental
Activities



INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES

UNNAT BHARAT AABHIYAN

Clean India Mission : Rural Development Leadership :

Under Unnat Bharat Aabhiyan (UBA) and NDLI Club

The Online Programme 'Clean India Mission : Rural Development Leadership' (webinar) was conducted under 'Unnat Bharat Abhiyan' and 'NDLI Club of BPHEs's, IMSCDR Ahmednagar'. The Resource Person was Padmashri Popatrao Baguji Pawar, Sarpanch of Hiware Bazaar, a Gram Panchayat in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra, India. He led Hiware Bazaar's transformation from a drought - prone village to a green and prosperous model village, thus successfully replicating Anna Hazare's Ralegaon Siddhi model of village development. The guest speaker elaborated his dedication towards village which has become self-sufficient and stands as a model for modern urban and rural governance, his work towards water conservation over the decade and Panchayat Raj system. The villagers changed cropping patterns and resolved to stop growing the water-guzzling sugar cane, opting for vegetables, pulses, flowers and fruit cultivation. He further talked on education for all, environment conservation, sanitation campaign, ending open defecation in rural areas, de-addiction treatment, community solidarity, computer literacy programmes, and right to vote by being part of Government decision-making process. The 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' is a massive mass movement that seeks to create a Clean India. After the online session a Swachhta Pledge was taken by the staff members of IMSCDR Ahmednagar to fulfill Mahatma Gandhi's vision of Clean India.

TREE PLANTATION DRIVE (Unnat Bharat Abhiyan programme)

Tree plantation drive was organized by IMS at Sasewadi, an adopted village in Nagar Taluka under the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan. The programme was inaugurated by Tehsildar Umesh Patil. He said that the need for oxygen has been realized during the Corona period and tree planting should be increased by the day. At this time Dr. M. B. Mehta, Director - IMS, Sarpanch of Sasewadi, Mr. Dattatraya Jare, Sarpanch of Bahirwadi Mr. Rajendra Darkunde, Talathi Ms. Sarita Munde and Village Development Officer Ms Lavanya Donte were present.

TREE PLANTATION DRIVE

Tree plantation Drive was carried out on 17th August 2021 in the premises of Boy's Hostel of IMSCD&R Ahmednagar as a part of 'Swachhta Pakhwada 2021.'

SEMINAR

An online session was organized on the topic 'Introduction of SWAYAM - NPTEL Online MOOC Courses' for MBA students on 24th July 2021 and for MCA students on 27th July 2021.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION

IMS celebrated Christmas festivities for the sixth year in a row on the 6th of January 2022. A 'Donation Drive' was also held promoting giving, caring, and sharing goodness, promoting the theme of Joy of Giving.' The festival's message is one of universal love, peace, optimism, and giving. Mrs. Shirley Tholar, Clinical Pathologist, Krupa

Tholar Hospital Ahmednagar, was the event's special guest. The Plymouth Chapel Choir of Ahmednagar College taped a live performance of classic Christmas carols, which were broadcasted in the programme. The administrative, library and teaching staff were appealed, with their free will, to donate to Army Relief Fund on the occasion of 'Swarnim Vijay Varsh' of 1971 victory. The day is celebrated as Victory Day on December 16 every year to commemorate and honour India's victory over Pakistan in 1971.

FOUNDERS DAY CELEBRATION

The Institute celebrated 133rd Birth Anniversary of our Founder Dr. Bhaskar Pandurang Hivale on 22nd January 2022. Heads of all the three units of B. P. H. E. Society, staff & students were present for the garlanding of Founder's statue at IMS.

CANCER AWARENESS PROGRAMME

'Cancer Awareness' programme was organized during Cancer Prevention - Public Awareness Week in association with Giants Group & Ajay Foundation on 10th February 2022 for teaching & non-teaching staff members of the IMS & CSRD. Dr. Satish Sonawane, (Ex Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai) Cancer Expert, Mac-Care Superspecialty Hospital, Ahmednagar was invited to address the staff. The programme was organized by Administration Department for the staff of IMS & CSRD-ISWR.

SPPU EXPERT COMMITTEE VISIT

The Institute applied for 'Best Institute Award 2021-22' to S. P. Pune University. The Institute was nominated for the said award & Expert Committee of the University visited the Institute on 4th January 2022. Dr. Pandit Vidyasagar, Ex-Vice Chancellor, Swami Ramanand Tirth Marathwada University & Dr. Chandrakant Rawal, Ex Principal, Deccan Education Society's Brihan Maharashtra College of Commerce, Pune & Ms. Pratibha Soman from Planning & Development section of S. P. Pune University were the members of the Expert Committee. Dr. M. B. Mehta gave a presentation about the institute, and, all required documents/records were made available to the Committee. The Committee visited Administration section, Library, Computer Lab, etc. and had interactive session with teaching staff of the Institute.

CHHATRAPATI SHIVAJI MAHARAJ'S

CORONATION DAY 'SHIV SWARAJYA DIN'

Institute of Management Studies, Ahmednagar celebrated Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's coronation day 'SHIV SWARAJYA DIN' on 6th June 2022. This important day is observed to commemorate the great Maratha King - Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. On 6th June, 1674 he became the King of the Maratha Empire. All the Students, Teaching, Administrative and Library staff were present for this programme. The programme was inaugurated with garlanding the photograph of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj by Director Dr. M. B. Mehta and Deputy Director Dr. Vikram Barnabas, followed by Maharashtra Geet and Rashtra Geet.

ANNUAL DAY & ALUMNI MEET 2022

The Annual Day and Alumni Meet was organized by IMS after two years. The Guest of Honour was, Dr. Suresh Pathare, Director, ISWR-CSRD, Ahmednagar. The students of IMS bid farewell to the final year students of MBA & MCA. A colourful cultural event was put up by the students in the evening, which included songs and dances. Star Alumni of IMS were felicitated on the occasion.

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN (13th June 2022)

Haemoglobin testing and saplings planting programme was organized for the villagers of Chas in collaboration with, Primary Health Center Chas and Gram Panchayat Chas. On this occasion, Dr. Uday Nagarkar, Head of Computer Department, Dr. Swati Barnabas, Dr. Rahul Khandelwal, Village Sarpanch Rajendra Gavkhare, Deputy Panch, Yuvraj Karle, Health Center Representative Shobha Ahirwade, Prof. Gauri Patil, villagers and students were present. 70 villagers tested their haemoglobin on this occasion and sanitizer and biscuits were distributed to them after testing. The Institute has participated in the 'Unnat Bharat Abhiyan' movement started by the Central Government and as a part of it, the Institute has adopted five villages in Ahmednagar district. Chas is one of them. The campaign is helping educational institutions to contribute to the development of the village.



INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES



Dr. M. B. Mehta felicitating Dr. Vikram P. Barnabas for being appointed as 'Deputy Director' of IMS



Tree Plantation at Boy's Hostel of IMS, Ahmednagar as a part of 'Swachhta Pakhwada 2021'



Dr. M. B. Mehta, Director - IMS felicitating Mr. Umesh Patil, Tahsildar, Ahmednagar Taluka



Tree Plantation at Sasewadi under 'Unnat Bharat Abhiyan'



Dr. Vikram P. Barnabas, Deputy Director felicitating Mrs. Shirley Tholar on the occasion of Christmas Celebration



Mrs. Shirley Tholar, Clinical Pathologist, addressing the audience on occasion of Christmas Celebration

INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES



Dr. M. B. Mehta garlanding the bust of Dr. B. P. Hivale, on the occasion of 'Founder's Day'



Dr. R. J. Barnabas, Principal - ACA, Dr. M. B. Mehta, Director - IMS, Dr. Suresh Pathare, Director - ISWR-CSR, Faculty & Staff members of the three units of B.P.H.E. Society on the occasion of 'Founder's Day'



Dr. Satish Sonawane, Cancer Expert - Mac-Care Super Specialty Hospital, Ahmednagar delivering lecture on 'Cancer Awareness'



Release of 14th volume of IMS - Student's Magazine 'Reflections'



Dr. M. B. Mehta and Dr. Vikram P. Barnabas garlanding the photo of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj on the occasion of 'SHIV SWARAJYA DIN'



College Development Committee Meeting

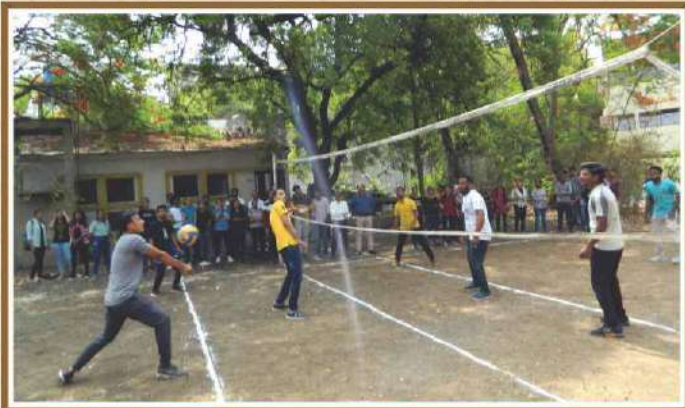
INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES



Rajendra Gavkhare, Sarpanch, Chas addressing villagers under 'Unnat Bharat Abhiyan'



Haemoglobin Testing Camp at Chas under 'Unnat Bharat Abhiyan'



'Volleyball Match' - Sports Activities



'Tug of War' - Sports Activities



'Chess Competition' - Sports Activities



Overall Champion Trophy won by MCA-I

INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES



Dr. Suresh Pathare, Director - ISWR-CSR, Ahmednagar addressing the students during 'Annual Day - 2022'



Release of 14th Volume of 'IMS - Alumni Newsletter' during 'Annual Day - 2022'



Audience - 'Annual Day - 2022'



Cultural Programme - 'Annual Day - 2022'



Cultural Programme - 'Annual Day - 2022'



'Alumni Meet - 2022'

MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

ORIENTATION PROGRAMME

Orientation programme for MBA batch 2021-23 was conducted on 05th January 2022 in SEED-C auditorium, 82 students along with Management Department faculty-members were present for the programme. The programme began with welcome address by the Director Dr. M.B. Mehta & Head of Management Department, Dr. Meera Kulkarni in which she talked about the glorious history of B.P.H.E society and IMS. Dr. Meera Kulkarni also introduced coordinator of MBA-I Prof. D. A. Kulkarni to the students. This was followed by presentation by Mr. Suresh Khanna, Head of Training and Placement Department on Placement Cell activities. Later, faculty members of Management Department introduced themselves to the students. Faculty introduction was followed by a presentation on MBA 2019 CBCS curriculum by Prof. Sayyed Muddassar. The last part of the formal function was introduction to the Mentorship Programme by Dr. Pronoti Telore.

MANAGEMENT GAMES -2022

Management Games were organized on 9th & 10th March 2022. The event was named 'Azadi' - 75 years of Independence. Students participated in various competitions like Sponsorship, Brand Wagon, Ad-Mad show, Team building & Best Manager. Team 'Mahatma Gandhi, Ramprasad Bismil and Bhagat Singh' won overall Championship of the event. Mr. Ashish Shaikh (MBA-I) won the Best Manager Contest.

SEMINAR

- A full day seminar was organized for MBA students on 30th March 2022 on 'Nurturing Your Inner Leader - the mindfulness way', Speaker for the seminar was Mr. Satyanarayan Iyer, Corporate Trainer, Mumbai. Dr. Mangesh Waghmare was the second speaker who conducted a session on 'Personality Development.'
- A full day seminar was organized for MBA students on 30th June 2022. The topic for the seminar was 'Entrepreneurship Challenges and Opportunities', Speakers for the seminar were Mr. Abhinath Shinde, Chairman, Venkatesh Multistate, Ahmednagar, Mr. Sagar Kaigaonkar, Director - S. G. Kaigonkar, Ms. Abha Deshmukh, Director, Care Catalyst Equipments Pvt. Ltd.

PARENT-TEACHER MEET

A 'Parent - Teacher Meet' was organized on 16th June 2022, 70 parents of MBA I students were present for the meeting. Director Dr. M. B. Mehta, Deputy Director Dr. Vikram Barnabas and Head - Management Department Dr. Meera Kulkarni shared the dais. Dr. M. B. Mehta welcomed the parents and made introduction of IMS family. Dr. Meera Kulkarni addressed the gathering about Management department, discipline and code of conduct. There was an interaction between the Parents and all faculty - members about academics, administrative activities, progress of students and many other relevant topics.

MOCK -STOCK GAME

Mock - Stock Game was organized on 6th July 2022 for all MBA students. Objective of the game was to make students aware of the different investing pattern in the Capital Market. Management Games Groups, Ram Prasad Bismil was the Winner and Bhagat Singh was Runner up in the competition.

INDUSTRIAL VISIT

A Industrial visit was organised to Pune at Pune Metro office and station on 11th July 2022. The purpose of the visit was to make the students understand working of Metro train i.e automated rail moving system (ARMS) with help of electricity and solar energy. Total 45 students visited Metro office. The DGM and Section Engineer explained how the metro works with the help of solar energy, electricity and national electricity grid and how the trains run with the help of Artificial Intelligence. The DGM - Mr. Manoj Daniel briefed about the metro stations, upcoming metro stations, Multi Modal Integration system, 7 P's of marketing and how revenue is generated through promotion, events and functions with the help of metro rides. The peculiarity of Pune Metro is that it is the first ever metro station which runs on solar energy.



MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES



MBA Orientation Programme



Promotion Stall at 'Management Games - 2022'



'HR Team Building' Game
at
'Management Games - 2022'



'Ad-Mad-Show'
at
'Management Games - 2022'



'Mock Stock'
at
'Management Games - 2022'



Mr. Ashish Shaikh, MBA-I receiving
'Best Manager Award'
at 'Management Games - 2022'

MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES



Mr. Satyanarayan Iyer, Corporate Trainer, Mumbai conducting seminar on 'Nurturing Your Inner Leader - the Mindfulness Way'



Mr. Abhinath Shinde, Chairman - Venkatesh Multistate, Ahmednagar conducting seminar on 'Entrepreneurship Challenges and Opportunities'



Mr. Sagar Kaigaonkar, Director - S. G. Kaigonkar Jewellers, Ahmednagar conducting seminar on 'Entrepreneurship Challenges and Opportunities'



Ms. Abha Deshmukh, Director - Care Catalyst Equipments Pvt. Ltd. conducting seminar on 'Entrepreneurship Challenges and Opportunities'



Visit to Mechanised Infantry Regiment Centre (MIRC), Ahmednagar



Industrial visit to 'Pune Metro', Pune

IT DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

MCA ORIENTATION PROGRAMME

Orientation for newly admitted students of MCA-I was arranged on 21st December 2021. Dr. U. H. Nagarkar, Head of the Department, delivered welcome and orientation speech. Dr. Nagarkar provided information regarding BPHE Society, Quality Policy of IMS and facilities provided by the institute. He introduced the students to the MCA Course and gave information about the subject teachers, placement activities and Counseling & Mentoring Programme.

IT WAVES - 2022

IT department organized 'IT-Waves 2022' on 23rd March 2022 for all MCA Students. The event included various competitions like Poster Competition, One-Minute Games and Dance/Fashion Show. Inauguration of IT Waves 2022 was held on 14th March 2022 in the SEEDC Auditorium. 7 teams were formed and each team had 9 team members. The team names were as follows: CPP Titans, JS Scripters, Python Panthers, R Chasers, PHP Strikers, Java Warriors, Ruby Scholars. Dr. M. B. Mehta, Director, Dr. Vikram Barnabas, Deputy Director and Dr. U. H. Nagarkar, Head I.T Dept were present for the Prize Distribution Programme. Dr. M. B. Mehta congratulated all the students. The winning teams received trophy, certificate and cash prize. All teams received participation certificate. The winners were :- Python Panthers - 1st, PHP Strikers - 2nd, JS Scripters - 3rd.

ALUMNI KATTA

Alumni Katta' was conducted online because of pandemic in 2021-22. Many prestigious alumni guided MCA students about the new trends in technology and interview preparation. Arun Pandey, HCL, Sweden, Pushkar Sangale, Harman Technologies, Pune, Satish Shetty, Amdocs, Pune, Rakesh Malvade, Cognizant Technologies, Prashant Sable, 3Di Systems, Shankar Satpute, EbixCash, Pune, Varsha Dhanwate, Accenture Technologies are the alumni who visited Alumni Katta online. All MCA students participated enthusiastically and discussed topics related to their career and technology.

WORKSHOP/SEMINAR /GUEST LECTURES

- A series of Guest Lectures with online demonstration on 'Practical Implementation of KR & AI : ML, DL Concepts' were arranged for MCA-II students from 14th Feb - 11th March 2022. The resource person was Mr. Tushar B. Kute, currently working as Data Scientist at MITU Research and trainer at MITU Skillologies, Pune.
- Workshop on Windows Server Architecture was organized for all MCA-I students. Mr. Pratap Gaikwad was the Resource Person for the workshop.
- A Guest Lecture on 'Use of R Programming in Statistical Analysis' was arranged for MCA-II students on 25th March 2022. The Resource Person was Prof. Yewale Yogesh, Assistant Professor from Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar.

- A guest lecture on 'Angular Framework' was organized for MCA Students and faculty members on 5th July 2022. This session was conducted by Mr. Kamal Malhotra, Team Lead, CentraLogic Pvt. Ltd. Pune and Ms. Nikita Bhagwani, Tech Lead, Centralogic Pvt. Ltd, Pune.
- A workshop on 'Node.js' was arranged for MCA-I students on 9th July 2022. Mr Terence Nero was the resource person for the workshop.
- A series of Guest Lectures on 'DevOps- GIT, Chef, Maven and Docker' Container was arranged for MCA-II students from 11th - 27th July 2022. Prof. Hanif Pathan, IMS alumni was invited as the resource person.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

- Online Essay Writing Competition was organized on 18th October 2021 for all MCA students. Topic for the competition was - 'Digital Currency - Bitcoin - Issues and Challenges'. Rutuja Fulbagkar (MCA-I) won the 1st Prize, Akshay Kangale (MCA-I) won the 2nd Prize and Ankita Kulkarni (MCA-I) won the 3rd Prize.
- Online Extempore competition was organized on 22nd Oct 2021 for all MCA Students. The competition was arranged using Google Meet. Stephin James (MCA-I) won the 1st Prize and Pooja Shinde (MCA-I) won the 2nd Prize.
- Online Essay Writing Competition was organized on 26th Jan 2022 for all MCA students. Topics for the competition were : Environmental Sustainability, Human Values, Fit India Movement, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. 19 MCA students participated in the competition. Rutuja Fulbagkar (MCA-II) won the 1st Prize, Jyotsna Bhadane (MCA-II) and Madeeha Pathan (MCA-I) won the 2nd Prize and Srushti Samleti (MCA-I) and Krupa Gandhi (MCA-I) won the 3rd Prize.



IT DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES



Dr. M. B. Mehta - Director &
Dr. Vikram P. Barnabas - Deputy Director
at Poster Competition during 'IT WAVES - 2022'



Team Game - 'IT WAVES - 2022'



Team Game - 'IT WAVES - 2022'



Dance competition - 'IT WAVES - 2022'



Dance competition - 'IT WAVES - 2022'



Fashion show - 'IT WAVES - 2022'

IT DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES



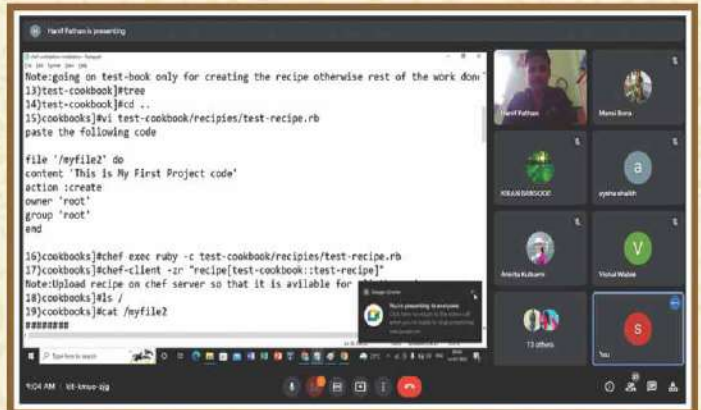
Winner - First position - Team Python Panthers
at 'IT WAVES - 2022'



Mr. Satish Shetty, Amdocs, Pune
guiding students on 'Alumni Katta'



Pushkar Sangale, Harman Technologies, Pune
guiding students on 'Alumni Katta'



Prof. Hanif Pathan delivering lecture on
'DevOps - GIT, Chef, Maven, Docker'



Mr. Terence Nero delivering lecture on
'Node.JS'



Kamal Malhotra delivering lecture on
'Angular Framework'

LEARNING RESOURCE CENTRE ACTIVITIES

NATIONAL DIGITAL LIBRARY OF INDIA CLUB

On behalf of BPHE'S Institute of Management Studies (CD&R) Ahmednagar, the Learning Resource Centre (Library) created NDLI Club for our institute with 4 Key Executive Members Dr. Mehernosh Mehta, Dr. Hatim Kayumi, Dr. Swati Barnabas and Dr. Mudassar I. Sayyed. The NDLI Awareness session for the students and staff of IMSCDR was conducted on 26th July 2021 on Google platform.

LIBRARIAN'S DAY CELEBRATION 12th AUGUST 2021

Librarian Day was celebrated at the IMS Learning Resource Center, to commemorate the 129th birth anniversary of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, the Father of Indian Library Science and Scientist. It was celebrated by garlanding the photograph of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan by the hands of Dr. M. B. Mehta, Director - IMSCDR Ahmednagar.

IMS FIT INDIA MOVEMENTS : FREEDOM RUN 2.0 WITH IMSCDR - NDLI CLUB

The IMS Fit India Movements Competition 'फिटनेस का डोस - आधा घंटा रोज' was organized in digital format from 14th -20th September 2021 by BPHE Society's Institute of Management Studies and NDLI Club. The online initiative and the Guest of Honour was, Principal of Ahmednagar College, Dr. R. J. Barnabas who addressed the contestants digitally (online). Fit India inspires people to follow the mission statement and make a difference in their lives by adopting fitness. The link to the speech was shared to all registered participants and streamed on the YouTube channel and e-certificates were distributed to all participating contestants.

'VACCHAN PRERNA DIN / READING INSPIRATION DAY' : NDLI CLUB EVENT

IMS Learning Resource Center (Library) and Student Library Committee celebrated Bharat Ratna Former President Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam's birthday as 'Reading Inspiration Day'. For second time e-Book quiz was launched on October 1st to 15th 2021 and titled 'Life and Times of the 11th President Bharat Ratna Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam'. Competitors who answered more than 75% of the questions correctly were given e-certificates. For the offline event on 12th Oct 2021 Prof. Vilas Nabde, Dept. of Political Science & Centre for Gandhian Studies, BPHE'S's Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar shared valuable information and thoughts on topic 'A Relevance of APJ Kalam's Thoughts and Today's Youth". In the presence of teachers and non-teaching staff, Prof. Vilas Nabde lit lamp and offered flowers to the image of 'People's President' Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam.

OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL UNITY DAY

National Unity Day is celebrated on 31st October every year, to mark the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The Library had pictorial display of his life, history, achievements, along with the book jacket. This activity helped to introduce users to his work and information about unity, security, especially in the building of India. The pledge of unity was taken by the faculty, administrative staff, & Library staff, in the presence of Dr. M. B. Mehta, Director, Dr. Vikram Barnabas, Deputy Director.

ONLINE NATIONAL LEVEL WEBINAR TOPIC :

NUTRITION, HEALTH AND FITNESS : NDLI CLUB EVENT

IMS FIT India Movement, NDLI Club along with Learning Resource Centre (Library) organized one day Webinar on Google Platform on 21st Oct 2021. The speaker Dr. Neelima S. Udmale, Obstetrician, Gynaecologist & Nutritionist, spoke on the topic 'Nutrition, Health and Fitness'. The webinar helped to understand & follow simple tips to plan, enjoy, and stick to a healthy lifestyle. The scientific and motivational talk further aided in understanding the nuances of micro & macro-nutrients, importance of water, calories intake, seasonal dietary modifications, BMI & BMR, nutrition- health - fitness.

LIBRARY ORIENTATION

As a part of the Information Literacy Programme, the IMS Library hosted a tour and orientation event for freshmen on 5th, 6th & 10th Jan 2022. The goal was to inform newcomers about the Library's activities, services, and functions, as well as the rules and regulations, in order to improve library service utilization. The purpose was to introduce the newly enrolled Library user to membership, resources, personnel, facilities, services, clearance, donations, best practices, and e-resource usage, among other things, through organizations such as NPTEL, NDLI, DELNET, and N-List Consortia. Students were urged to take advantage of the Library's specific study materials and book bank sets, as well as join the Telegram Group to take advantage of the Library's online services. Students' admission and exit were coordinated in accordance with COVID-19 SOP rules of face masking and social distancing. Users on the IMS Telegram group were sent a video clip from the Library. Personal attention, interaction with library staff, and incentive are used to encourage students to use the library, thereby instilling reading habits and self-study.

AWARENESS OF THE NDLI, E-RESOURCES, AND ONLINE SERVICES

For AY 2021-22, the National Digital Library of India (NDLI) Awareness Session was held on January 28th, 2022 on the Google Meet platform. This event was hosted by the IMSCDR's NDLI Club and was intended for MBA, MCA, and B.Voc freshmen. A power point presentation with an overview of NDLI, NDLI Club, and e-resources such as DELNET, N-LIST Consortia, NPTEL Video, as well as online services such as Telegram notification service, Podcast (Anchor): Online Audio Service and E-Library 'Calibre' were included in the discussion. A participation certificate was provided to each participant.

MARATHI BHASHA SAMVARDHAN PANDHARAWADA

From January 14th to January 28th, 2022, the IMSCDR Library commemorated the fortnight of Marathi Language Samvardhan (conservation). E-books pertaining to the Marathi language were uploaded to the "Calibre" e-library, and users were given remote login information via an online orientation session, Telegram Group, and other social media platforms. Metadata such as key names, author, publisher, and series are used to sort e-books. The archive is available for download and offline use. There are 138 Marathi language eBooks in the genres of fiction, biographies, poems, essays, sports,

hobbies, fine arts, history, current events, politics, and inspiring published by many prominent Marathi writers and authors. The Mumbai edition of the Marathi language Free Press Journal 'Navshakti' e-newspaper in Marathi Language was made available online.

MATRUBHASHA DIWAS

On the occasion of Martrubhasha Diwas (Mother Language Day) on February 21, 2022, the IMS Learning Resource Center (Library) and the IT department held an online "Monologue" competition for IMS staff and students, objective of which was, to promote linguistic and cultural variety, as well as the use of our native tongue. The event was entertaining and promoted the use of Indian languages. "Mother Tongue" was the topic of the virtual monologue. The winners of the three cash awards were chosen based on traditional attire and three minutes of monologue in their mother tongue. Gandhi Kripa Devendra, MCA - I (Gujarati), won first place in the student category; second place went to Shruta Bhate, B.Voc - I, (Marathi); and third place was shared by Rutuja Santosh Dhamne, MBA - I, (Marathi) and Bhavana Ashokrao Kavade, MCA - I, (Marathi). In the staff category, Dr. Rucha Tandulwadkar of the Management Department (Marathi) won first place; Prof. Sayyed Mudassar Nazir of the Management Department (Urdu) won second place; and Shri. Kamble Rajesh Balu of the Library Staff (Marathi) and Prof. Gauri Patil from the Department of IT shared third place. Prof. Asavari Zhapke and Prof. Vaishali Pathare of the Department of Social Work, ISWR-CSR, Ahmednagar, served as the competition's judges.

MARATHI BHASHA GAURAV DIN

The birth anniversary of Vishnu Vaman Shirwadkar alias Kusumagra (विष्णु वामन शिरवाडकर /कुसुमाग्रज) a prominent Marathi poet and Jnanpith and Sahitya Akademi Award laureate, was celebrated as मराठी भाषा गौरव दिन (Marathi Language Day) at the Library. Marathi Bhasha Gaurav Diwas is observed on February 27th by Marathi speakers all across the world. The Library had arranged a book exhibition by Marathi authors from 22nd February to 28th February, 2022. To commemorate the occasion, the Library's Marathi Language literature collection was on display and available for circulation for a week. At the main building's entrance, a poster display of Kusumagraj's biography, literary contribution, and title pages of literary work was presented in poster format. Officers from Ahmednagar College's ETI-NSS programme came from all over Maharashtra to see the book exhibition.

BEST PRACTICES - BEST USER

Under Best Library Practices, IMS Library held its 13th annual "Best User Award." The activity was held online in memory of Sau. Radhabai Kale, in accordance with COVID-19 guidelines established by the Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune. The Library was accessible to MBA and MCA students in their last year. The prize included a monetary prize, a souvenir, and a certificate. The criteria were that students must have a library card, study materials, enabled N-LIST remote login, accessed e-Newsletter Inspire Pro, participated in NDLI Club events, and completed the newspaper e-Quiz to be eligible to participate. The e-Quiz was conducted from

5th to 15th, March 2022, and the results were announced on 30th March 2022. The winners Ms. Afrin Pathan (MCA II) and Ms. Priyanka Sathe (MBA II) were felicitated by Prof. Atul Kahate, Head, Learning and Development, RIA Advisory, Pune, and Dr. Prachi Patil, Apex Dental Clinic on Friday, April 1st, 2022.

AUTHOR SPEAKS

The Learning Resource Centre (Library) and Vidyarthini Manch (Women Cell) hosted the programme 'Author Speaks : a Book Talk Show' as well as 'Annual Prize distribution' for activity winners, academic, non-curricular, and social contributions, and 'Oral Dental Awareness and Care.' Prof. Atul Kahate, Head, Learning and Development, RIA Advisory, Pune and Dental Surgeon, Health Educationist, Social Champion, and Speaker Dr. Prachi Patil, Apex Dental Clinic & Co-founder, Patil Hospital, Ahmednagar were the Chief Guests. The programme was held in the IMS-SEED-C Auditorium on Friday, April 1, 2022. The guests were appreciated for their participation, sharing of trade secrets, insightful and motivational talks that would be remembered forever, as well as their advice and leadership characteristics. The Vidyarthini Manch initiative launched a free dental checkup camp for IMS students at the Patil Hospital.

DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR BIRTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

The Preamble to the Indian Constitution (Samvidhan) was read by the Learning Resource Centre (Library) and the Student Council. It was held on the 13th April 2022 at the IMSCRD Main Building premises as part of the 131st birth anniversary of Bharatratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and on the occasion of 'Azadi ka Amrit Mohatsav' (आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव). The programme began with the garlanding of Bharat Ratna Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's image. Dr. Mehta spoke to the audience and expounded on Dr. Ambedkar's representation in all political, social, and societal activities, which helped to explain human progress and satisfaction. Dr. Rahul Khandelwal read the Preamble to the Constitution of India to the group in Hindi, while Dr. Harshawardhan Bhavsar delivered the Preamble to the Constitution of India in English.

BEST PRACTICES - ESSAY COMPETITION

The 75th anniversary of India's independence began in 2022 and will continue until Independence Day in 2023, to commemorate the country's magnificent history, culture, and achievements. The Library held an "Essay Competition" for IMS students, employees, and faculty members in this regard. Its goal was to use their literary abilities to express the views and feelings of "Young India" towards its motherland. The major topic was Azad ka Amrit Mahotsav / आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव, with sub-themes such as Freedom Struggle, Ideas@75, Achievements @75, Actions@75, and Resolve@75 (India in 2047). Users of the library were encouraged to participate in and register for this national celebration of progressive India. All IMS students, staff, and faculty members were informed of their eligibility for competition. Two cash prizes were awarded in each language category. The winning student articles were featured in the IMS annual magazine 'REFLECTIONS'. The following are the student winners :- **English Language** - Ashish Shaikh (MBA-I) - 1st, Prajwal Wakhare (MBA-I) - 2nd, **Hindi Language** Devendra Khule (MCA-I) - 1st, Akshata Gandhi (MBA-I) - 2nd, The winners among the employees are - **English Language** - Prof. Gauri Patil - Faculty, IT Dept., **Hindi Language** - Mr. Siraj Mulani - Library Asst. Learning Resource Centre.

LEARNING RESOURCE CENTRE ACTIVITIES



Librarians Day Celebration



Prof. Vilas Nabde, Dept, of Political Science & Centre for Gandhian Studies, ACA delivering lecture on 'A Relevance of APJ Kalam's thoughts and Today's Youth'



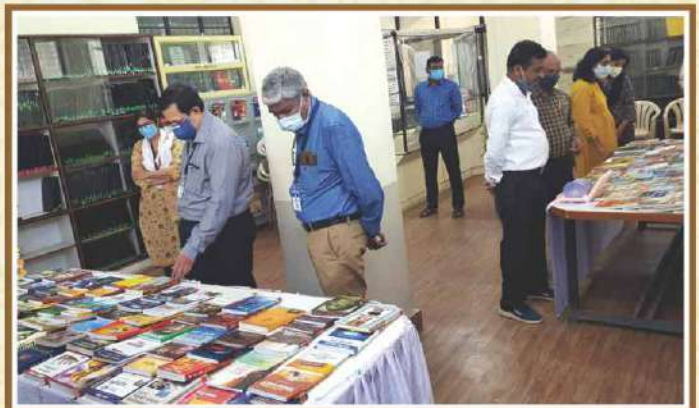
Dr. M. B. Mehta, Director, Dr. Vikram P. Barnabas, Deputy Director, Faculty members & Staff taking the 'Pledge of Unity'



Library Orientation Programme for MBA-I students



Library Orientation Programme for MCA-I students



Marathi language 'Book Display' on the occasion of 'Marathi Bhasha Gaurav Diwas'

LEARNING RESOURCE CENTRE ACTIVITIES



Students & Faculty members performing during online 'Monologue' competition on the occasion of 'Martrubhasha Diwas'



Birth Anniversary Celebration of 'Bharatratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar'



Prof. Atul Kahate, Head, Learning and Development, RIA Advisory, Pune and Dr. Prachi Patil, Apex Dental Clinic, Ahmednagar Lighting the lamp during 'Author Speaks'



Dr. M. B. Mehta, Director felicitating Prof. Atul Kahate



Internal External Library Audit Team



Students receiving 'Best User Award - 2022'

VIDYARTHINI MANCH ACTIVITIES

CAMPUS 'LET'S TALK ABOUT THE ELEPHANT IN THE ROOM - A DIALOGUE ABOUT GENDER AWARENESS' (11th FEBRUARY 2022)

IMS Vidyarthini Manch arranged an online Workshop on 'Let's talk about the Elephant in the room - A Dialogue about Gender Awareness' by Ms.Prajakta Gore Avhad - Founder Director, 'Samvedana' a registered non-profit organization which focuses on changing the mindsets of people towards gender issues through sensitization, awareness generation and counseling. The programme was organized on online platform of Google Meet. The session was attended by 170 participants.

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF YOGA 2022 (21st June 2022)

On the auspices of International Day of Yoga 2022, IMSCDR's Vidyarthini Manch (Women Cell) conducted an interactive and demonstrative Yoga session for all Students and Staff members of IMS on 21st June in IMS SEED-C Auditorium. The experts were Ms. Yogini Rao, Ms. Nikita Rasal and Ms.Vaishali Bopardikar from Nityam Wellness Ahmednagar. They helped to spread awareness about the invaluable benefits of Yoga. The programme had a component of performance of Yog - Asanas. The resource person talked on Theme of IYD 2022 : Yoga for Well being, discussed importance of Yoga in today's day and time. Practicing yoga daily can have positive effects and bring together physical and mental discipline to calm the body and mind. The IMS Library had put up Yoga pictorial and informative posters on display of different yoga postures and benefits, meditation, nutrition, Suryanamaskar.

PLACEMENT REPORT

- MBA students batch 2021-22 were successfully placed through Campus recruitment in Ujjivan Small Finance Bank, HDFC Bank, Kotak Mahindra Bank, Superfine industries, Shravya metals, HDFC home loan, Amazon, Byjus , One voice Transmedia, DCB Bank, Eclerx, Writer Information, Catholic Syrian Bank, Indiamart etc.
- Industry visit for placement in companies like Global Talent Track, SBI Cards, Indusind Bank, Kotak Mahindra Bank, Writer Information, Superfine metals, Paras Pipes, HDFC Bank, HDFC Home Loan, Ujjivan Small Finance Bank, Indiamart.
- MCA students batch 2021-22 were successfully placed through Campus recruitment in Aloha Technologies, One Voice Transmedia, IBM, TCS, i-Brain etc.



RESEARCH CENTRE ACTIVITIES

AWARD OF Ph.D. TO RESEARCH STUDENTS

- Mr. Sanjay H. Thorat was awarded Ph.D. under the guidance of Dr. Hatim F. Kayumi in the faculty of Management (Subject : Financial Management) on 14th January 2022.
- Mr. Anil B. Bendre was awarded Ph.D. under the guidance of Dr. Hatim F. Kayumi in the faculty of Management (Subject : Financial Management) on 19th January 2022.
- Mr. Nupur V. Samb awarded Ph.D. under the guidance of Dr. Meera S. Kulkarni in the faculty of Management (Subject: Marketing Management) on 03rd March 2022.
- Mr. Sajid J. Shaikh was awarded Ph.D. under the guidance of Dr. Hatim F. Kayumi in the faculty of Management (Subject: Organizational Management) on 13th June 2022.

RECOGNITION AS PH. D. RESEARCH GUIDE

- Dr. Rahul Khandelwal got recognized as Ph.D. Research Guide from S. P. Pune University in faculty of Management (Subject : Organizational Management & Marketing Management) on 05th March 2022.
- Dr. Harshvardhan Bhavsar got recognized as Ph.D. Research Guide from S. P. Pune University in faculty of Management (Subject : Marketing Management) on 07th March 2022.
- Dr. Pronoti Telore got recognized as Ph.D. Research Guide from S. P. Pune University in faculty of Management (Subject : Marketing Management) on 11th April 2022.

'PRAYAS' RESEARCH JOURNAL PUBLICATION

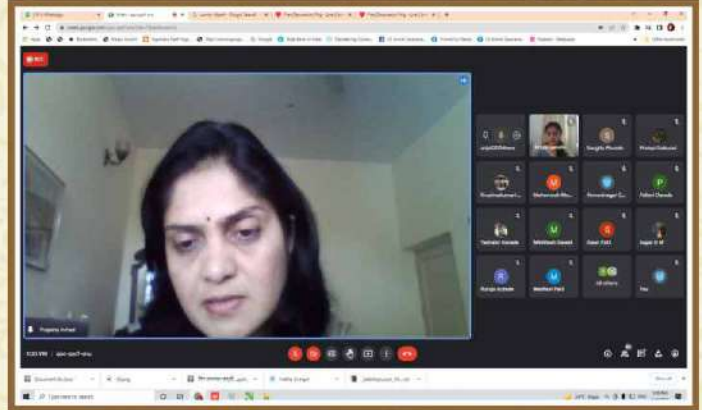
'PRAYAS' is a student Research Journal with ISSN Number 2249 - 6971. The Institute publishes 'PRAYAS' annually. The objective behind publishing the journal is to inculcate research culture among students. In this journal student publish their own research papers, which are first blind reviewed by Editorial Team. This year the Institute released the XIII Volume of PRAYAS (June 2021 issue) by the hands of Dr. Mangesh Waghmare, Faculty, Dept of Commerce and HOD - BBA, of New Arts, Commerce and Science College, Ahmednagar along with Dr. M. B. Mehta, Director, IMS Ahmednagar on 13th August 2021. Total 6 research papers were selected for publication in this Volume. As a motivation to the students to be active in research and write quality research papers, the Institute gives an honorarium of Rs. 2000/- for each paper.



VIDYARTHINI MANCH ACTIVITIES



IMS - Vidyarthini Manch celebrating 'Navratri'



Ms. Prajakta Gore - Avhad, Founder Director, 'Samvedana' conducting session on 'Gender Awareness'



Yoga experts from Nityam Wellness, Ahmednagar demonstrating Yoga on the occasion of 'International Day of Yoga'



Students performing 'Yoga'

RESEARCH CENTRE ACTIVITIES



Release of IMS - Student's Research Journal 'Prayas - 2021'



Release of 'Indian Journal of Current Trends in Management Sciences - 2021'

SEEDC ACTIVITIES



Inauguration of 'Women Entrepreneurs Expo - 2022'



Book released 'Atmanirbhar - Success stories of Women Entrepreneurs of Ahmednagar'



Stalls at 'Women Entrepreneurs Expo - 2022'



Stalls at 'Women Entrepreneurs Expo - 2022'



Stalls at 'Women Entrepreneurs Expo - 2022'



'Upcoming Women Entrepreneur Awardees'

SEEDC ACTIVITIES

'BEST SELLER' CONTEST

IMS SEEDC had organized 'Best Seller' contest for the members of IMS WE Association on IMS WE association FB group from 1st Feb to 14th Feb 2022. Another contest 'Best Active Member' started from 15th Feb to 28th Feb. 2022 Three winners from both the contests were felicitated on the occasion of International Women's day.

WOMEN ENTREPRENEUR EXPO - 2022

IMS SEEDC organized Women Entrepreneurs Expo on 20th April 2022, 28 women entrepreneurs participated and exhibited their products. The products exhibited were clothes, home décor, plants, food items, educational toys etc. On this occasion SEEDC published a booklet 'Atmanirbhar', Publication of Success stories of 14 women entrepreneurs who have either started their own venture with the help of IMS SEEDC or are supported by SEEDC.

SEMINAR ON 'INCREASE YOUR WORTH THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA'

SEEDC organized a Seminar on 'Increase your worth through Social Media' for women entrepreneurs on 13th May 2022. Dr. Rucha Tandulwadkar was the Resource Person; she talked about the importance of use of Social media and how to increase one's presence on social media. SEEDC then presented an 8 day FB challenge to 10 women entrepreneurs to increase their social media presence.



❖ STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENTS ❖

MANAGEMENT DAY - 2022

• SPORTS EVENTS •

Event		Position	Name of the Student	Course	
1. Chess	Boys	Winner	Stephin James Kaniyanjalil	MCA-II	
		Runner-up	Prajwal Nitin Wakhare	MBA-I (A)	
	Girls	Winner	Krupa Devendra Gandhi	MCA-I	
		Runner-up	Arti Balasaheb Ransing	MCA-II	
2. Carrom	Girls	Single	Winner	Ghodke Niyati Prashant	MBA-II (Beta)
			Runner-up	Gandhi Krupa Devendra	MCA-I
	Boys	Single	Winner	Jadhav Naresh Vijay	MBA-I (Alpha)
			Runner-up	Anand Madn Majoj	MBA-I (Alpha)
	Girls	Double	Winner	Mohite Aditi Ganesh	MCA-I
				Karnawat Vaishanavi Santosh	MCA-I
			Runner-up	Gandhi Krupa Devendra	MCA-I
				Kawade Bhavana Ashokrao	MCA-I
	Boys		Winner	Kohale Manoj Suryakant	MCA-I
				Ujagare Rohan Dagadu	MCA-I
			Runner-up	Kadam Vishal Kailas	B.Voc.
				Kulkarni Gaurav Pramod	B.Voc.
3. Badminton	Boys	Single	Winner	Chaitanya Nawale	MBA-II (B)
			Runner-up	Sajeb Sayyed	MCA-II
	Girls	Single	Winner	Sejal Munot	MBA-I (A)
			Runner-up	Anjali Jadhav	MBA-II (B)
4. Table Tennis	Girls	Winner	Swati Dange	MCA-I	
		Runner-up	Aditi Mohite	MCA-I	
	Boys	Winner	Jitendra Singh	MBA-II (Beta)	
		Runner-up	Chaitanya Nawale	MBA-II (B)	

Event	Position	Name of the Student	Course	
6. Tug of War	Girls	Winner	Pawar Angela Kiran	MBA-I (Alpha)
		Kakane Prerana Rajendra	MBA-I (Alpha)	
		Mhaske Nikita	MBA-I (Alpha)	
		Gawali Mihika	MBA-I (Alpha)	
		Gawali Sameedha	MBA-I (Alpha)	
		Dhamne Rutuja	MBA-I (Alpha)	
		Narang Taniya	MBA-I (Alpha)	
		Pratiksha Durge	MBA-I (Alpha)	
		Runner-up	Snehal Pandurang Pawar	MBA-II (Beta)
		Niyati Prashant Ghodake	MBA-II (Beta)	
		Sakshi Vijay Meher	MBA-II (Beta)	
		Priyanka Rajendra Kamble	MBA-II (Beta)	
		Shivani Vishvambhar Kohale	MBA-II (Beta)	
		Pooja Laxman Bhadre	MBA-II (Beta)	
	Sakhsi Balkrishna Futane	MBA-II (Beta)		
	Boys	Winner	Adil Salim Sayyed (Captain)	MCA-II
			Rushikesh Dattatraya Khakale	MCA-II
			Mahesh Ramesh Deokar	MCA-II
			Thorat Dattatray Jaliner	MCA-II
			Hrishikesh Berad	MCA-II
			Stephin James Kaniyanjali	MCA-II
		Runner-up	Vivian Manuel Goviyes	MCA-II
			Vishal Bhausahab Wable	MCA-II
			Vaishanav Pardeshi	MCA-II
			Jadhav Naresh Vijay (Captain)	MBA-I (Alpha)
			Waghule Girish Deepak	MBA-I (Alpha)
			Gaikwad Sumit Sushil	MBA-I (Alpha)
Jadhav Anirudh Shridhar			MBA-I (Alpha)	
Anand Madan Manoj	MBA-I (Alpha)			
Lahor Rushabh Kailas	MBA-I (Alpha)			
Joshi Niranjan Rajendra	MBA-I (Alpha)			
Sayyed Anas Anjum	MBA-I (Alpha)			

Event		Position	Name of the Student	Course	
5. Volleyball	Girls	Winner	Dhanashri Udar	MBA-II (B)	
			Nimbhore Rutuja	MBA-II (B)	
			Bhavana Mungel	MBA-II (B)	
				Shivani Kohale	MBA-II (B)
				Sakshi Chand	MBA-II (B)
				Snehal Pawar	MBA-II (B)
		Boys	Runner-up	Mohite Aditi	MCA-I
	Dange Swati			MCA-I	
	Autade Rutuja			MCA-I	
Gandhi Krupa	MCA-I				
Kawade Bhavna	MCA-I				
Karnawat Vaishanavi	MCA-I				
			Tutare Supriya	MCA-I	
			Pranita Bendre	MCA-I	
	Boys	Winner	Adil Sayyed	MCA-II	
			Rushikesh Khakle	MCA-II	
			Hrishikesh Berad	MCA-II	
			Stephin James	MCA-II	
			Dattatray Thorat	MCA-II	
			Pravin Thorat	MCA-II	
			Vishal Wable	MCA-II	
			Sangramjit Barman	MCA-II	
			Mahesh Deokar	MCA-II	
	Sajeb Sayyed	MCA-II			
	Boys	Runner-up	Jitendra Bahadur Singh	MBA-II (Beta)	
			Ajay Dhobale	MBA-II (Beta)	
			Chaitanya Joshi	MBA-II (Beta)	
			Karan Jagtap	MBA-II (Beta)	
			Prasad Shelake	MBA-II (Beta)	
			Abhijit Dahale	MBA-II (Beta)	
			Sagar Malodakar	MBA-II (Beta)	
			Harsh Sharma	MBA-II (Beta)	

● CULTURAL EVENTS ●

Event		Position	Name of the Student	Course	
7. Antakshari		Winner	Anjali Jadhav	MBA-II (B)	
			Riya Kambale	MBA-II (B)	
		Runner-up	Vaishnavi Karnavat	MCA-I	
			Rutuja Borude	MCA-I	
8. Singing	Solo	Winner	Anjali Jadhav	MBA-II (B)	
		Runner-up	Rutuja Phulbagkar	MCA-II	
9. Dance	Solo	Winner	Rutuja Harale	MBA-II (Beta)	
		Runner-up 1	Vaishanvi Lolge	MBA-I (A)	
		Runner-up 2	Samrudhi Joshi	MCA-I	
		Runner-up 2	Jill Shah	MCA-II	
	Duet	Winner	Kshitij Kolapkar	MCA-I	
			Saurabh Kukade	MCA-I	
		Runner-up 1	Prasanna Kulkarni	MBA-I (Alpha)	
			Shravani Tamboli	MBA-I (Alpha)	
	Group	Runner-up 2		Sameedha Gawali	MBA-I (Alpha)
				Mihika Gawali	MBA-I (Alpha)
		Winner		Kawade Bhavana	MCA-I
				Gandhi Krupa	MCA-I
				Tutare Supriya	MCA-I
				Joshi Harshada	MCA-I
		Runner-up		Joshi Samruddhi	MCA-I
				Kshitij Kolapkar	MCA-I
				Saurabh Kukade	MCA-I
				Rutuja Borude	MCA-I
				Vaishnavi Karnawat	MCA-I
				Manjusha Ukande	MCA-I
	Kohakade Saurabh		MCA-I		
	Manjiri Sonawane		MCA-I		
	Kiran Wagh	MCA-I			
	Gandhi Sayali	MCA-I			

MANAGEMENT GAMES - 2022

• RESULT •

S. No.	Name of the Event	Runner-up Team	Winner Team
1.	Sponsorship	Ramprasad Bismil	Chandrashekhar Azad
2.	Brand Wagon	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose	Bhagat Singh
3.	Ad-Mad Show	Mahatma Gandhi	Ramprasad Bismil
4.	HR Team Building	Bhagat Singh	Mahatma Gandhi
5.	Best Manager	Ashish Shaikh (MBA-I)	
6.	Overall Chamption	Ramprasad Bismil, Bhagat Singh and Mahatama Gandhi	

IT WAVES - 2022

• RESULT •

S. No.	Name of the Team	Position
1.	Python Panthers	1 st
2.	PHP Strikers	2 nd
3.	JS Scripters	3 rd



OUR PRIDE - 2021

MBA ACADEMIC TOPPERS



PAYAL GURNANI
1st Rank



SANIKA DESHMUKH
2nd Rank



ANKITA PAMNANI
3rd Rank

MCA ACADEMIC TOPPERS



NIKITA RAJPAL
1st Rank



NITIN SONAWANE
2nd Rank



ABHIJEET JAWALE
3rd Rank

STUDENT'S MAGAZINE COMMITTEE 2021 - 22



'BEST STUDENT'



AISHWARYA NAIR
MCA-II



'BEST STUDENT'



KAUSTUBH LOYA
MCA-III

MBA CLASS OF 2021 - 22



MCA CLASS OF 2021 - 22







आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव



B. P. H. E. SOCIETY'S
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