



## Role of Disciplines and Vocations in Building Developed Nation

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### Abstract

Kanhadesh or the land of Krishna, according to the original story, Khandesh is given the meaning of Khandavan in Mahabharata, Khind means the way going through the mountain that is Khandesh. Krishna and Balarama was learn at Avanti (Ujjain) spent a period of 64 days in Guru Sandipani's ashram, Krishna learned 14 Chauda Vidya and 64 Chausashta Kala for cultured development at Kanhadesh and used Sarang Dhanushya at Sarangkheda. Khandavvan-Khanddesh-Kanhades-Kanhades-Kandesh Tapi-Panjra-Kan River basin is explored. Prakashtirtha is constantly worshiped in the entire golden green wood Sun temple at present this place known as Prakasha. Vishwakarma Children Gujar Carpenters are the builders of that temple and the flag of religion. Dhed Gujri language is a mixture of Gujarati, Marathi, Nemadi, and Hindustani. Gurav is a Shiva worshipper and plays the Hute, Sanai, Shankh and Shing (Horn) with great skill in marriages. Also, singers or poets do poetry. Pushpadanta poet Prakasha Shivastotra Composition and Sing such lines are written in history. His memorial is the Pushpadanteshwara Temple. The tourism department of the Maharashtra government has declared the Horse Festival horse yatra at Sarangkheda as a



tourist destination. Nandibull, Nandirath is famous for bullock carts, horse riding and horse buying and selling. Dutt-Sarangkheda, Mandana-Shakambhari, Katharde Digar-Malhar Yatra, Kartik, Astamba (Ashwatthama) Rishi Mountain- Shikhar Yatra, Toranmal Guru Gorakshanath and Bardipada-Mahashivratri Yahamogi Yatra are in Nandurbar district. Kanubai's Rot is celebrated enthusiastically in Khandesh. It is also the festival of ancestors as well as study in various areas. On the second day of Makar Sankranti or on the second day of Akshaya Tritiya, the program of installing Veer, Vaddakkhin or Vadjakhan is celebrated in a traditional way. Way of Worship is a part of protection, but some traditional bad habits may ignore. 'Kathi Rajwadi Holi' is very famous. An outdoor wedding is a community wedding celebration. The theatre presentation was spectacular, the drumming turn and the music alternately. Literature is a sacred handwriting act and presents it as enlightenment and entertainment. Hutatma Smarak, Swatantra Sangram Memorial are located at Nandurbar and Shahada respectively. Kurta-Sadra-Dhottar or recently T-shirt-pant necking method has been followed. Married women wear sarees, gold ornaments in the neck and Holycottonthread mangalsutra made of black glass beads, while gold or glass bangles in the hands. The houses are of Wooden roofs or cement concrete. A study of Academic Building of Cultural, Devotional and Economical Heritage at Prakashteerth Currently Known as Prakasha by exploring various historical views.

**Key words:** tourist places, speeches, writings, poetry, singing, travel, festivals, costumes, gold-silver and glass jewelry, Kanubai-rot, Gurugorakshanath-Bhakar, Malhar-bhandara, Dutt-Tula, Naman, bhajan, kirtan, tamasha, bhagat and danakhya, freedom fighters and hutatma memorial, nalid-lalitutsav.

## **Introduction:**

The author has studied cultural heritage with a view to study folklore, folk culture and folk heritage from a socio-economic point of view. Khandavwan-Khanddesh-Kanhades-Kanhades-Kandesh is the area of the Tapi-Panjra-Kan river. Prakash Tirtha was memorial place of the heritage, present day light is being worshipped continuously in the entire golden green wood sun temple here. Vishwakarma descendants Gujar Carpenters are the builders of



that temple and the flag bearer. Dhed Gujar language means Gujarati, Marathi, Agriculturists in the Ramayana period, Rasik in the Mahabharata period, Devagiri in the Chalukya-Vartak-Yadav period, Khandesh during the Mughal period, Malwa of the Marathas and Holkars, Mumbai province-Khandesh province in the British India period, part of the former Dhule district and the present existence. The cultural heritage of Nandurbar district has been effectively preserved. Festivals, language-pronunciation, ethics, writing-singing, reading-statement, salutation-bhajan, folk drama- folk literature, food, clothing-jewelry, residential shelter, occupation, forest produce-river fish- dry and horticultural farming- high and medium living, people's saving attitude and unmatched interest of education are the diversity of the abyss.

### **Review of Literature:**

Shastri P. R., Dakshina Kashi Prakasha, also has some important references available in his book. Chavan K.R., Entrepreneur The magazine had knowledge of the excavation and the then industry at Prakasha. The writings made by the Vishwakarmavanshi traditional legend writer by listening are important here. Various daily newspapers like Maharashtra Times, Lokmat, Loksatta, Divya Marathi, Sakal as well as the information available on the Internet i.e. Internet have taken the basis. The researcher has compiled the information by visiting direct sites. The government has taken the basis of records in the office.

### **Research Methodology:**

Historical research methodology is studied. The writing is done in a descriptive manner. People culture is studied by visiting direct sites.

### **West Kanhadesh Dialect Language:**

Dhed Gujar language is a curious blend of Gujarati, Marathi, Nemadi, and Hindustani. However, from its wordplay it seems to be a contrast between modern Gujaratis. However, Marathi and Hindi, this dialect is spoken by many old Prakrit languages, Magadhi, Saurashtra, Shourseni, Lati, Maharashtri, Paisachi, and Apabhramsa or Bhakha are of origin. It is a fully spoken language, except for some children's songs and songs recorded by the bhatas in



Khandesh. It inserts the English cerebral l 'l' and instead the palatal semivalve y 'y' ; Thus black is called kaya, not black. Analogy; Marathi and Gujarati are in the form of more common grammarl (1).

The difference between clerk and writer as a noun is that a clerk is one who works professionally with registration, accounts, records, accounts, letters, etc.; A writer is a person who writes or produces literary work (2).

Where the writer is an agent or broker is a bookkeeper, there Gumasta, Gumasta is working under his hands. Only according to the then rule, no broker or agent, nor should the factor be under his owner, and outsiders treat him with great respect. Usually this writer is a Brahmin by caste, he keeps accounts. In addition to small gifts on the occasion of marriage, He is getting a turban or other clothes during Diwali (October-November). (3)

The poet is describing the poet as he repeats poetry with great affinity and gesture, and he is constantly prepared, ready and a musical reformer in it (4). They built houses in certain villages and they still are today. Recently, from the collapsed state of their business, many farms have started labor and trade and have developed.(5) In the past, Nandurbar i.e. Dhulia Library in West Khandesh area was built in 1871 AD at the joint expense of the municipality and Shet Hanumantram Shevakdas, a wealthy banker.i.e. Rich Sawkar (6) During the time of the silk highway, the light shrine will be used to harvest wool in this area and remove it from it. Sand to glass. A clay factory used to make khapra existed at Prakashtirtha. The research journey I took proved after one that this is the land of Krishna in the shape of Go, Gopa, Gof, Goul, Gond, Gopal, Sling, Gophal and Gomukh shape. Kanha's father Nandaraja established the capital village Nandadurbar in its apabhramsha NandurbRa happened. Yamuna and Tapi are the Sun Girls. Krishna practiced all his childhood in the water sports of Yamuna and the fighting skills of youth on the Tapi Shore Sarang bow, and at this place he created his Ajinkya Chaturanga army. The base of these soldiers is today's Sarangkheda site. The shape of the Tapi River is arched at Sarangkheda, shown in Figure 3. Tapi Mahatmya

According to the description of Tapi Mahatmya as described in the book written by Prof. Dr. Pushkar Ramesh Shastri in Dakshina Kashi Prakasha



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From the origin of the Tapi River to the meeting of the sea, 108 pilgrimage centers are described (7).

Logically, the basis of language-dialect language research is that this entire Tapi locality gets the name of many states in Prakasha Teerth Kshetra according to the name of the villages. These village deities represent different regions. Kumbhmela is the religion of scholars The conference or the karma-religion-affection conference or convention of the cultural inventions of various experiments was of such a nature. The yatra was a cultural energy that created the festival. Prakashtirtha is constantly worshiped in the entire golden green wood sun temple at present-day Prakasha. Vishwakarma descendants are the builders of that temple and the flag of religion. This is also mentioned in the legend of the Vishwakarma family (8). Also revealed from excavations and surveys. The Sahastra Lingam is the first to be built at Verul. The then lost Saraswati River Kathi is built at Rudramahal. Also, the Tapi River Kathi is constructed at Prakashtirtha. The description of the simple lane is found at Balaghat in the Anglo-made treatise of the Central Provinces (9). Perhaps the people migrating from here must have come to Shahada to dry the lake, because even today the custom in this area is to say, the water of Balaghat is drunk. According to the author, by self-discovery imagination, today's Shahada is Sadhugram, Bhada is Bhadra means Sajjangram, KalasKalsadi with a wadi, Wardha is a place reminiscent of Vardhishnu Vishnu, Padadalde means the reserved place for the footsteps, the wooden murti Murlimanohara has stunned the footsteps here with its Murli. This is the only village surrounded by moats in Sultanpur Pargana. This is a village that has never been invaded. The place where Aai Bhawan is located is the three khores situated in Kanheri, Susri and Gomai, the village Shivar is Trikhore to Tikhore. Swayambhu Cashman Hanuman is an idol with magnetic waves. The vertical container of the Gomai River at Pinga is a group in the continuum of the riverbed. Well, the Wood Nir with a Tree MarketKatharda famous for the soil, village of Palas trees to Palsawade, village of Korit trees to Korit, Vaijali Mal-Ranam of the tree is the Vyjayantimala of God, Dhurkheda with cow-dust, Village of Sawlya Deva-



Sawalde, ShashidevDe, Sarangkheda of Sarang Dhanush, Continuous Kush means part of the river that grows rice This Kushnad means Pusnad, is the Kushroopi/Sal-like combination of the natural Sarang River. The village of the mountains is Dongargaon, the village Anand-Andhra of Andhravasis, the village of Warul, the village of Kannadi, the village of Kannadi, the village of Manavasiyan, Kandesh became its Apabhramsha Khandesh. Various types of glass have been found in the Satavahana period in the south (10).

**4Vedas** 1.Rigveda 2.Samaveda 3.Yajurveda 4.Atharvaveda. **4.Upaveda** Abode of Knowledge) 1.Economics: Ancient texts on politics, economic policy, and military strategy.2. Dhanurveda: Shastra of Dhanurvedya 3. Gandharvaveda: A treatise covering performing arts, theatre, dance and music.4. Ayurveda: The word Ayurveda includes the words Ayus, Which means "longevity" and Veda means "related to knowledge" or "science". Therefore, Ayurveda is the science of life. **6 Vedanga** 1.Education: It aims to teach the phonetic and phonetic science of Sanskrit, the accurate pronunciation of Vedic hymns and mantras.2.Kalpa: Vidhi Kala3.Grammar: The Sanskrit grammar tradition of grammar.4.Nirukta: The art of etymology, especially of ambiguous words. Difficult or rare in it Dictionary dictionaries of Yadic words contain concise rules (formulas) to deduce the meaning of complementary words. 5.Chhanda: Study of Vedic Meter in Classical Sanskrit Poetry.6.Astrology: System of Astrology, traditionally consists of three branches:1. Theory: Traditional Indian Astronomy 2A. Code 2B. Medini Astrology: Predict important events based on the analysis of astrological dynamics in a country's horoscope of common transition events such as wars, earthquakes, political events, economic status, elections, etc.; Matters related to Vastu Shastra, Animals, Signs, Omens etc.3.Hora: Predictive Astrology Based on Analysis of Horoscope and the moment the question is asked)<sup>11</sup>11.(A poet named Pushpadanta composed and sang the stotra of Lord Shiva at Prakasha, his memory is the Pushpadanteshwara temple here(12).

### **Yatra: Ekmukhi Dutt Sarangkheda Yatra Chetak Festival and Ashwakala**

The Maharashtra government has given tourism status. The horse especially remembers the warrior who defeated the enemies and made Karanjayi. The temple of Karanjayi Mata is in the



area of Karjai-Bupkari and Damarkheda-Prakasha in Shad taluka, horse farming is world famous here, this Ashwapati Kshatriya family Maharana Pratap and Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj remember the horses that were the vehicles of their journey during the period. The then horse farmers still come here for horse sales and to buy rich, rich, lords and horsemen as well as horse riders.' The 'Ashwakala' pavilion is a special attraction for tourists with various feats of horses and about forty to fifty thousand tourists visit the yatra every day. From the point of view of zoological studies, the display of 25 horses of different real species is also in a different way. Tourists should be introduced to various horse species from all over the world, there is also a photo exhibition here to make the tourists get complete information about horses. Photographs taken by the world's most famous horse photographers can be seen here. Tapi Barrage Cost Picturesque Saddle of the River At 'Chetak Village', tourists from India and abroad visit the festival. Tourists can stay with family in the state-of-the-art air-conditioned accommodation and accommodation. The locality also has a star-rated restaurant and food facility with various facilities for the entertainment of women and young children. Tapi River has facilities for boating, speed boating, paramotoring, parasailing, etc)<sup>13</sup>.13.(

### **Fair and Tourism: Attractions of Travellers in Shakambari Yatra in Mandana –**

Indian Chocolate Red Godshev Fair and Tourism is attractions of Travellers in Shakambari Yatra in Mandana – Indian Chocolate Red Godshev. The festival of Shri Ashtabhuja Shakambari Devi, the goddess of vegetable farmers, is celebrated with great enthusiasm. Vegetarian vegetable suppliers taste Indian chocolate sweetshave and sweetness with agricultural implements in the festival. Since the border areas of Madhya Pradesh are located, tribals bring family members. Passengers purchase worldly items. Also were the purchase of spices, utensils, toys, cosmetics. Due to state-of-the-art technology and quick photos, there is a large haunt of taking photos. Raghuvir Khedkar, Kantabai Satarkar, Anjali Nashikkar, Bhikabhima Sangvi were the renowned folk drama presented by Tamasha Mandal. This Indian chocolate Goddhod-Lalelal Godshave is prepared from besanpeeth, khawa, maida and pure molasses (14).



## **Fair and Tourism: Tourist Attractions at Kaharde Digar – Bara Gaadi Langad**

The Yatra at Mandane is about 370 years old, while the Yatra at Katharde Digar is a tradition of about 350 years. Both these journeys are counted as important journeys of Mana. Paush Shuddha Purnimela Kaharde Digar Taluka Khanderao Maharaj Yatra Festival takes place at Shahada. The temple of Khanderao Maharaj is filled with a floor to create confusion. The main reason for the visit of the devotees is the village of the court of Jahagiri here and Khanderao Darbar is a spiritual form. Thousands of Relatives The witness tied the car to the room of a devotee and dragged to a height of one foot.

Yelkot This Sohala crosses the witness of many devotees and the enthusiastic presence of the pilgrims of Panchkroshi. This week-long travel festival has many shops such as children-toys, -world-useful utensils for the married-world-useful utensils, agricultural implements-for farmers-for farmers-for community tour sports- upward circular rearing, various entertainment tools (15).

### **Cultural foods:**

Since wheat is being produced in Nandurbar district, sweet shave as well as traditional green-wheat ombi veins, ravya and tupa's white spread wati shaped ladoo, green carry bafila in ambat food, turi varan and wheat flour roasted on the vista, modern time whey and delight, turat- amla syrup and betel nut, turat- mango roasted cocoy, bitter-carrot vegetable, salt- roasted wet turi legs, Chickpea bonds, Bhuingung beans, Tarkhat-Jhanjhani Patowada vegetable, Jhanjhani rope etc. are famous.

### **Conclusion:**

From the above practice, it can be concluded that this locality of Prakash has existed as a continuous industry since ancient times. The occupation of most people here is farming. The work of studying, producing and disseminating art and education is going on continuously. Despite different languages, castes, customs, food items, living standards, people here live in unity. Festivals, festivals, journeys are constantly coming together through various mediums. In different ways, the boom of businesses was through the system.





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### Images and Figures

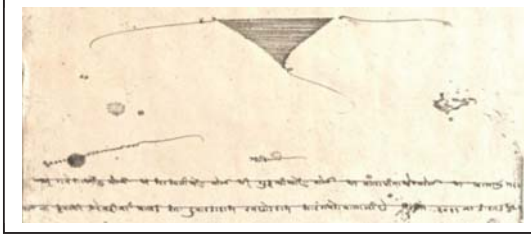
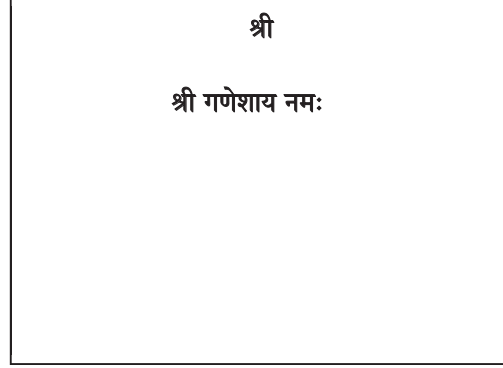
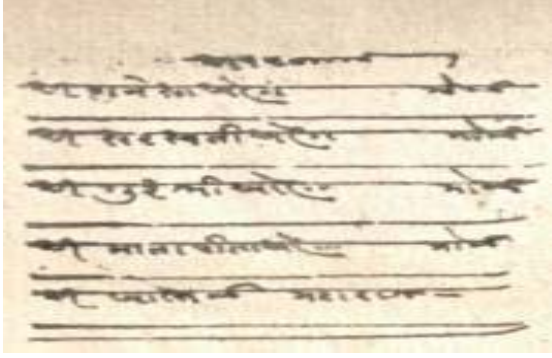


Figure 1 Manuscript of Lalit Literature हस्त लिखित लकीत प्रथम पान

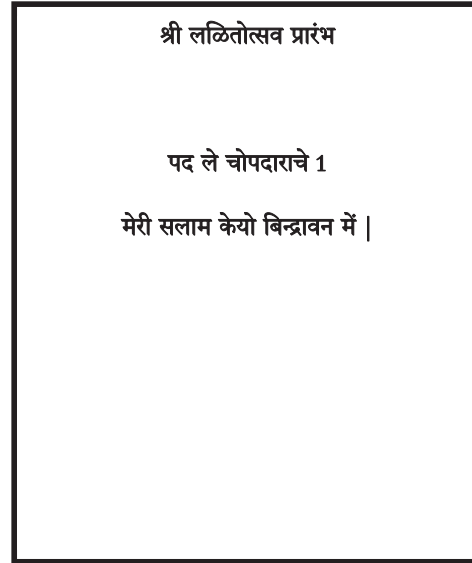
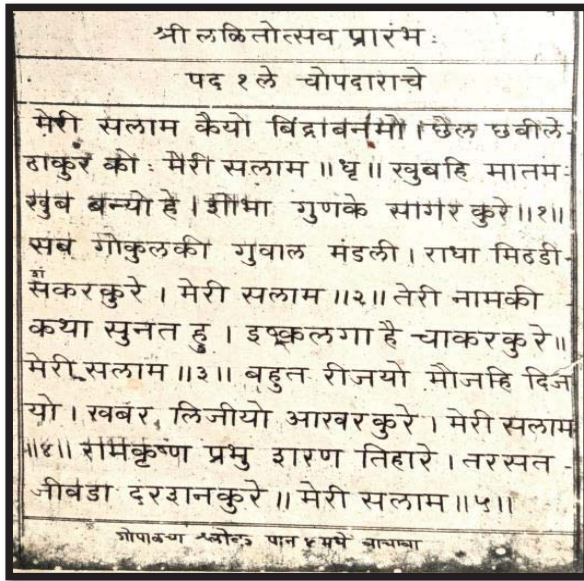


Figure 2 Manuscript handwritten by Bamboo Stick बोरुने हस्तलिखित वही नमुना एक पान



Figure 3 Shape of River Tapti as like Sarang तापी नदीचा धनुष आकार सारंग, छायाचित्र साभार आंतरजाल



Figure 4 हुतात्मा स्मारक, नंदुरबार



Figure 5 स्वातंत्र्यसैनिक स्मारकशहादा,