

Chp slashi Mishra

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**Advances in Literature,
Social Science,
Commerce and Management**

Editors

Dr. Jyoti S. Pattanshetti

Dr. Pushpalata Trimukhe (Kawale)

Dr. Sapna Kasliwal

Dr. Binti Dua

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Ghatkopar (W), Mumbai-400086.

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PREFACE

We are delighted to publish our book entitled "Advances in Literature, Social Science, Commerce and Management ". This book is the compilation of esteemed articles of acknowledged experts in the various fields of literature, humanities, social science, commerce and management providing a sufficient depth of the subject to satisfy the need of a level which will be comprehensive and interesting. It is an assemblage of variety of information about rapid advances and developments in various subjects. With its application oriented and interdisciplinary approach, we hope that the students, teachers, researchers, scientists and policy makers in India and abroad will find this book much more useful.

The articles in the book have been contributed by eminent scientists, academicians. Our special thanks and appreciation goes to experts and research workers whose contributions have enriched this book. We thank our publisher Bhumi Publishing, India for taking pains in bringing out the book.

Finally, we will always remain a debtor to all our well-wishers for their blessings, without which this book would not have come into existence.

- Editors

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CONTENT

Sr. No.	Book Chapter and Author(s)	Page No.
1.	ANNIE ZAIDI'S JAM: LIFE IN A METRO Shaikh Suhel Samad and Mohammed Ahmeduddin	1 - 9
2.	COMPROMISING AND UNCOMPROMISING CHARACTERS IN ANITA DESAI'S CRY, THE PEACOCK Syed Zahir Abbas	10 - 17
3.	THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ROLE PLAY ENABLED TEACHING LEARNING PEDAGOGY IN NUTRITION EDUCATION M. Sivasakthi	18 - 23
4.	DECONSTRUCTING INFORMAL WORKING CONDITIONS: A STUDY OF WOMEN HOME- BASED WORKERS IN INDIA Shabir Ahmad Najar, Zahid Ahmad Lone, Aadil Bashir and Bilal Ahamad Khan	24 - 34
5.	FINDING ME IN THE WORKPLACE: MINDSETS AND GOALS SET FOR A DESIRED STATE OF BEING. UNDERSTANDING A CASE NARRATIVE THROUGH THEORETICAL LENS Asha Sara Mammen and Neetha Mary Avanes	35 - 57
6.	SIGNIFICANCE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN THE FIELD OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS Rajanna	58 - 66
7.	THE CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS UNDERLYING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT Rachana Jaiswal	67 - 74
8.	IMPACT OF YOU TUBE ADVERTISEMENT ON CUSTOMER PURCHASE INTENTION TOWARD PRODUCTS AT CITY BILASPUR, CHHATTISGARH, INDIA Devendra Singh Porte, Srijan Dev Mahant and Amita Paikra	75 - 81
9.	DECEPTIVE MARKETING Ch Siddharth Nanda	82 - 85

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10.	SUCCESSFUL POULTRY BUSINESS AND MARKETING STRATEGY Devendra Singh Porte and Pushpraj Singh	86 - 92
11.	RETHINKING UTTARAKHAND TOURISM INDUSTRY IN PANDEMIC COVID-19 PERIOD Shalini Singh	93 - 108
12.	ALTERNATIVE APPROACH: COMMUNITY CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMMES AND HIND SWARAJ <u>Shashi A. Mishra</u>	109 - 112
13.	INNOVATIVE SOURCES OF BUSINESS FINANCE Sanya Ahuja	113 - 124
14.	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS Sanya Ahuja	125 - 134
15.	SIGNIFICANCE OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE FOR HR MANAGER Amita Arora, Manish Kumar and Ishika Mittal	135 - 139
16.	DIMENSIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT Amita Arora and Lakshay Kumar	140 - 145
17.	EXPLORING PARENTAL ATTACHMENT AND MENTAL WELL-BEING OF ADOLESCENTS: TRACING THE ORIGIN OF ATTACHMENT Sampurna Guha and Nimisha Beri	146 - 155
18.	QUALITY TEACHING AND QUALITY LEARNING PARADIGMS OF EDUCATION IN URBAN AREA Binti Dua	156 - 163
19.	A STUDY OF INDIA'S CURRENT DEMOGRAPHIC STATUS AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON SOCIO- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Divya Nigam	164 - 170
20.	RISK OF SELECTED INDIAN BANKING AND PSU DEBT MUTUAL FUNDS: A REVIEW Sunil M. Adhav	171 - 175

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21.	HUMAN RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEM Amita Arora and Navtej Malik	176 - 181
22.	ROLE OF MICROFINANCE IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION Ananya Gogoi	182 - 195
23.	A STUDY ON SIGNIFICANCE OF PEOPLE, PROCESS AND PRACTICES IN THE WORK CULTURE Ansha Gupta	196 - 199
24.	MANAGING WORKFORCE DIVERSITY IN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT Amita Arora, Ishika Mittal and Manish Kumar	200 - 207
25.	A STUDY ON EVOLUTION OF FINTECH INDUSTRY IN INDIA CA. Bhavna Binwani	208 - 212
26.	MAJOR THEMES IN CHETAN BHAGAT'S FIVE POINT SOMEONE: WHAT NOT TO DO AT IIT AND ONE NIGHT @ THE CALL CENTER Sunil Gomaji Chaudhari	213 - 225

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**ALTERNATIVE APPROACH: COMMUNITY CONSTRUCTIVE
PROGRAMMES AND HIND SWARAJ**

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Abstract:

Mahatma Gandhiji is an eminent philosopher, social reformer, teacher and prophet who pointed out the role of common man in building the nation and in the growth of rural India. Spinning of yarn, ahimsa or non-violence are the main preaching of Gandhiji and till the last breath of his life he aimed Satyagraha, principles of non-violence and rural constructive programmes as an alternative approach to reach hind swaraj. He aimed to dream of a nation where life of all living beings was equal in terms of economic, religious and social growth. Gandhiji believed that to bring any social change in society, changing own self is necessary and later on society will change. He advocated the path of satya, ahimsa, vegetarianism, silence and simplicity and to achieve this in our life at least minimum basic education is required to live a simple, peaceful and longer life. According to Gandhiji industrial and technological development must not be related with the growth of small section of society but must take into the consideration the whole humanity and thus he thought of the survival Indian artisans, their hand made product, spinning yarn as an alternative approach to community constructive programmes of rural India for which economic simplicity is necessary. Gandhiji laid emphasis on yoga along with tapas which will help human being to achieve self purity.

Keywords: Alternative, Satyagraha, Social Change, Nature, Ahimsa, Discipline

Introduction:

In Indian society, a child through the process of socialization undergoes various norms, values, customs, traditions which are adopted and learned by him during childhood and as a member of society. Socialization is the process by which children realize the culture of one particular society whereby they learn the attitudes, values and actions appropriate to individual as a member of a particular society and culture. Socialization is a learning process which starts at birth and ends with death. Human life is related with all this four stages of growth. Social factors such as family, peer group, school, mass media plays an important role in shaping the personality

and inculcating good moral values in child which may lead to overall growth of individual personality and in turn leads to national development. Gandhiji supported the philosophy of Sarvodaya – sarva dharma sambhavana is based on the concept of the unity of existence as they represent spiritual strength. Gandhi saw truth and non -violence as most crucial factors of life for dignity and peaceful existence to achieve hind swaraj. Satyagraha was an important constituent of Gandhiji's programme of national self-purification and self -purity.

Ideologies of Gandhiji:

Gandhiji has been a supporter for the protection of the vulnerable and marginalized communities of the society as he followed the principles of hind swaraj – a society where no difference between rich and poor but all respect each other and in economic terms they are dependent on each other. Many of his ideologies are based on highlighting the upliftment of the underprivileged people, their daily struggle and empowerment of marginalized communities of society. In his opinion, way to attain hind swaraj is to work towards constructive programs of self-sufficiency among individuals.

Indian culture from ancient time has given importance to Vedas, Upanishads, Gita which has made India rich in its culture. Simplicity was followed by Gandhiji and he chose a rural lifestyle for himself. According to him, India lived not in the cities but in the villages and thus to stop migration to cities and urbanization of rural people, he introduced the concept of self-sufficiency through developing small-scale business among rural people. He preached that land belongs to the person who cultivate the land, works hard on it and thus tried to instill a sense of belonging among the rural people. Gandhiji advised to all of us was to lead a very simple life which must be surrounded to nature and natural elements.

Gandhiji insisted that truth does not mean only verbal truth, but also propagated the more philosophical ideology of the truth of ahimsa. Ahimsa literally means “non- violence”. But at the same time he would not sanction the forcible overthrow of capitalism. Gandhiji in his preaching emphasized the doctrine theory of equal distribution of property in society for the total welfare and happiness in general. Thus he strongly advocated in all his ideologies that capitalist structure should be framed in such a manner that the rich should become trustees of their surplus wealth for the good of society. Gandhiji gave importance to simple village life and community living and thus constructive programme of village is necessary. Sarvodaya is the path for progress of society.

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Community Constructive Programmes and Hind Swaraj:

For the positive growth of industry and nation, Gandhiji introduced the following stages as his approach towards framing of rural constructive programs cannot be ignored:

1. Gandhiji emphasized on the concept of giving importance to proper care and dignity to Indian artisans, peasants and industrial worker. He suggested and believed that individuals must be made aware of their inner strength and capabilities to be self-sufficient and solve their socio-economic and political problems by their own with doing proper interactions and listening to each other situations. He thought that peace and unity can be brought into to society by discussions and by developing ideology of moral values to respect each other which will help us to gain peace in society. Overall any type of stressful situations and conflicts can be handled by respecting to each other's feeling and understanding the crisis faced by the other party, and thus respectful communications is necessary.
2. Several Indian traditions such as weaving and production of handicrafts were stopped during the British rule. Gandhiji aimed at promoting khadi to generate massive employment in villages to bring back these traditions by emphasizing on the importance of kutir udyog, focusing on the importance of cottage handicraft so that villagers could be self-sufficient. Two important organizations rose during this time were All India Village Industries Association and All India Spinner Association. The idea was to reduce unemployment and poverty and thus Gandhian dream of self-sufficiency of village can be achieved.
3. Gandhiji had a very clear vision. He was not in favor of chemical fertilizers and thus pressurized on usage of natural fertilizers. He thought of chemicalization to destroy the productivity of the soil and reduce the nutritional value of the crops. Additionally, chemical loaded crops would also ruin the person who consumed them. He favored usage of organic manure which would maintain the productivity of soil and keep crops natural and fresh.
4. Gandhiji aimed at the foundation of modern civilization must follow to protect nature and return to simplicity which must not follow the artificial luxury and superficial lifestyle. He believed in simple living followed by supremacy of ethical values, sarvadharmasambhavana, truth and non-violence. His aim was to reconstruct the society through love and mutual trust.

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Summary:

The widespread ignorance and illiteracy of the masses in India was a challenge. According to Gandhiji the utmost need was to bring together the educated people and the masses to integrate education with the life of the people and to remove mass illiteracy. Gandhiji had already placed his constructive programme before the nation as a necessary discipline for winning independence and village industries with Khadi heading the list. Trust, brotherhood, peace, respect for each other and a right system of value based education would mobilize the energy of the population to make economy a productive undertaking and non violent society.

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