Vidarbha Youth Welfare Society, Amravati's



Bar. Ramrao Deshmukh Arts, Smt. Indiraji Kapadiya Commerce and Ny. Krushnarao Deshmukh Science College, Badnera Distt. Amravati (Maharashtra) 444 701

(Accredited by NAAC with "B**" Grade, CGPA 2.78)

(Affiliated to Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati, MS)



CRITERION – III

Research, Innovation and Extention

- 3.1. Resource Mobilization for Research
- 3.1.1 Grants Received from Government and Non-Governmental Agencies for Research Projects Endowments in The Institution During the Last Five Years (INR In Lakhs)



Vidarbha Youth Welfare Society's

Bar.Ramrao Deshmukh Arts, Smt. Indiraji Kapadiya Commerce and Ny. Krushnarao Deshmukh Science College, Badnera Distt. Amravati (Maharashtra) 444 701

(Accredited by NAAC with B** grade)

Ph. 0721-2681232, FAX: 0721-2681232,

email:rdik128@sgbau.ac.in, website:www.rdikandnkd.org

Dr. N.R. Dhande President Adv. U.S. Deshmukh Vice President Prof. (Dr.) H.M. Deshmukh Treasurer Mr. Y.V. Choudhary Secretary Dr. R.D. Deshmukh
Principal

248/2324 Ref.No.

Date: 29 / 0/ /20 2 4

DECLARATION

This is to declare that the information, photos, reports, true copies, numerical data, etc. furnished in this file as supporting documents is verified by IQAC and found correct.

Dr. N.A.Deshmukh

IQAC Co-Ordinator

Dr. Nakul A. Deshmukh IQAC Co-Ordinator R.D.I.K. & K.D. College, Badnera Dr. R.D.Deshmukh

Principal

PRINCIPAL

Ber Ramrao Deshmukh Arts Smt Indiraji Kapdiya Commerce and Ny.Krusnarao Deshmukh Science College,BADNERA.



Vidarbha Youth Welfare Society, Amravati

Bar. Ramrao Deshmukh Arts, Smt. Indiraji Kapadiya Commerce and Ny.

Krushnarao Deshmukh Science College,

Badnera Dist. Amravati (M.S) 444701



SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Vidarbha Youth Welfare Society, Amravati

Bar. Ramrao Deshmukh Arts, Smt. Indiraji Kapadiya Commerce and Ny. Krushnarao Deshmukh Science College,

Badnera Dist. Amravati (M.S) 444701

Metric No. 3.1.1

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Grant received from CSIR

Name of scholar : Vishal Mahadev Ingle

Scheme: Junior and Senior Research fellowship

Date of joining: 1st December,2017

Financial Year: 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019

S.No.	Month	JRF/SRF Fellowship (Rs.)	HRA	Contingency	Total Amount (Rs.)
1	Apr-18	25000	0	1000	26000
2	May-18	25000	0	1000	26000
3	Jun-18	25000	0	1000	26000
4	Jul-18	25000	0	1000	26000
5	Aug-18	25000	0	1000	26000
6	Sep-18	25000	0	1000	26000
7	Oct-18	25000	2500	1000	28500
8	Nov-18	25000	2500	1000	28500
9	Dec-18	25000	2500	1000	28500
10	Jan-19	31000	2480	1000	34480
11	Feb-19	31000	2480	1000	34480
12	Mar-19	31000	2480	1000	34480
Total A	Amount (Rs.)	318000	9982	12000	310460





Financial Year: 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020

S.No.	Month	JRF/SRF Fellowship (Rs.)	HRA	Contingency	Total Amount (Rs.)
1	Apr-19	31000	2480	1000	34480
2	May-19	31000	2480	1000	34480
3	Jun-19	31000	2480	1000	34480
4	Jul-19	31000	2480	1000	34480
5	Aug-19	31000	2480	1000	34480
6	Sep-19	31000	2480	1000	34480
7	Oct-19	31000	2480	1000	34480
8	Nov-19	31000	2480	1000	34480
9	Dec-19	31000	2480	1000	34480
10	Jan-20	31000	2480	1000	34480
11	Feb-20	31000	2480	1000	34480
12	Mar-20	31000	2480	1000	34480
Total A	amount (Rs.)	372000	29760	12000	413760

Financial Year: 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021

S.No.	Month	JRF/SRF Fellowship (Rs.)	HRA	Contingency	Total Amount (Rs.)
1	Apr-20	31000	2480	1000	34480
2	May-20	31000	2480	1000	34480
3	Jun-20	31000	2480	1000	34480
4	Jul-20	31000	2480	1000	34480
5	Aug-20	31000	2480	1000	34480
6	Sep-20	31000	2480	1000	34480
7	Oct-20	31000	2480	1000	34480
8	Nov-20	3866	2500	3250	9616
9	Dec-20	4000	2500	6250	12750
10	Jan-21	35000	2500	6250	43750
11	Feb-21	35000	2500	6250	43750
12	Mar-21	35000	2500	0	37500
Total A	amount (Rs.)	329866	29860	29000	388726





Financial Year: 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022

S.No.	Month	JRF/SRF Fellowship (Rs.)	HRA	Contingency	Total Amount (Rs.)
1	Apr-21	35000	2500	0	37500
2	May-21	35000	2500	0	37500
3	Jun-21	35000	2500	0	37500
4	Jul-21	35000	2500	0	37500
5	Aug-21	35000	2500	0	37500
6	Sep-21	35000	20	0	35020
7	Oct-21	35000	20	0	35020
8	Nov-21	35000	2500	6250	43750
9	Dec-21	35000	2500	0	37500
10	Jan-22	35000	2500	0	37500
11	Feb-22	35000	2500	0	37500
12	Mar-22	35000	2500	6250	43750
Total A	amount (Rs.)	420000	25040	12500	457540

Financial Year: 1st April 2022 to 31st November 2022

S.No.	Month	JRF/SRF Fellowship (Rs.)	HRA	Contingency	Total Amount (Rs.)
1	Apr-22	35000	2500	6250	43750
2	May-22	35000	2500	0	37500
3	Jun-22	35000	2500	0	37500
4	Jul-22	35000	2500	6250	43750
5	Aug-22	35000	2500	0	37500
6	Sep-22	0	2500	0	2500
7	Oct-22	35000	2500	0	37500
8	Nov-22	35000	2500	0	37500
Total A	mount Rs.)	245000	20000	12500	277500





Total Grant received from CSIR

S. No.	Financial Year	JRF/SRF Fellowship (Rs.)	HRA	Contingency	Total Amount (Rs.)
1	1st April 2018 to 31st March. 2019	318000	9982	12000	310460
2	1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	372000	29760	12000	413760
3	1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	329866	29860	29000	388726
4	1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	420000	25040	12500	457540
5	1st April 2022 to 31st Nov.2022	245000	20000	12500	277500
	Total Amount (Rs.)	1684866	114642	78000	1847986







वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH मानव संसाधन विकास समृह, परीक्षा एकक

Human Resource Development Group, Examination Unit सी.एस.आई.आर. कॉम्पलेक्स, लाईब्रेरी एवेन्यू, पूसा, नई दिल्ली 110 012 CSIR Complex, Library Avenue, Pusa, New Delhi-110 012

Sr.No. 2061641218 Ref. No: 19/06/2016(i)EU-V Dated 28 02 2017

ROLLNO: 427262 SH, VISHAL MAHADEV INGLE SIO MAHADEV SUKHADEO INGLE C IO N P GOMASE SHIV NAGAR WARD NO 1 JALGAON JAMOD ROAD MANDURA TO MANDURA DIST BULDHANA MAHARASHTRA 443404



Sub: - Joint CSIR-UGC Test for Junior Research Fellowship and Eligibility for Lectureship (NET) held on 19-06-2016.

Dear Candidate.

CSIR is pleased to inform you that you have been declared successful in the above examination for award of JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP and secured 149/0537 rank in the subject MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES under UGC Fellowship scheme. Further, you have also been declared qualified for eligibility for Lectureship (NET) in the above subject area, subject to fulfilling the eligibility criteria laid down by the UGC.

The fellowship is tenable w.e.f. 01.01.2017. It will be governed by the terms and conditions of the UGC Junior Research Fellowship. In order to accept this offer you may contact UGC at the address given overleaf. Your dossier is being forwarded to UGC.

While considering for fellowship /appointment, the Supervison/Guide/Fellowship awarding Authority/
Lectureship appointing Authority must verify the original record/certificates of the candidate regarding eligibility criterion & caste /PH/VH certificate (if applicable) for this test. The details regarding the eligibility criterion for this test is given overleaf.

This letter may be treated as a certificate.

Kindly acknowledge the receipt.

Yours sincerely.

Deputy Secretary (Exam)

d), frompage(1 / D. VUAYALAKSHIM on eller (viter) / Duruty Scontary (Exam) harber one shallhes orgiters elber, Council of Scientific & Indistrial Research & ps. sel, one shallen, ps. of Sept-1001 CSIR Complex, Puss, New Delhi-110012

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION BAHADURSHAH ZAFAR MARG, NEW DELHI- 110021. SA-I SECTION JOINING REPORT JRF IN SCIENCES, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ANNEXURE-II



Name of Fellow: VISHAL MAHADEV INGLE

Award letter number and date or UGC circular number and Dated: 28/02/2017

Sr.No. 2061641218. Ref.No .19/06/2016(i)EU-V

This is to certify that VISHAL MAHADEV INGLE has joined the Department of MATHEMATICS in RDIK & NKD College Badnera, Amravati for doing Ph.D.in the subject of MATHEMATICS under the above scheme of JRF in MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE students of University Grant Commission with effect from 01/12/2017(F.N./A.N.). He belongs to O.B.C category. He will be provided with all necessary facilities during his/her tenure of award. The terms and conditions of the offer are acceptable to the awardee.

Also certified that the Fellow shall not accept/hold any emoluments, paid or otherwise, or receive emoluments, salary, stipend etc. from any other source during the tenure of the award.

Signature of awardee: Omingle NAME: VISHAL MAHADEV INGLE

Ph.No: 8605680630 MOBILE: 8605680630

E.Mail: vishalinglevmi@gmail.com

Bank A/C NO: 4310101007747 IFAS CODE: CNRB0001083 MICR Code: 444015101 Aadhar NO: 254409529717

Signature: NAME: Dr. V.G.Mete Head of Deptt. (SEALDr. V. G. Mete

Associate Professor & Head, p partment of Mathematics, R.D.LA .. K.D. College, Bodnera-Amravati

Signature: NAME : Dr. V.G.Mete GUIDE/SUPERVISOR

Associate Department of Mathematics,

Signature

NAME DAR REPUBLISHED AND ARTS

Register Director Managed Dechanda (Seal of university fasting the College) 12-digit unique (aadhaar) number, if you have:254409529717 ANNEXURE-III UNIVERSITYGRANTSCOMMISSION **BAHADURSHAH ZAFAR MARG** NEW DELHI-110002 **SA-I SECTION** CONTINUATION CERTIFICATE JRF in Science, Humanities & Social Sciences This is to certifythat Mr. Vishal Mahadev Ingle Has continuously working the Department of Mathematics ,RDIK & NKD College Badnera , Amravati in the subject under the above scheme for the quarter from 01/12/2017 to 28/02/2018 Signature Owingle Signature Name: Dr.V.G.Mete Name of Awardee : Vishal M.Ingle Date: Date: Head of Che Wester. Associate Professor & Head, Department of Mathematics, R.D.I.K. & K.D. College, Badnera-Amravati

H. R. A. Certificate ANNEXURE-II

Certificate No. 2

Certificate that Mr. VISHAL MAHADEV INGLE is staying independently and, therefore, is eligible to draw House ResentAllowanceofRs.5000 minimum admissible to a lecturer as per university rules. Form 01/12/2017 to 28/02/2018

Registrar/Director/Principal

If, as a result of a check or audit objection, some irregularity is noticed at a later stage, action will be taken to refund, adjust or regularize the objected amount.

Signature

Name of Awardee: Vishal Mahadev Ingle

Date

Signature

Name: Dr.V.G.Mete

Head of Deptt.

Date

Dr. V. G. Mete Associate Professor & Head,

Department of Mathematics, K.D.I.K. & K.D. College, Badnera-Amravati

Signature Name: Dr.R.D.Deshmukh

Registrar/Director/Principal Dater. Ramrao Deshmukh Arts Smt. Indiraji Kapadiya Comm

N.B: For any correspondence in this regard, the Commission's letter number and date may please be quoted without fail.

H. R. A. Certificate ANNEXURE-II

Certificate No. 2

Certificate that Mr. VISHAL MAHADEV INGLE is staying independently and, therefore, is eligible to draw House Resent Allowance of Rs.5000 minimum admissible to a lecturer as per university rules. Form 01/03/2018 to 31/05/2018

Registrar/Director/Principal

If, as a result of a check or audit objection, some irregularity is noticed at a later stage action will be taken to refund, adjust or regularize the objected amount.

Signature

Name of Awardee: Vishal Mahadev Ingle

Date

Head of Deptt. Date

Department of Mathematics, R.D.I.K. & K.D. College, Badnera-Amravati

Name: Dr.V.G.Mete

Name: Dr.R.D.Deshmukh Registrar/Director/Principal Date Dr. V. G. Mete (sea) Associate Professor & Head,

Signature

(seal)

N.B: For any correspondence in this regard, the Commission's letter number and date may please be quoted without fail.

H. R. A. Certificate

ANNEXURE-II

Certificate No. 2

Certificate that Mr. VISHAL MAHADEV INGLE is staying independently and, therefore, is eligible to draw House Resent Allowance of Rs.5000 minimum admissible to a lecturer as per university rules. Form 01/06/2018 to 31/08/2018.

Registrar/Director/Principal

If, as a result of a check or audit objection, some irregularity is noticed at a later stage, action will be taken to refund, adjust or regularize the objected amount.

Signature

Name of Awardee: Vishal Mahadev Ingle

Name: Dr.V.G.Mete

Associate Professor & Head, (seal) of Mathematics, R.D.LK. & K.D. College, Badnera-Amravati Signature

Name: Dr.R.D.Deshmukh

Date:

Registrar/Director/Principal (seal of univ./institution/college)

N.B: For any correspondence in this regard, the Commission's letter number and date may please be quoted without fail.



Vidarbha Youth Welfare Society's

Bar.Ramrao Deshmukh Arts, Smt. Indiraji Kapadia Commerce &

Nya. Krishnarao Deshmukh Science College,Badnera-Amravati (Maharashtra) 444 701

(Accredited by NAAC - 2004)

Ph. 0721-2681232, FAX : 0721-2681232, email : rdik128@sgbau.ac.in, web site : www.rdikandnkd.org

Dr. N.R. Dhande President Prof. (Dr.) H.M. Deshmukh Vice President Mr.P.S. Deshmukh Treasurer Mr. Y.V. Choudhary Secretary Dr. R.D. Deshmukh Principal

Ref.No. 585/18-19

Date: 11 / 01 /2019

Authority letter

This is to certify that **Dr.V.G.Mete**, is serving in this college from 16th March, 1992 as a Associate Professor & Head Department of Mathematics. I have given authority to handle the website **scholarship.canarabank.in** as both maker & checker for Scholarship/Fellowship purpose.

Hence certified.

Dr.R.D.Deshmukh

PRINCIPAL
Bar. Rammo Deshmukh Arts
Smt. Indiraji Kapadiya Commerco &
Nyaymurti Krushnarao Deshmukh
Science College, Badnerai

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION SELECTION & AWARDS BUREAU BAHADURSHAH ZAFAR MARG NEW DELHI- 110 002.

THREE MEMBER ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE REPORT FOR UPGRADATION FROM JRF TO SRF UNDER THE SCHEME OF JRF IN SCIENCES, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES. Assessment for up gradation of Mr./M/s. Vishal Mahadev Ingle JRF working at the Department of Mathematics University /Institation /College<u>Bar. Ramrao Deshmukh Arts, Smt. Indiraji Kapadia Commerce & Nya. Krishnarao</u> Deshmukh Science Collage, Badnera-Amravati (Maharashtra) on completion of two years on date 1st December 2019 CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEE (Name and Designation) (ONE OUTSIDE EXPERT OF CONCERNED SUBJECT) 1. Dr. V. G. Mete (Professor and Head, Department of Mathematics RDIK and KD collage Badnera-Amravati) 2. Dr. R. D. Deshmukh (Principal RDIK and KD collage Badnera-Amravati) 3 Dr. V. B. Raut (Associate Professor and Head, Department of Mathematics Mungsaji Maharaj Mahavidyalaya Darwha-Yawatmal) Date of Joining: 1st December 2017 SGBAU/Ph.D./Mth/728/2021 w.e.f. 01.09.2019 Ph.D. registration No.: 04.10.2021 Date of Meeting: 11.00 am. Time: VENUE OF ASSESSMENT/INTERVIEW: Room no. 27, Department of Mathematics, RDIK, & KD College Badnera-Amravati The committee assessed the progress of the candidate through their presentation followed by interview and recommended as follows (Satisfactory/Good/Very Good/Excellent) (Strike out whichever is not applicable) In view of the outstanding/very good/satisfactory performance of the JRF, and also the fact that he/spe has published work to his/her credit the committee makes the following recommendations. Mr./Mrs./Mrs. Vishal Mahadev Ingle ____ may be upgraded from JRF to SRF w.e.f ____

Signature: (PULLY)

Date: (A) (3' 2)

Name of the: Dr. V. G. Mete

Supervisor

Name: Dr. V. G. Mete
Head of Department
Dr. V(Seal) Mete
Professor & Head
Department of Mathematics,
R.D.I.K. & K.D. College, Badnera-Amravati

Signature: (9)

Date: 4. 0. 21

Name: Dr. R. D. Deshmukh

Registrar/Director/Principal
(Seal of university/Institution/College)

PRINCIPAL

Bar. Ramrao Deshmukh Arts
Smt. Indireji Kapasiya Commerce &
Nyaymurit Krushnarao Deshmukh
Scienca College, gadherai

Date: 4,10.2021

Signature:

Signature of Subject Date:

Name of the Expert: Dr. V. B. Raut

The state of the s

Vidarbha Youth Welfare Society's

Bar.Ramrao Deshmukh Arts, Smt. Indiraji Kapadia Commerce & Nya. Krishnarao Deshmukh Science College,Badnera-Amravati (Maharashtra) 444 701

(Re-accredited by NAAC with B' grade)

Ph. 0721-2681232, FAX: 0721-2681232, email: rdik128@sgbau.ac.in, website: www.rdikandnkd.org

Dr. N.R. Dhande President

Adv. U.S. Deshmukh Vice President

Prof. (Dr.) H.M. Deshmukh Treasurer Mr. Y.V. Choudhary Secretary Dr. R.D. Deshmukh Principal

Ref.No. RDIKKD / 2021-22

Date: 25/09 /2021

Certificate

This is to certify that **Dr.V.B.Raut**, Professor & Head, Department of Mathematics, Mungsaji Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Darwaha, Dist. Yavatmal, attended a three-member assessment committee for **upgradation from JRF to SRF under the scheme of JRF** in science, Humanities and social sciences as an external subject expert to evaluate the research work of a research fellow held on 04/10/2021.

Dr.R.D.Deshmukh
PRINCIPAL
Bar. Rannso Deshmukh Arts
Bari. Indiraji Kapadiya Commerco &
Nyaymari Knushnisso Deshmukh
Science College, updarreli

SANT GADGE BABA AMRAVATI UNIVERSITY

Tele (O): 0721 2668220 Email: drphdecell@sgbau.ac.in

To.

No. SGBAU/PhD/155 /2021,

Dated: 12.04.2021

Director/Principal/Head of Department/ Chairperson of RAC Br RDIK. Mv., Badnera

This is to inform you that the Research Proposal of the students mentioned in column No.3 under the Supervisor as mentioned in column No.4 has been accepted by the Research and Recognition Committee under Section 37(2)(a)(i) of M.P.U. Act, 2016 for the Subject Mathematics Science in the Faculty of Science & Technology held on 10.04.2021

Sr No	Centre / College Code	Name of Students	Name of Supervisor	Subject/ Faculty	Topic	Registration No. & Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	128	Ku Vishakha N Asatkar	Dr V G Mete	Mathematics/ Science & Technology	STUDY OF SOME COSMOLOGICAL PARAMETERS FOR HOLOGRAPHIC DARK ENERGY MODELS IN THEORIES OF GRAVITATION	SGBAU/Ph.D./Mth/ 727/2021 w.e.f. 01.09.2019 subject to the condition that, one revised copy of synopsis with change in title shall be submitted as per suggestions of RRC within ten days. STUDY OF SOME PHYSICAL PARAMETERS FOR HOLOGRAPHIC DARK ENERGY MODELS IN THE VARIOUS ALTERNATIVE THEORIES OF GRAVITATION
2	128	Shri Vishal M Ingle	Dr V G Mete		DYNAMICS OF ANISOTROPIC UNIVERSE IN MODIFIED THEORIES OF GRAVITATION	SGBAU/Ph.D./Mth/ '728/2021 w.e.f. 01.09.2019 subject to the condition that, one revised copy of synopsis shall be submitted as per suggestions of RRC within ten days
3	128	Ku Minakshi T Sarode	Dr. V G Mete	Mathematics/ Science & Technology	STUDY OF SOME COSMOLOGICAL MODELS IN f (Q.T.) THEORY OF GRAVITY	SGBAU/Ph.D./Mth/ 748/2021 w.e.f. 01.09.2020 subject to the condition that, one revised copy of synopsis shall be submitted as per suggestions of RRC within ten days.
4	128	Ku Vrinda S Deshmukh	Dr V C	Mathematics Science & Technology	/ HIGHER DIMENSIONAL STUDY OF TOPOLOGICAL DEFECTS IN THEORIES OF GRAVITATION	SGBAU/Ph.D/Mth/ 749/2021 w.e.f. 01.09.2020 subject to the condition that, one revised copy of synopsis with change in title shall be submitted as

4 128	Ku Vrinda S Deshmukh	Mete	Mathematics/ Science & Technology	DIMENSIONAL STUDY OF TOPOLOGICAL DEFECTS IN THEORIES OF GRAVITATION	SGBAU/Ph.D./Mth/ 749/2021 w.e.f. 072/2020 subject the condition synopsis with change in title shall be submitted as per suggestions of RRC within ten days STUDY OF TOPOLOGICAL DEFECTS IN HIGHER OF GREVITATIONEONIES OF GREVITATIONEONIES
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- The provisions of the Ordinance No.01./2016 as amended by the University from time to time
- Shall be applicable.

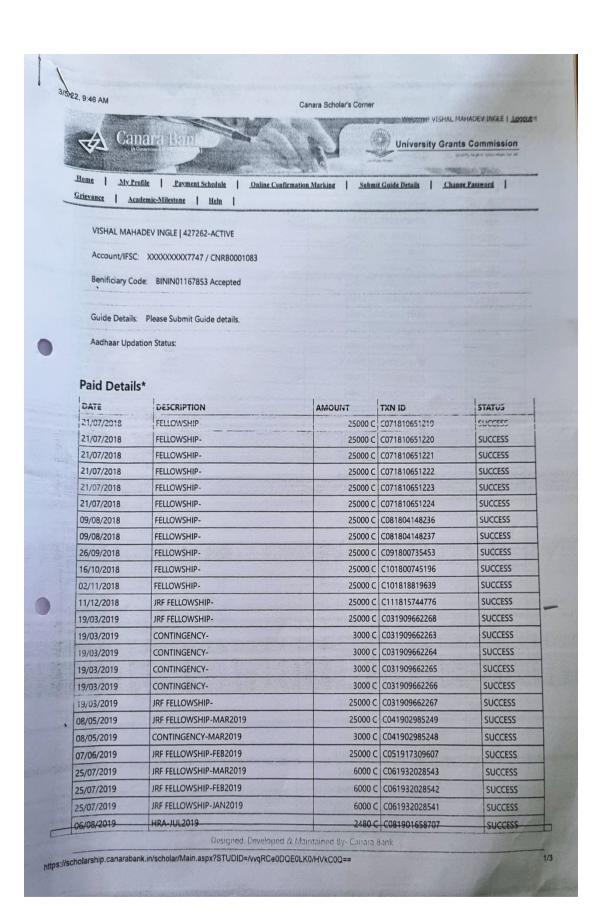
 Verification of all documents of qualification/eligibility at any time during the period of
- Verification of all documents of qualification/eligibility at any time during the period of registration.

 Scholar shall have to submit the yearly progress report of research in the prescribed format through RAC. To the university on or before 31th August along with the yearly retention fee of Rs.3000/-. If the scholar fails to submit the progress report consecutively for two years the registration shall stand cancelled.

 The duration of PhD. programme including course work shall be minimum three years to maximum six years from the date of admission. However, extension for a period of maximum one year may be granted on the recommendation of the RAC and with the approval of the RRC. Provided, the person with disability (more than 40% disability) may be allowed a relaxation up to two years. Provided, the person will disability (110.6 such 200.2 such 200.2

Harmon Assistant Registrar(PhD Cell), SBG Amravati University.

Copy to,
1) All Concerned Supervisor.
2) All Concerned Students.



06/08/2019	JRF FELLOWSHIP-MAY2019	Canara Scholar's Corner		
06/08/2019	CONTINGENCY-JUN2019		C081901658704	SUCCESS
06/08/2019	JRF FELLOWSHIP-APR2019	The state of the s	C081901658702	SUCCESS
06/08/2019	JRF FELLOWSHIP-JUL2019		C081901658703	SUCCESS
03/09/2019	JRF FELLOWSHIP-AUG2019	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	C081901658706	SUCCESS
03/09/2019	HRA-AUG2019		C081921978107	SUCCESS
14/11/2019	HRA-	DAME PARTY OF THE	C081921978108	SUCCESS
14/11/2019	HRA-	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	C101924790170 C101924790172	SUCCESS
14/11/2019	HRA-		C101924790172	SUCCESS
14/11/2019	HRA-		C101924790174	SUCCESS
14/11/2019	HRA-		C101924790175	SUCCESS
14/11/2019	HRA-		C101932680510	SUCCESS
14/11/2019	HRA-		C101924790169	SUCCESS
14/11/2019	HRA-	2480 C	C101924790168	SUCCESS
14/11/2019	HRA-	2480 C	C101924790171	SUCCESS
14/11/2019	JRF FELLOWSHIP-	31000 C	C101932679469	SUCCESS
14/11/2019	CONTINGENCY-	3000 C	C101932679468	SUCCESS
14/11/2019	HRA-	2480 C	C101932679470	SUCCESS
15/11/2019	JRF FELLOWSHIP-	31000 C	C101932683247	SUCCESS
15/11/2019	HRA-	2480 0	C101932683248	SUCCESS
14/02/2020	JRF FELLOWSHIP-	31000 0	C012030243174	SUCCESS ,
14/02/2020	HRA-	2480 0	C012029905038	SUCCESS
14/02/2020	JRF FELLOWSHIP-	31000 0	C012029905037	SUCCESS
14/02/2020	HRA-	2480 0	C012030243175	SUCCESS
14/02/2020	CONTINGENCY-	3000 0	C012029915096	SUCCESS
14/02/2020	JRF FELLOWSHIP-	31000 (C012029915097	SUCCESS
14/02/2020	HRA-	2480 (C012029915098	SUCCESS
24/04/2020	JRF FELLOWSHIP-APR2020	31000 (C042025186165	SUCCESS
24/04/2020	HRA-APR2020	2480 (C042025186166	SUCCESS
1/06/2020	HRA-MAY2020	2480	C052013564531	SUCCESS
1/06/2020	JRF FELLOWSHIP-MAY2020	31000	C052013564530	SUCCESS
4/07/2020	JRF FELLOWSHIP-JUN2020	31000	C C062034505484	SUCCESS
4/07/2020	HRA-JUN2020	2480	C C062034505485	SUCCESS
9/08/2020	JRF FELLOWSHIP-JUL2020	31000	C C072019598645	SUCCESS
9/08/2020	HRA-JUL2020	2480	C C072019598646	SUCCESS
2/11/2020	JRF FELLOWSHIP-	31000	C C092040771957	SUCCESS
2/11/2020	HRA-	2480	C C092040771958	SUCCESS
2/11/2020	JRF FELLOWSHIP-	31000	C C082016968062	SUCCESS
	HRA-	2480	C C082016968063	SUCCESS
2/11/2020	JRF FELLOWSHIP-	31000	C C122008617342	SUCCESS
7/12/2020	HRA-	2480	C C122008617343	SUCCESS
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5/01/2021	CONTINGENCY-	3000 C	C012114127099	SUCCESS
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5/01/2021	JRF FELLOWSHIP-	31000 C	C012114127102	SUCCESS
5/01/2021	HRA-		C012114127103	SUCCESS
5/01/2021	HRA-	2480 C	C012114127104	SUCCESS
2/10/2021	JRF FELLOWSHIP-	31000 C	C102115809992	SUCCESS
2/10/2021	CONTINGENCY-	3000 C	C102115809991	SUCCESS
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04/11/2021	SRF FELLOWSHIP-	35000 C	C112104428161	SUCCESS
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04/11/2021	SRF FELLOWSHIP-	35000 C	C112104428164	SUCCESS
04/11/2021	SRF FELLOWSHIP-	35000 C	C112104428165	SUCCESS
04/11/2021	HRA-	20 C	C112104428181	SUCCESS
04/11/2021	SRF FELLOWSHIP-	35000 C	C112104428167	SUCCESS
04/11/2021	SRF FELLOWSHIP-	35000 C	C112104428168	SUCCESS
04/11/2021	SRF HELLOWSHIP-		C112104428169	SUCCESS
04/11/2021	HRA-		C112104428173	SUCCESS
04/11/2021	HRA-		C112104428170	SUCCESS
04/11/2021	HRA-		C112104428171	SUCCESS
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04/11/2021	CONTINGENCY-	MINISTER STATE OF THE STATE OF	C112104428154	SUCCESS
04/11/2021	CONTINGENCY-	6250 C	C112104428156	SUCCESS
04/11/2021	SRF FELLOWSHIP-	35000 C	C112104428166	SUCCESS

Important Messages

Disclaimer: The above details are provided only for the General information of the concerned. The amount which is due will be credited to the respective accounts only after the files are Digitally Signed by UGC through PFMS(M/o Finance).

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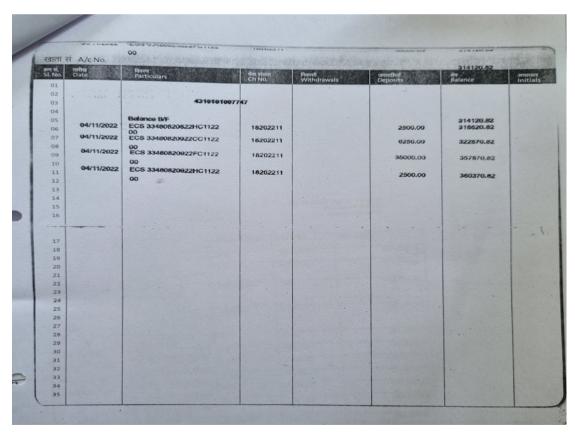
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04		Balance B/F				120575.40	
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06			23356147	10000,00		120575.40	
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21		FROM01-FEB-22 TO 30-A					
22	02/05/2022	RREFCash-MNS8029-KAML	19305580				
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24		RAMHIN-02/05/22 10:25					
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28.		RAMHIN-18/05/22 21:51					
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30	20/05/2022	ECS 24235900122FC0522	42022062		35000.00	00110	
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32	38/85/2832	EES 342358881232FC8533	43833883		35588:88	197818.78	
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₹1.	तारीख Date	विवरण	चेक संख्या Ch No.	निकासी Withdrawals	जमारागियाँ	शेष 135110.70 Balance	आद्याक्षर Initials
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02		43101010077	67				
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05		Balance B/F				130110.70	
06	20/05/2022	ECS 24235901121FC0522	42022052		35000.00	165110.70	1
07	20/05/2022	35 ECS 24235901121HC0522	42022082				
08	2.35000	35	42022002		2500.00	167610.70	
09	20/05/2022	ECS 24235901221CC0522	42022052		6250.00	173860.70	1
10		35			0.000		
11	20/05/2022	ECS 24235901221FC0522	42022052		35000.00	208860,70	
12		35					
13	20/05/2022	ECS 24235901221HC0522	42022052		2500.00	211360,70	-
14		35				1000	
15	26/05/2022	ATM Cash-MNS8029-KAML	20305638	4000,00		207360.70	
16		ESTIKHWAKKAN I LALBANDU					-
-		:06/9268	1				
	19/06/2022	SMS ALERT CHARGES NEW		18.00			
17				18.00		207342.70	
18							
19	16/07/2022	MB-IMPS-DR/VISHAL MAH	13271966	100000.00			
20		69F646849£67£93/uan				107342.70	1
21	16/07/2022	39:47	A REPUBLICA				
22	10/0/12022	ATM Txn done in other	13271966	9.44			
23		bank ATM / JMPS Char				107333.26	
25	17/07/2022	MB-IMPS-DR/VISHAL MAH	18505798			1	10
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27	17/07/2022	ATM Txn done in other	16505798			2, 15, 25	1
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01		CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR OF STREET	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	STANSA HAMA CATALOGRAPHIC			
02		4310101007	747				
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04		Balance B/F	-			78455.82	
05	01/08/2022	DEBIT CARD ANNUAL CHA		148.00		78307.82	1
06		RGES XXXXXXXXXXXXX9268	The bearing				
07	24/09/2022	SMS ALERT CHARGES NEW		18.00		78289.82	
. 08	12/10/2022	ECS 31570080522FC1022	92022101		35000.00	113289.82	
09	12/10/2022	16				21.0	
10	12/10/2022	ECS 31570080522HC1022	92022101		2500.00	115789-82	
11	12/10/2022	16 ECS 31570080622CC1022					
12		16	92022101		6250.00	122039.82	
13	12/10/2022	ECS 31570080322CC1022					
14		16	92022101		6250.00	128289.82	
16	12/10/2022	ECS 31570080322FC1022	92022101				
10		16	52022101		36000.00	163289.82	
	12/10/2022	ECS 31570080322HC1022	92022101				
17					2500.00	165789.82	
18							
19	12/10/2022	16					
20	12/10/2022	ECS 31570080422FC1022	92022101		35000.00		
21	12/10/2022	16,			35000.00	200789.82	
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25	12/10/2022	ECS 31570080622HC1022				238289.82	
26	400112 X 77555	16	92022101		2500.00	240789.82	
27	01/11/2022	SBINT FOR THE PERIOD				240109.02	
28		FROM01-AUG-22 TO 31-0			831.00	241620,82	
29		CT-22					
30	04/11/2022	ECS 33480820722FC1122 ES 33480820722HC1122	18202211				2
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35							13 15



STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

DATE: 30-09-23 15:20:35 PM

CANARA BANK Account Branch IFSC MICR 1083-AMRAVATI 444601 CNRB0001083 444015101

4310101007747 CANARA SB GENERAL 113184797 Mr VISHAL INGLE Account No Product Name Customer ID Customer Name

NANDURA DIST BULDHANA Address

> NANDURA MAHARASHTRA IN

443404 108300007758 Nominee Reference num: Nominee Name Account Title not given VISHAL INGLE

Joint Holder's/Authorised: Person's Name

01-12-2022 To 30-11-2023 INDIAN RUPEES CNRBINBBBFD Period : Name Currency : Swift code:

TRANS DATE	VALUE DATE	BRANCH	REF/CHQ.NO	DESCRIPTION	WITHDRAWS	DEPOSIT	BALANCE
01-DEC-22	01-DEC-22	0		B/F	0.00	360,370.82	360,370.82
31-JAN-23	31-JAN-23	1083		SBINT FOR THE PERIOD FROM01-NOV- 22 TO 31-JAN-23	0.00	2,606.00	362,976.82
02-FEB-23	02-FEB-23	611		TD INITIAL PAYIN FD140082400944 /1 VISHAL INGLE TD INITIAL PAYIN FD	200,000.00	0.00	162,976.82
02-FEB-23	02-FEB-23	33	303312195068	MB-IMPS-DR/VISHAL MAHADEO/SBIN/**7803 /TO SELF/02/02/2023 12:34:28	1,000.00	0.00	161,976.82
26-MAR-23	26-MAR-23	1083		SMS CHARGES ON ACTUAL BASIS	1.00	0.00	161,975.82
30-MAR-23	30-MAR-23	1083	000000000000	ECS 53898621022FC032383	0.00	35,000.00	196,975.82
30-MAR-23	30-MAR-23	1083	000000000000	ECS 53898621022HC032383	0.00	2,500.00	199,475.82
30-MAR-23	30-MAR-23	1083	000000000000	ECS 53898621122FC032383	0.00	35,000.00	234,475.82
30-MAR-23	30-MAR-23	1083	000000000000	ECS 53898621122HC032383	0.00	2,500.00	236,975.82
30-APR-23	30-APR-23	1083		SBINT FOR THE PERIOD FROM01-FEB- 23 TO 30-APR-23	0.00	1,352.00	238,327.82
12-JUL-23	12-JUL-23	1083		MB NEFT DR P193230253722100 VISHAL MAHADEO INGLE SBIN0002166 32402857803 TO SELF	20,000.00	0.00	218,327.82
12-JUL-23	12-JUL-23	1083		MB NEFT DR P193230253726638 VISHAL MAHADEO INGLE SBIN0002166 32402857803 NULL	1.00	0.00	218,326.82
14-JUL-23	14-JUL-23	33	319509027671	ATM CASH- S1AWBA02- NANDURABRANCHBU	3,000.00	0.00	215,326.82

TRANS DATE	VALUE DATE	BRANCH	REF/CHQ.NO	DESCRIPTION	WITHDRAWS	DEPOSIT	BALANCE
				LDHANAMHIN-14/07/23			
				09:52:50/8179			
31-JUL-23	31-JUL-23	1083		SBINT FOR THE	0.00	1,706.00	217,032.82
				PERIOD FROM01-MAY-			
				23 TO 31-JUL-23			
23-SEP-23	23-SEP-23	1083		SMS CHARGES ON	1.00	0.00	217,031.82
				ACTUAL BASIS			

Statement Summary :

Opening Balance	Total Debit Amount	Total Credit Amount	Debit Count	Credit Count	Closing Balance	Unclear Balance	Sweep-in Balance as on 30-09-23 15:20:35 PM
360,370.82	224,003.00	80,664.00	7	7	217,031.82	0.00	0.00

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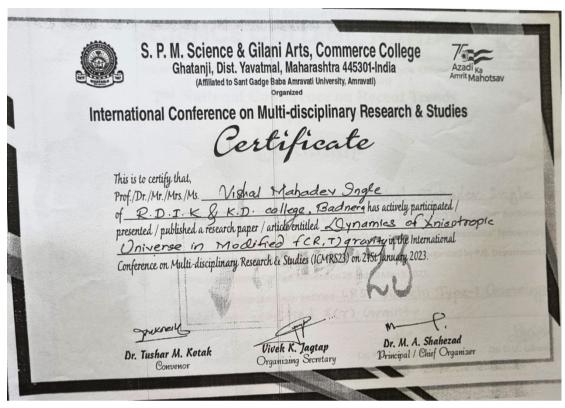
Office of Banking Ombudsman Reserve Bank of India 4th Floor, Central Vista, Sector-17 CHANDIGARH

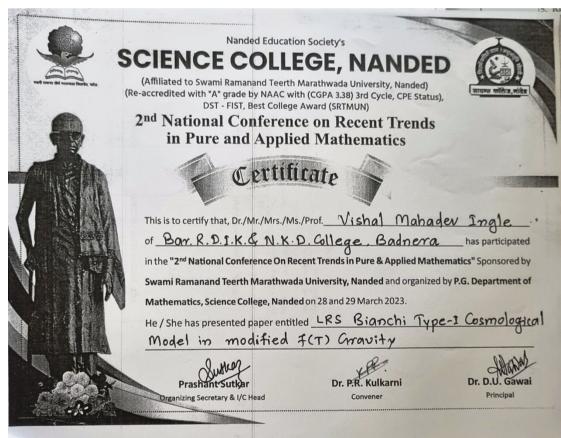
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******END OF STATEMENT*****

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UNIVERSITY LEVEL WORKSHOP ON RESEARCH IN MATHEMATICS

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Prof. / Dr. / Mr. / Ms. Vishal M. Ingle

of R.D.I.K & K.D College, Badneed

has actively participated in University Level Workshop on Research in Mathematics, organized by the Department of Mathematics and IQAC, Sant Gadage Baba Amravati University, Amravati in collaboration with Department of Mathematics, R.D.I.K. & K. D. College Badnera ; Adarsh Science, J.B. Arts & Birla Commerce Mahavidyalaya, Dhamangaon (Rly.) and Shri. Dr. R.G Rathod Arts & Science College, Murtizapur, held on August 06, 2022. (# 54 EE # SON

He/She has delivered a Lecture on

Gorane

Dr. P.A. Pawar ate Professor & I/c Head Department of Mati Sant Gadge Baba, Amravati Univeristy, Amt

Registrar
Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amra

Yavatmal Zilla Akhil Kunbi Samaj Dwara Sanchalit

GOPIKABAI SITARAM GAWANDE MAHAVIDYALAYA UMARKHED

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5th and 6th March, 2019

Certificate ...

This is to certify that Prof/Dr/Mr/Mrs/Miss V. M. Ingle

R D I K and K D College Badnera

has actively participated in the conference

held on 5th and 6th March, 2019 and chaired the session/worked on the panel of the session/has presented the

research paper (oral / poster) in the subject | Mathematics

entitled Plane Symmetric

Universe Filled with Electromagnetic Filed in)(Rf Theory of Gravity"

during technical session of the conference.

Madeabade Dr. S. R. Vadrabade Convener

Dr. M. N. Gaikwad Principal & Organizer

Article

LRS Bianchi Type-I Cosmological Model in Modified f(R, T)

V. G. Mete*1, V. M. Ingle1 & A.T. Valkunde2

¹Department of Mathematics, R.D.I.K.& K.D. College, Badnera, India ²Department of Science, Government Polytechnic, Khamgaon, India

Abstract

In this paper, we have studied LRS Bianchi type-I cosmological model for f(R,T) gravity. In order to present simplest mode of evolution, here we discussed in the background of a generic viable non-minimally coupled $f(R,T) = \alpha_1 R^m T^n + \alpha_2 T (1 + \alpha_3 T^p R^q)$ gravity model. Here we used the case $f(R,T) = R + \alpha_2 T$. The exact solution of the field equations in respect of LRS Bianchi type-I space time filled with perfect fluid in frame work of f(R,T) gravity are derived. The physical and kinematical behaviors of the model are also studied.

Keywords: LRS Bianchi type-I, perfect fluid, f(R,T), modified gravity.

1. Introduction

Currently, observational experiments show that the Universe is undergoing an accelerated expansion [1-10]. The "dark energy" (DE) which makes a negative pressure and thus gives rise to the accelerated expansion of the Universe. The Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP) satellite experiment suggests that 73% content of the Universe is in the form of dark energy, 23% is in the form of non-baryonic dark matter and rest 4% is in the form of usual baryonic (normal) matter as well as radiation Cosmologists have proposed many candidates for dark energy to fit the current observations such as cosmological constant, Tachyon, quintessence, phantom and so on. There are two major approaches to tackle this problem of cosmic acceleration either by introducing a dark energy component in the Universe and study its dynamics or by interpreting it as a failure of general relativity and consider modifying Einstein's theory of gravitation termed as modified gravity approach.

Modified theories of gravitation are used to explain the mysterious nature of dark energy. The modification of Einstein-Hilbert action may be the correct approach to explain the evolution of the universe. Noteworthy amongst them are f(R) modified theory of gravity formulated by Nojiri and Odintsov [11]. Recently, Harko et al. [12] developed f (R, T) modified theory of gravity,

E-mail: vishalinglevmi@gmail.com

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^{*}Correspondence: V. M. Ingle, Department of Mathematics, R.D.I.K.& K.D. College ,Badnera- 444701, India.

where the gravitational Lagrangian is given by an arbitrary function of the Ricci scalar R and of the trace T of the stress-energy tensor. They have obtained the gravitational field equations in the metric formalism, as well as, the equations of motion for test particles, which follow from the covariant divergence of the stress-energy tensor.

Now by considering the metric-dependent Lagrangian density L_m , the corresponding field equation for f(R,T) gravity is obtained from the Hilbert-Einstein variation principle in the following manner. The action for f(R,T) theory of gravity is

$$S = \int \sqrt{-g} \left(\frac{1}{16\pi G} f(R, T) + L_m \right) d^4x , \qquad (1)$$

where L_m is the usual matter Lagrangian density of matter source, f(R,T) is an arbitrary function of Ricci scalar R and the trace T of the energy-momentum tensor T_{ij} of the matter source, and g is the determinant of the metric tensor g_{ij} . The energy-momentum tensor T_{ij} from Lagrangian matter is defined in the form

$$T_{ij} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{-g}} \frac{\delta(\sqrt{-g}L_m)}{\delta g^{\mu\nu}},\tag{2}$$

and its trace is $T = g^{ij}T_{ij}$. Here, we have assumed that the matter Lagrangian L_m depends only on the metric tensor component g_{ij} rather than its derivatives. Hence, we obtain

$$T_{ij} = g_{ij} L_m - \frac{\partial L_m}{\partial g^{ij}}. \tag{3}$$

The f(R, T) gravity field equations are obtained by varying the action S with respect to metric tensor $(g_{\mu\nu})$.

$$f_{R}(R,T)R_{ij} - \frac{1}{2}f(R,T)g_{ij} + [g_{ij}\nabla^{i}\nabla_{i} - \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}]f_{R}(R,T) = 8\pi T_{ij} - f_{T}(R,T)T_{ij} - f_{T}(R,T)\theta_{ij},$$
 (4)

where

$$f_{R} = \frac{\delta f(R,T)}{\delta R}, f_{T} = \frac{\delta f(R,T)}{\delta T}, \Theta_{ij} = g^{\alpha\beta} \frac{\delta T_{\alpha\beta}}{\delta g^{ij}}.$$

Here ∇ is the covariant derivative and T_{ij} is usual matter energy-momentum tensor derived from the Lagrangian L_m . It is mentioned here that these field equations depend on the physical nature

of the matter field. Many theoretical models corresponding to different matter contributions for f(R, T) gravity are possible; However, Harko et al.[12] gave three classes of these models

$$f(R,T) = \begin{cases} R + 2f(T), \\ f_1(R) + f_2(T), \\ f_1(R) + f_2(R)f_3(T) \end{cases}$$
 (5)

The individual field equation for f(R,T) gravity is given as

1.
$$f(R,T) = R + 2f(T)$$
.

$$R_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{ij} = 8\pi T_{ij} - 2f'(T) T_{ij} - 2f'(T) \theta_{ij} + f(T) g_{ij}$$
 (6)

2.
$$f(R,T) = f_1(R) + f_2(T)$$
.

$$f_{1}'(R)R_{ij} - \frac{1}{2}f_{1}(R)g_{ij} + [g_{ij}\nabla^{i}\nabla_{i} - \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}]f_{1}'(R) = 8\pi T_{ij} - f_{2}'(T)T_{ij} - f_{2}'(T)\theta_{ij} + \frac{1}{2}f_{2}(T)g_{ij}.$$
 (7)

If
$$L_m = p$$
 then $\theta_{ij} = -2T_{ij} - pg_{ij}$. (8)

We can see that the result depends on the choice of f(R, T) model. So we need to choose a viable f(R,T) model in order to represent our results in a meaningful way. The f(R,T) model which we have selected for discussion by Sharif and Zubair [13]

$$f(R,T) = \alpha_1 R^m T^n + \alpha_2 T (1 + \alpha_3 T^p R^q)$$
(9)

where α'_i s are positive real numbers, whereas m, n, p, q assumes some value greater than or equal to 1. We will analyze our results considering different cases of above mentioned model and we will precede our further discussion under following three cases

1.
$$f(R,T) = R + \alpha_2 T$$
 for $\alpha_1 = 1$, $m = 1$, $n = 0$, $\alpha_3 = 0$ (10)

2.
$$f(R,T) = \alpha_1 R + \alpha_2 T + \alpha_4 T^2$$
 for $m = 1, n = 0, \alpha_4 = \alpha_1 \alpha_3, p = 1, q = 0$ (11)

3.
$$f(R,T) = \alpha_1 R + \alpha_2 T (1 + \alpha_3 T R^2)$$
 (12)

Using equations (6), (7) and (8) along with equations (10), (11) and (12), we have

Model-I:
$$f(R,T) = R + \alpha_2 T$$
 for $\alpha_1 = 1$, $m = 1$, $n = 0$, $\alpha_3 = 0$

$$R_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{ij} = [8\pi + \alpha_2] T_{ij} + \left[p \alpha_2 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_2 T \right] g_{ij}$$
 (13)

This theory of gravity has attracted a lot of research interest in recent times [14-19]. Sahoo and his collaborators have extensively investigated different aspects of this modified gravity theory and have reconstructed some f(R,T) cosmological models for anisotropic universes [20-25]. Houndjo [26] have investigated the cosmological reconstruction in the f(R,T) modified theory of gravitation. Reconstruction of cosmological models in the f(R,T) theory of gravitation is also studied by Jamil et al. [27]. f(R,T) gravity has been extensively studied in the literature by several eminent researchers [28-47].

Motivated by the above work, the present paper aims to study dynamics of LRS Bianchi type I cosmological model in f(R,T) theory of gravitation.

2. Metric, Field Equations and Solutions

Bianchi type cosmological models are important in the sense that these are homogeneous and anisotropic, from which the process of isotropization of the universe is studied through the passage of time. Moreover, from the theoretical point of view anisotropic universe has a greater generality than isotropic models. The simplicity of the field equations and relative ease of solutions made Bianchi space times useful in constructing models of spatially homogeneous and anisotropic cosmologies.

The LRS Bianchi type-I line element is

$$ds^{2} = -dt^{2} + A^{2}dx^{2} + B^{2}(dy^{2} + dz^{2}),$$
(14)

where A and B are the scale factors and function of cosmic time t only [48-49]. We have assumed the stress energy tensor of matter as

$$T_{ij} = (p + \rho)u_i u_j + p g_{ij},$$
(15)

where $u_i = (0,0,0,1)$ is the four-velocity vector in co-moving coordinate system satisfying $u_i u_j = -1$.

2.1 Model: $f(R,T) = R + \alpha_2 T$ for $\alpha_1 = 1$, m = 1, n = 0, $\alpha_3 = 0$.

Using equations (10), (13) and (14), the field equations are obtained as

$$\frac{2\ddot{B}}{B} + \frac{\dot{B}^2}{B^2} = \left[8\pi + \frac{7}{2}\alpha_2\right]p - \frac{1}{2}\alpha_2\rho , \qquad (16)$$

$$\frac{\ddot{A}}{A} + \frac{\ddot{B}}{B} + \frac{\dot{A}\dot{B}}{AB} = [8\pi + \frac{7}{2}\alpha_2]p - \frac{1}{2}\alpha_2\rho,$$
 (17)

$$\frac{2\dot{A}\dot{B}}{AB} + \frac{\dot{B}^2}{B^2} = \frac{5}{2}\alpha_2 p - [8\pi + \frac{3}{2}\alpha_2]\rho, \qquad (18)$$

where dot represents derivatives with respect to time. The deceleration parameter is defined as

$$q = -\frac{a\ddot{a}}{\dot{a}^2} \ , \tag{19}$$

where a is the average scale factor. We have three equation's (16)-(18) involving four parameters as A, B, p, ρ . In order to solve these equations, we assume the time varying deceleration parameter as $q = -1 + \frac{\beta}{1+a^{\beta}}$, where $\beta > 0$ is a constant. Bearing in mind the relation between scale factor and redshift, we have $a(t) = \frac{1}{(1+z)}$, which yields $q = \frac{\beta}{\left(\frac{1}{z+1}\right)^{\beta}+1}-1$

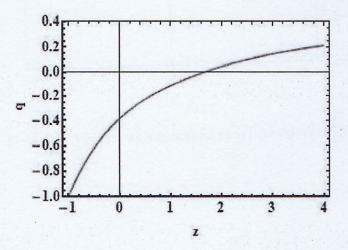


Fig. 1. Variation of q against z for $\beta = 1$.

We can see good agreement with recent observations where $t \to \infty$. Also, in our model, q = -0.5 as z = 0 while the current value of q is expected to be around -0.55 [50]as depicted in figure 1.

The scale factor and metric potentials are expressed as

$$a = \left[e^{\beta t} - 1\right]^{\nu_{\beta}} \tag{20}$$

$$A = \left[e^{\beta t} - 1\right]^{\frac{1}{\beta}}, \ B = \left[e^{\beta t} - 1\right]^{\frac{1}{2}\beta}$$
 (21)

The energy density is obtained as

$$\rho = \frac{-[18\pi + 6\alpha_2] - [18\pi + \frac{5}{2}\beta\alpha_2 + 6\alpha_2][2(1+z)^{3\beta} + (1+z)^{2\beta}] + \frac{5}{2}\beta\alpha_2[(1+z)^{\beta}]}{4[16\pi^2 + 10\pi\alpha_2 + \alpha_2^2]}.$$
 (22)

The pressure is found to be

$$p = \frac{6\pi + [6\pi - 8\pi\beta - \frac{3}{2}\alpha_2\beta][2(1+z)^{3\beta} + (1+z)^{2\beta}] + [8\pi + \frac{3}{2}\alpha_2]\beta[(1+z)^{\beta}]}{4[16\pi^2 + 10\pi\alpha_2 + \alpha_2^2]}.$$
 (23)

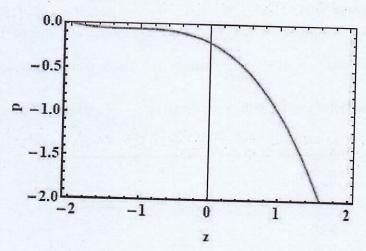


Fig. 2. Variation of pressure against z for $\alpha_2 = -15$ and $\beta = 1$

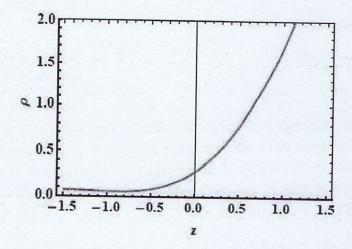


Fig. 3. Variation of energy density against z for $\alpha_2 = -15$ and $\beta = 1$.

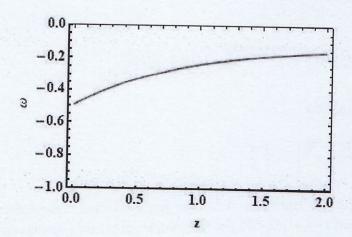


Fig. 4. Variation of EoS parameter against z for $\alpha_2 = -15$ and $\beta = 1$.

It is clear from Fig. 2 that the energy density of the Universe is an increasing function of redshift (z) and tends to a constant value in the future (i.e. $z \to -1$). For pressure (see Fig. 3), it is a decreasing function of redshift (z) and takes negative values throughout cosmic evolution. At the beginning of time it starts with very large negative values and later it approaches zero. The negative pressure is evidence of an accelerating phase of the Universe as shown by recent observations, and thus the validity of our model. The value of the EoS parameter for dark energy, or what is called in modified theories of gravity by cosmic acceleration, is negative. From this figure 4, we see that the behavior of the EoS parameter is similar to the quintessence model i.e. $-1 < \omega < -1/3$.

3. Physical properties

The spatial volume is given by

$$V = a^3 = AB^2 \tag{24}$$

The above equation indicates that the spatial volume is zero at initial time t = 0. It shows that the evolution of our universe starts with big bang scenario. It is further noted that from (24) the average scale factor becomes zero at the initial epoch. Hence, both models have a point-type singularity. The spatial volume increases with time. The Hubble's parameter H, expansion scalar and shear scalar are

$$H = \frac{1}{3}(H_x + H_y + H_z) = \frac{e^{\beta t}}{\left[e^{\beta t} - 1\right]}$$
 (25)

$$\theta = 3H = 3e^{\beta t} \frac{1}{[e^{\beta t} - 1]} \tag{26}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(H_x^2 + H_y^2 + H_z^2 - \frac{\theta^2}{3} \right) = \frac{3}{4} e^{2\beta t} \frac{1}{\left[e^{\beta t} - 1 \right]^2}$$
 (27)

The anisotropy parameter

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{x=1}^{3} \left(\frac{H_x - H}{H} \right)^2 = 6 \left(\frac{\sigma}{\theta} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$
 (28)

We can observe that the Hubble factor, scalar expansion and shear scalar diverge at t=0 and they become finite as $t\to\infty$ [51-54]. The anisotropic parameter becomes constant for our models. From the above mentioned equation, it can be observed that our models are expanding and accelerating the universe, which starts at a big bang singularity.

4. Jerk parameter

The jerk parameter is considered as one of the important quantities for describing the dynamics of the universe. Jerk parameter is dimensionless third derivative of scale factor a with respect to cosmic time t and is defined as

$$j = \frac{a^2}{\dot{a}^3} \frac{d^3 a}{dt^3} \tag{29}$$

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$$j = q + 2q^2 - \frac{\dot{q}}{H} \tag{30}$$

Hence we have,

$$\Rightarrow j = 1 - \frac{3\beta}{(1+z)^{-\beta} + 1} + \frac{\beta^2}{(1+z)^{-\beta} + 1} + \frac{\beta^2}{[(1+z)^{-\beta} + 1]^2}.$$
 (31)

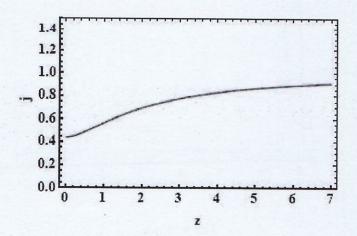


Fig. 5. Behavior of jerk parameter j versus z with $\beta = 1.5$

Jerk is a positive parameter. This denotes a quickening of growth. It's interesting to note that the jerk parameter never reaches unity at z = 0, which obviously contradicts the Λ CDM model.

5. Statefinder diagnostic

The statefinder parameters are important to discuss the cosmological aspects of models which are introduced in Refs. [55-56], originally. The state-finder pair {r, s} is defined as

$$r = \frac{\ddot{a}}{aH^2}, r = 1 + \frac{3\dot{H}}{H^2} + \frac{\ddot{H}}{H^3}, s = \frac{r-1}{3(q-\frac{1}{2})}$$
 (32)

The values of the state-finder parameter for our model are

$$r = 1 - \frac{3\beta}{(1+z)^{-\beta} + 1} + \frac{\beta^2 [(1+z)^{-\beta} + 2]}{[(1+z)^{-\beta} + 1]^2}.$$
 (33)

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$$s = \frac{1}{\{6\beta - 9[(1+z)^{-\beta} + 1]\}[(1+z)^{-\beta} + 1]} \{2\beta^{2}((1+z)^{-\beta} + 2) - 6\beta[(1+z)^{-\beta} + 1]\}.$$
 (34)

We get different dark energy models for different combinations of r and s: For $\Lambda CDM \rightarrow (r=1, s=0)$ For SCDM $\rightarrow (r=1, s=1)$ For HDE $\rightarrow (r=1, s=2/3)$ For CG $\rightarrow (r>1, s<0)$ For Quintessence $\rightarrow (r<1, s>0)$. Our model satisfies the ΛCDM scenario of the universe.

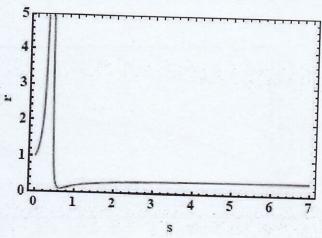


Fig. 6: r vs s.

6. Conclusion

In this paper, we have considered LRS Bianchi type-I cosmological model in the presence of perfect fluid and generic viable non-minimally coupled

$$f(R,T) = \alpha_1 R^m T^n + \alpha_2 T (1 + \alpha_3 T^p R^q)$$

gravity model, where the gravitational Lagrangian is given by an arbitrary function of Ricci scalar (R) and of the trace of the stress-energy tensor (T). In this paper, the gravitational field equation has been established by taking $f(R,T) = f_1(R) + f_2(T)$. The cosmic acceleration in f(R,T) gravity results not only from a geometrical effect, but also from a matter contribution. The deceleration parameter describes the rate of expansion and acceleration or deceleration of the universe. If q > 0, the universe is at a decelerated phase, else q < 0 corresponds to an accelerated phase.

The deceleration parameter depicts a transition from positive in the past to negative in the present showing the current accelerated expansion of the universe One can observe that the energy density is positive throughout the universe whereas the pressure is always negative. The

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negative pressure indicates the expanding accelerated phase of the universe. It is observed that the EoS parameter remains in the quintessence phase supporting the acceleration in the universe.

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Bianchi Type-I Cosmological Model with Perfect Fluid in Modified f(T) Gravity

V. G. Mete 1*, P. S. Dudhe2, V. M. Ingle3

¹Department of Mathematics, R. D. I. K. & K. D. College, Bandera-Amravati (M. S.), India ²P. R. M. I. T & R, Badnera-Amravati (M. S.), India ³R. D. I. K. & K. D. College, Bandera-Amravati (M. S.), India

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Abstract

In this paper, the Bianchi type I cosmological models with perfect fluid is investigated in the framework of f(T) theory of gravitation. The functional form of the function f(T) such as $f(T) = T + \beta T^2$ is used for investigation. The physical and kinematical properties of the models are obtained and analyzed. We obtained an accelerating and expanding universe.

Keywords: Bianchi type-I space-time; Theory of gravity; Perfect fluid.

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1. Introduction

Recent cosmological observations indicate that the present observable universe is undergoing an accelerated expansion. It is generally accepted that dark energy, whose origin is still a mystery in modern cosmology, is the reason for this cosmic acceleration. The discovery of the universe's swift expansion shows that it is almost spatially flat and contains roughly 75 % DE, which causes cosmic acceleration. The universe is fairly equally divided throughout with this mysterious energy, which is physically identical to vacuum energy. Many theories have been developed to explain why the cosmic acceleration begins. The most prominent gravitational modification theory is f(T) gravity. The construction of viable modified teleparallel gravity models has developed as an alternative to general relativity, and in recent years, the cosmological applications of this theory have attracted considerable attention in the literature. We still don't fully comprehend the nature of the origin of dark energy. Einstein-Hilbert action is modified by substituting the function of the Ricci scalar for R. These theories come under the purview of f(R) theories of gravitation. Recently proposed modified theories of gravity include f(G), f(R,G) and f(R,T). Metric f(R) formalism was used to study the dark energy scenario by Hatkar et al. [1]. In the modified f(G) theory of gravitation, FRW domain walls were studied by Katore et al. [2]. Another significantly modified theory of

^{*} Corresponding author: vmete5622@gmail.com

gravitation is called f(T), where T is a torsion scalar. It is based on Weitzenbock's geometry. The expression of the torsion scalar T in the cosmological background does not include the time derivative of the Hubble parameter H, in contrast to the curvature scalar R of standard general relativity. We note that tetrad components are derived with the Weitzenbock connection in teleparallelism, and metric components are derived with the Levi-Civita connection in the framework of general relativity. This feature offers a significant advantage in the reconstruction procedure of f(T) gravity compared f(R) gravity.

As a result, general relativity is replaced by the teleparallel gravity scenario employing the transformation of the tetrad components to the metric components. To put it differently, the curvature term R from general relativity is transformed into a torsion term T in the teleparallel scenario, and its modified form is transformed from T to f(T) by an arbitrary function in the associated action, known as the f(T) cosmology theory. In this theory, gravitation is attributed to the torsion of a zero-curvature space-time, which acts as a force. Bianchi type-I spatially homogenous models, whose spatial sections are flat, are the most straightforward anisotropic models typically employed to describe the anisotropic effect. An advantage of adopting anisotropic models is their important role in the description of the early stage of the universe. Chirde et al. [3] explored the accelerating universe, dark energy, and exponential f(T) gravity. Bianchi type-I homogeneous and anisotropic space-time has been taken into consideration by several researchers. Katore et al. [4] studied a higher dimensional Bianchi type-I inflationary universe in general relativity. The study of dark energy in f(T) theories were done by Bamba et al. [5], Bianchi type-I metric with massive string was presented by Pradhan et al. [6] in general relativity. The accelerating Bianchi-type dark energy cosmological model with cosmic string in f(T) gravity has been studied by Chirde et al. [7]. Pawar et al. [8] constructed perfect fluid and heat flow in the f(R,T) theory. The Bianchi type-III charged fluid universe in the Brans-Dicke theory of gravitation was examined by Mete et al. [9]. Recently Chirde et al. [10,11] explored various types of cosmological models in the context of f(T) gravity. Bhoyar et al. [12] studied Kantowaski-Sachs cosmological model with bulk viscous and cosmic string in the context of f(T) gravity. Lambat et al. [13] investigated Bianchi type VI₀ inflationary model with scalar field and flat potential in the context of Lyra geometry. Brahma et al. [14] explored Bianchi type-V dark energy cosmological model with the electromagnetic field in Lyra based on f(R, T) gravity. Mete et al. [15] constructed a five-dimensional cosmological model with a one-dimensional cosmic string coupled with zero mass scalar field in the context of the Lyra manifold.

Motivated by the above discussion, we present a cosmological power law solution for the universe's acceleration based on the teleparallel equivalent of general relativity modified as previously mentioned. The functional form of the function f(T) such as $f(T) = T + \beta T^2$ is used and investigated this theory using the cosmic power law scale factor solution. Because this type of solution offers a framework for determining the behavior of more general cosmological solutions in various eras of our universe, such as

radiation-dominant, matter-dominant, or dark energy-dominant eras, we are aware that power law solutions play a significant role in standard cosmology.

In this paper, we examine Bianchi type-I space-time with perfect fluid within the framework of f(T) gravity. Preliminary definitions of f(T) gravity is introduced in Section 2. In Section 3, we explore the field equations together with solutions and some physical and kinematic parameters. The conclusions are given in Section 4.

2. Preliminary Definitions and Equation of Motion of f(T) Gravity

In this section, a concise explanation of f(T) gravity, and a thorough derivation of its field equations is given. Let us define the Greek and Latin notations of the Latin subscript as those connected to the space-time coordinates and the tetrad field, respectively. We can define the line element for a general space-time metric as

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}dx^\mu dx^\nu,\tag{1}$$

where $g_{\mu\nu}$ are the components of the metric which is symmetric and possesses ten degrees of freedom. The theory can be expressed either in space-time or in tangent space, allowing us to rewrite the line element that can be transformed into the tetrad described by Minkowski (which represents the dynamic fields of the theory) as follows.

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}dx^{\mu}dx^{\nu} = \eta_{ij}\theta^i\theta^j \tag{2}$$

$$dx^{\mu} = e_i^{\mu} \theta^i, dx^{\nu} = e_i^{\nu} \theta^j, \tag{3}$$

where $\eta_{ij}=diag[1,-1,-1,-1]$ is Minkowski metric, $e^{\mu}_ie^i_\nu=\delta^{\mu}_\nu$ or $e^{\mu}_ie^j_\mu=\delta^j_i$. The square root of the metric determinant is given by $\sqrt{-g}=det[e^i_\mu]=e$ and the tetrads e^{α}_μ represent the dynamic fields of the theory. The Weitzenbocks connection components for a manifold, where the Riemann tensor part without the torsion terms is null (contribution of the Levi-Civita connection) and only the nonzero torsion terms exist, are defined as follows

$$\Gamma^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu} = e^{\alpha}_{i} \partial_{\nu} e^{i}_{\mu} = -e^{i}_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} e^{\alpha}_{i} \tag{4}$$

which has a zero curvature but nonzero torsion. The main geometrical objects of spacetime are constructed from this connection. Through the connection, the components of the tensor torsion are defined by the anti-symmetric part of this connection as

$$T^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu} = \Gamma^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu} - \Gamma^{\alpha}_{\nu\mu} = e^{\alpha}_{i} (\partial_{\mu} e^{i}_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu} e^{i}_{\mu}). \tag{5}$$

Also, define the components of the so-called con-torsion tensor as

$$K_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu} = (-\frac{1}{2})(T_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu} - T_{\alpha}^{\nu\mu} - T_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu}). \tag{6}$$

To make clearer the definition of the scalar equivalent to the curvature scalar of Riemannian geometry, we first define a new tensor $S_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu}$, constructed from the components of the torsion and contortion tensors as

$$S_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \left(K_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu} - \delta_{\alpha}^{\mu} T_{\beta}^{\beta\nu} - \delta_{\varepsilon}^{\nu} T_{\beta}^{\beta\mu} \right) \tag{7}$$

Now, we can be able to construct a contraction that is equivalent to the scalar curvature in general relativity. We define then the torsion scalar as $T = T^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu} S^{\mu\nu}_{\alpha}$

$$T = T^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu} S^{\mu\nu}_{\alpha}$$
(8)

Now, we define the action by generalizing the teleparallel gravity, i.e., f(T) theory as

$$S = \int [T + f(T) + L_{Matter}] e d^4 x.$$
(9)

Here, f(T) denotes an algebraic function of the torsion scalar T. Making the functional variation of the action (9) with respect to the tetrads, we get the following equations of

$$S_{\mu}^{\nu\rho}\partial_{\rho}Tf_{TT} + \left[e^{-1}e_{\mu}^{i}\partial_{\rho}(ee_{i}^{\alpha}S_{\mu}^{\nu\rho}) + T_{\lambda\mu}^{\alpha}S_{\alpha}^{\nu\lambda}\right]f_{T} + \frac{1}{4}\delta_{\mu}^{\nu}f = 4\pi T_{\mu}^{\nu}$$
field equation (10) is a series (10)

The field equation (10) is written in terms of the tetrad and partial derivatives and appears

where T^{ν}_{μ} is the energy-momentum tensor, $f_T = \frac{df(T)}{dT}$, $f_{TT} = \frac{d^2f(T)}{dT^2}$ and by setting $f(T) = a_0 = \text{constant}$, the equations of motion (10) are the same as that of the teleparallel gravity with a cosmological constant, and this is dynamically equivalent to general relativity. These equations clearly depend on the choice made for the set of

3. Field Equations for the Bianchi Type-I Model

The line element of homogeneous anisotropic Bianchi type-I is given by

$$ds^2 = dt^2 - A^2(t)dx^2 - B^2(t)(dy^2 + dz^2),$$
re the metric potentials. A and B be for (11)

where the metric potentials A and B be functions of cosmic time t only.

Let us choose the following set of diagonal tetrads related to the metric (11)

$$[e^{\nu}_{\mu}] = diag[1, \rightleftharpoons A, B, B]$$
determinant of the matrix (11) is (12)

The determinant of the matrix (11) is

$$e = AB^2$$
components of the tensor torsion (7) a (13)

The components of the tensor torsion (5) for the tetrads (11) are given by

$$T_{01}^{1} = \frac{\dot{A}}{A}, T_{02}^{2} = \frac{\dot{B}}{B}, T_{03}^{3} = \frac{\dot{B}}{B}$$

Components of the second (14)

The components of the tensor $S_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu}$ in (7), are given by

$$S_1^{10} = \frac{\dot{B}}{B}, S_2^{20} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\dot{A}}{A} + \frac{\dot{B}}{B} \right), S_3^{30} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\dot{A}}{A} + \frac{\dot{B}}{B} \right)$$
Corresponding to relief and the content of the

The corresponding torsion scalar (8) is given by

$$T = -2\left(2\frac{\dot{A}}{A}\frac{\dot{B}}{B} + \frac{\dot{B}^2}{B^2}\right) \tag{16}$$

Here we take a more general perfect fluid stress-energy tensor in the following form.

$$T_{ij} = (p+\rho)u^{\nu}u_{\mu} - p\delta^{\nu}_{\mu}, \tag{17}$$

where u^{ν} is the four-velocity vector, while ρ and p are the energy density and pressure of the fluid, respectively.

Now, the field equations for space-time (11), in the framework of f(T) gravity, is obtained as

$$f + 4f_T \left(2\frac{\dot{A}}{A}\frac{\dot{B}}{B} + \frac{\dot{B}^2}{B^2} \right) = 16\pi\rho \tag{18}$$

$$f + 4f_T \left(\frac{\dot{A}}{A} \frac{\dot{B}}{B} + \frac{\dot{B}^2}{B^2} + \frac{\ddot{B}}{B} \right) + 4 \left(\frac{\dot{B}}{B} \right) \dot{T} f_{TT} = -16\pi p \tag{19}$$

$$f + 2f_T \left(3\frac{\dot{A}}{A}\frac{\dot{B}}{B} + \frac{\dot{B}^2}{B^2} + \frac{\ddot{A}}{A} + \frac{\ddot{B}}{B} \right) + 2\left(\frac{\dot{A}}{A} + \frac{\dot{B}}{B} \right) \dot{T} f_{TT} = -16\pi p, \tag{20}$$

where the dot (.) denotes the derivative with respect to time t.

Finally, here we have three differential equations with five unknowns, namely, A, B, f, ρ, p . The solution of these equations is discussed in the next section. In the following, we define some important physical quantities of space-time.

We assume the analytic relation between the metric coefficients as

$$A = B^n \tag{21}$$

some kinematical space-time quantities, average scale factor (a), and volume (V), respectively are defined as

$$a = \sqrt[3]{AB^2}, V = a^3 \tag{22}$$

The generalized mean Hubble parameter (H), which describes the volumetric expansion rate of the universe, is

$$H = \frac{1}{3}(H_1 + H_2 + H_3),\tag{23}$$

where H_1 , H_2 , H_3 are the directional Hubble parameters. Eqns. (22) and (23), reduced to

$$H = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\dot{V}}{V} = \frac{1}{3} (H_1 + H_2 + H_3) = \frac{\dot{a}}{a}$$
 (24)

We discuss the mean anisotropy parameter (A_m) of the form to analyze whether the model approaches isotropy or not.

$$A_m = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \left(\frac{H_i}{H} - 1 \right)^2 \tag{25}$$

The expansion scalar (θ) and the shear scalar (σ^2) are defined as

$$\theta = u^{\mu}_{:\mu} = 3H \tag{26}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{3}{2} A_m H^2 \tag{27}$$

3.1. Physical and kinematical parameters

Model-I: We consider the value of the average scale factor corresponding to the model of the universe as

$$a = t^{\frac{b}{3}}$$
value of the deceleration parameter: (28)

The value of the deceleration parameter is given for the mean scale factor in Eqn. (28) as

$$q = -1 + \frac{3}{b} (29)$$

It is crucial to remember that to determine the values of metric functions, the average scale factor a(t) must be known. Since they define how the cosmos works, the deceleration and Hubble parameters are essential for developing cosmological theories. According to recent discoveries, the universe was previously decelerating and is currently accelerating. The value of the deceleration parameter is, therefore, commonly taken to have both a constant and a time-dependent form. Many researchers have found various average scale factor forms and recommended various time-dependent deceleration parameter forms for the model.

For this model, the associated metric coefficients A and B become

$$A = t^{\frac{bn}{n+2}}$$

$$b \tag{30}$$

$$B = t^{\frac{b}{n+2}} \tag{30}$$

Using Eqns. (30) and (31), we get

$$ds^{2} = dt^{2} - t^{\frac{bn}{n+2}} dx^{2} - t^{\frac{b}{n+2}} (dy^{2} + dz^{2})$$
(32)

The Torsion scalar (T) becomes

$$T = \frac{4(2n+1)b^2}{(n+2)^2t^3} \tag{33}$$

The spatial volume (V) is given as

$$V = t^b \tag{34}$$

The mean Hubble parameter (H) and the expansion scalar (θ) turn out to be

$$H = \frac{b}{3t} \tag{35}$$

$$\theta = \frac{b}{t} \tag{36}$$

The average scale factor and spatial volume disappear with time $t \to 0$. As time $t \to 0$, the model begins to expand with a zero volume; when time increases expansion scalar decreases, and as the time $t \to 0$, the mean Hubble parameter is initially large and zero at time $t \to 0$,

The expansion scalar $\theta \to 0$ as time $t \to \infty$, which indicates that the universe is expanding with an increase with time t.

The mean anisotropy parameter (A_m) and shear scalar (σ^2) are given by

$$A_m = \frac{2(n-1)^2}{(n+2)^2} \tag{37}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{(n-1)^2 b^2}{3(n+2)^2 t^2} \tag{38}$$

It has been found that the spatial volume vanishes at starting time t=0, expands with time, and becomes infinitely massive at $t=\infty$. Compared to the shear scalar, which is time-dependent and decreases with time as the universe expands, the mean anisotropy parameter is independent of time t and remains constant throughout the universe's evolution from early to infinite expansion. This indicates how the universe is expanding with the flow of time while slowing its growth rate to a constant value, showing how the universe began to expand at an infinite rate.

The exact general solution for a viable f(T) a model with a quadratic correction term $f(T) = T + \beta T^2$, will be derived in this section. In particular, considering the basic and usual ansatz $f(T) = T + \beta T^2$ is a good approximation in all realistic cases, and we can use data from planetary motions to constrain β . Houndjo and Momeni [16] investigated cylindrical solutions in modified f(T) gravity with the given function.

$$f(T) = T + \beta T^2, f_T = 1 + 2\beta T, f_{TT} = 2\beta$$

The value of energy density and pressure become,

$$\rho = \frac{1}{\chi^2} \left\{ \frac{2(2n+1)b^2}{(n+2)^2 t^2} \left[1 - \frac{6\beta(2n+1)b^2}{(n+2)^2 t^2} \right] \right\}$$
(39)

$$p = -\frac{1}{\chi^2} \left\{ \frac{\frac{4(2n+1)b^2[(n+2)^2t^3 + 4\beta(2n+1)b^2]}{(n+2)^4t^6} + \frac{3[(n+2)^2t^3 + 8\beta(2n+1)b^2](b^2 - b)(n+2)^2t}{(n+2)^4t^6}}{(n+2)^4t^6} \right\}$$
(40)

In the power law expansion of the universe, the energy density (39) is always positive and decreases as cosmic time t grows. The energy density of the cosmos is infinitely massive at first, but it diminishes with expansion and disappears entirely at very great expansion, as seen in Fig. 1. It is evident that pressure (40) takes on a negative value during the period of the cosmic time development displayed in Fig. 2. Negative pressure is necessary to produce an antigravity effect and to propel the acceleration, as is clear from observational evidence.

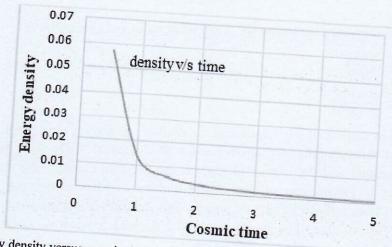


Fig. 1. Energy density versus cosmic time.

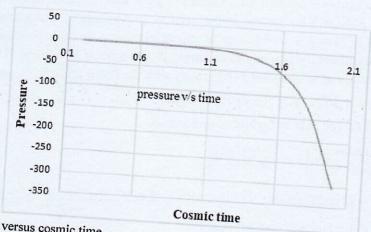


Fig. 2. Pressure versus cosmic time.

Model II: We consider the value of the average scale factor corresponding to the model $a = (e^{bt} - 1)$

$$a = (e^{bt} - 1)$$
value of the deceleration parameter. (41)

The value of the deceleration parameter is given for the mean scale factor in Eq. (41) as (41)

$$q = -1 + \frac{1}{e^{bt}}$$
 associated metric coeffs: (41) as

The associated metric coefficients A and B for this model become

$$A = (e^{bt} - 1)^{\frac{3n}{n+2}}$$

$$B = (e^{bt} - 1)^{\frac{3}{n+2}}$$
(43)

$$\log \text{ Eqns. (43) and (44)} \text{ we get} \tag{44}$$

Using Eqns. (43)and (44), we get

$$ds^{2} = dt^{2} - (e^{bt} - 1)^{\frac{3n}{n+2}} dx^{2} - (e^{bt} - 1)^{\frac{3}{n+2}} (dy^{2} + dz^{2})$$
Torsion scalar (T)becomes (45)

The Torsion scalar (T) becomes

$$T = \frac{-18(2n+1)b^2}{(n+2)^2(1-e^{-bt})^2} \tag{46}$$

The spatial volume (V) becomes

$$V = a^3 = (e^{bt} - 1)^3 (47)$$

The mean Hubble parameter (H) and the expansion scalar (θ) turn out to be

$$H = \frac{b}{(1 - e^{-bt})} \tag{48}$$

$$\theta = 3H = \frac{3b}{(1 - e^{-bt})} \tag{49}$$

The spatial volume disappear with time $t \to 0$. At time $t \to 0$, the model begins to expand with a zero volume. The mean Hubble parameter is initially large and zero as time $t \to \infty$. The expansion scalar $\theta \to 0$ as time $t \to \infty$, which indicates that the universe is expanding with increases with time.

The mean anisotropy parameter (A_m) and shear scalar (σ^2) are given by

$$A_m = \frac{2(n-1)^2}{(n+2)^2} \tag{50}$$

$$\sigma^2 = 3 \frac{(n-1)^2 b^2}{(n+2)^2 (1-e^{-bt})^2} \tag{51}$$

It has been found that the spatial volume vanishes at starting time = 0, expands with time, and becomes infinitely massive at $t = \infty$. Compared to the shear scalar, which is time-dependent and decreases with time as the universe expands, the mean anisotropy parameter is independent of time t. It remains constant throughout the universe's evolution from early to infinite expansion. This indicates how the universe is expanding with the flow of time while slowing its growth rate to a constant value, showing how the universe began to expand at an infinite rate.

The energy density and pressure become,

$$\rho = \frac{1}{\chi^2} \left\{ \frac{18(2n+1)b^2}{(n+2)^2(1-e^{-bt})^2} \left[1 - \frac{54\beta(2n+1)b^2}{(n+2)^2(1-e^{-bt})^2} \right] \right\}$$
 (52)

$$p = -\frac{1}{\chi^2} \left\{ \frac{\frac{-18(2n+1)b^2[(n+2)^2(1-e^{-bt})^2 - 18\beta(2n+1)^2b^2]}{(n+2)^4(1-e^{-bt})^4}}{(n+2)^4(1-e^{-bt})^4} + \frac{\frac{12b^2 \tilde{\epsilon}^*[(n+2)^2(1-e^{-bt})^2 - 36\beta(2n+1)b^2][3n+3+(3-(n+2)e^{-bt})]}{(n+2)^4(1-e^{-bt})^4} - \frac{864\beta(2n+1)b^4e^{-bt}}{(n+2)^4(1-e^{-bt})^4} \right\}$$
(53)

The energy density (52) actions for a suitable selection of constants are shown in Fig. 3. The energy density is a function of time t and decreases. According to Fig. 4, it is evident that pressure (53) takes on a negative value as cosmic time progresses. As observational evidence shows, negative pressure is necessary to produce an antigravity effect and drive the acceleration.

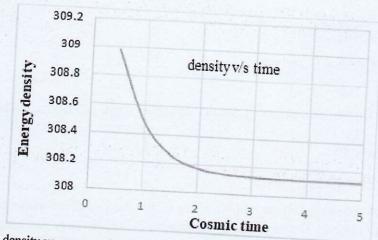


Fig. 3. Energy density versus cosmic time.

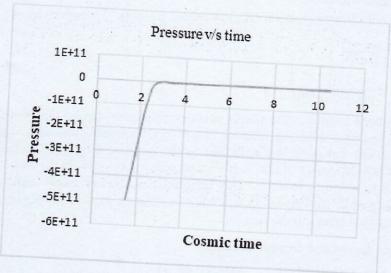


Fig. 4. Pressure versus cosmic time.

4. Conclusion

In this paper, we have presented the solution of spatially homogeneous and anisotropic Bianchi type-I cosmological model in the presence of perfect fluid in f(T) theory of gravity. We have derived the exact general solution for a viable f(T) α model with a quadratic correction term $f(T) = T + \beta T^2$. For this purpose, we use scale factor $\alpha = t^{\frac{b}{3}}$, $\alpha = (e^{bt} - 1)$ and $f(T) = T + \beta T^2$. We have evaluated some physical parameters for this solution, such as H, θ , A_m , σ^2 . The Hubble parameter is decreasing function of time, i.e., the expansion rate decreases as time increases. It is important to note that in both cases, q is negative. Therefore, the universe is accelerating. For these physical parameters, from both the models, we find that energy density is very large initially, and at a later time, it decreases gradually; for the universe to expand, density must decrease. Pressure

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assumes a negative value throughout the evolution of cosmic time. As evident from observational data, negative pressure is required to provide an antigravity effect and drive the acceleration.

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