



Yashoda Girls' Arts & Commerce College

Affiliated to Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur

NAAC Accreditation B++ with 2.82 CGPA

Sneh Nagar, Wardha Road, Nagpur. 440015

3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC care list during the year

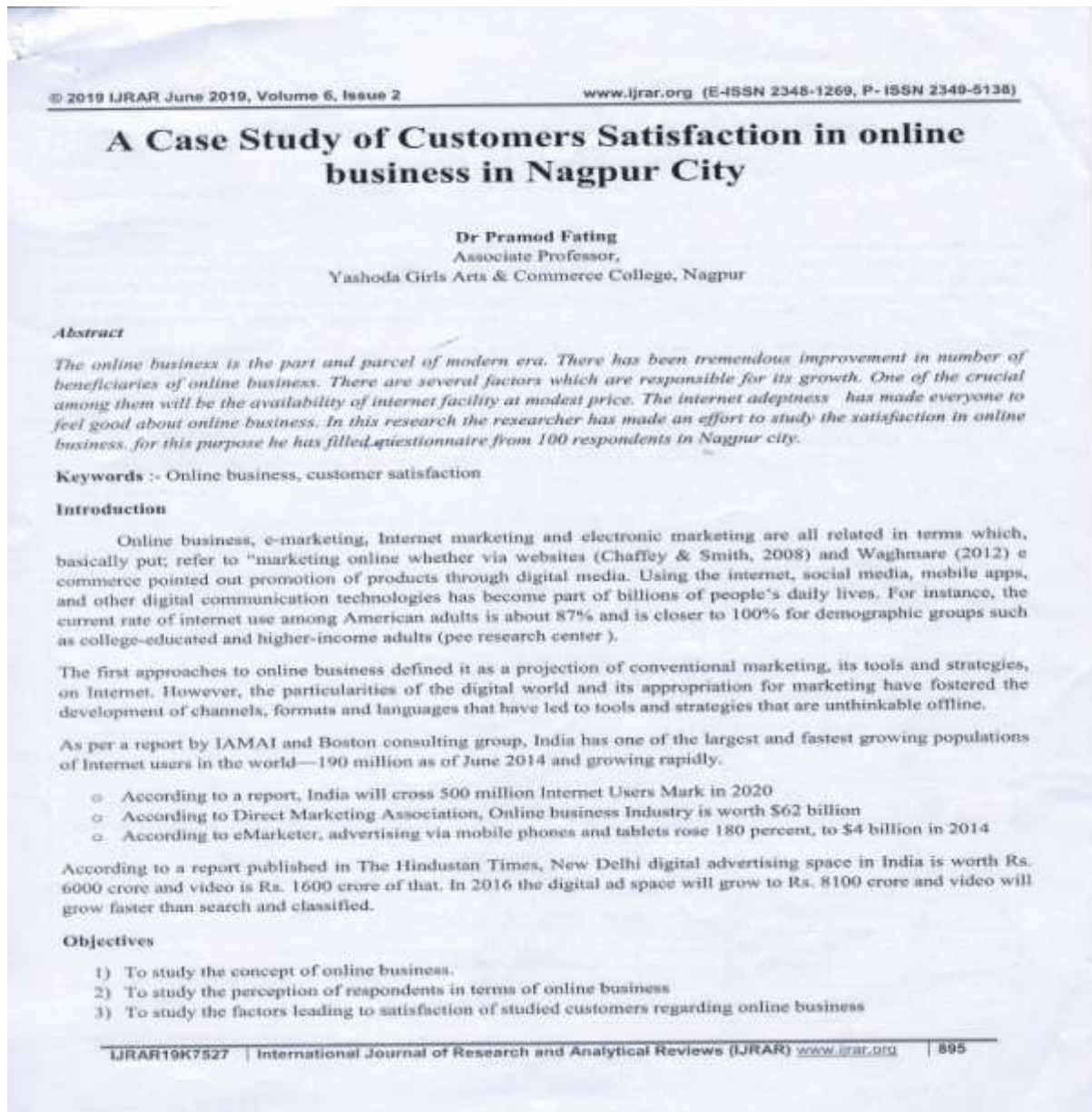
3.3.1.1 Number of research papers in the Journals notified on UGC CARE during the year

Year	2019-2020
Number	25




PRINCIPAL
Yashoda Girls Arts & Commerce College
Sneh Nagar, Nagpur-15

1. **Title of Paper:** A Case study of Customers satisfaction in online business in Nagpur City (p895-898)
Name of Author/s : Dr Pramod Fating **Department of Teacher:** Commerce
Name of Journal: International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)
Year of Publication: 2019 **ISSN No. :** E-2348-1269 P-2349-5138



Hypothesis testing

H1 Educational qualification is not associated with the awareness about online business

	Search engine optimization	E mail marketing	Pay per click advertisement	Online advertising	Content marketing	Social media marketing	Total
U.G.	15	02	01	22	04	01	45
P.G	02	02	02	10	02	02	20
Professionals	03	02	13	08	02	02	30
Ph.d	01	00	02	00	02	00	05
	21	06	18	40	10	05	100

While doing chi square calculation it was found that calculated value is 37.877425044092, while table value is 24.996 since c Hence the null hypothesis of Educational calculated value is more than table value . Hence null hypotheses is **rejected**. So Educational qualification is associated with the awareness about online business.

H2 Income is not associated with the awareness about online business

	Electronic goods	Cloths	Jewellery	Daily needs	Books	Home decoration	others	Total
Below 4 lakh	17	03	00	08	00	00	07	35
4 to 8 lakh	07	08	02	02	00	00	01	20
8 to 12 lakh	22	10	01	00	00	02	00	35
12 to 16 lakh	06	00	00	00	02	02	00	10
	52	21	03	10	02	04	08	100

While doing chi square calculation on above table it was found that calculated value is 63.062074829932, while table value is 28.869. Hence calculated value which is more than table value . Hence the null hypothesis of Income is not associated with the awareness about online business is **rejected**. So Income is associated with the awareness about online business.

Conclusion

It was the obvious concern of respondents regarding the after sales service. In online business one can erase this concern from the mind of customers. Also there have been issues with password protection and there are some products which are not available on cash on delivery. Online business can raise this issue to business. Lastly it was felt that digital marketing should be more a two way communication i.e. communication from customers to business must also be given due importance.

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2. **Title of Paper:** E-learning: A Modern tools in Education (p149-151)
Name of Author/s : *Dr. V. Fating, & Dr. P. Fating* **Department of Teacher:** Commerce
Name of Journal: RESEARCH JOURNEY- Multidisciplinary International E-research Journal
Year of Publication: 2019 **ISSN No. :** 2348-7143

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 August-2019 Special Issue - 194


Understanding the Parameters of
 Standard Operating Procedure for Quality Improvement,
 Quality Assessment and Effective DVV Process

Guest Editor :
Dr. Dhanraj Shete
 Principal
 Yashoda Girl's Arts & Commerce College, Nagpur

Executive Editors -

Dr. Sudhakar Thool	Dr. Sharad Sambare
Dr. Amol Raut	Dr. K. G. Meshram
Dr. Suryakant Kapashikar	Dr. Pramod Fating

Chief Editor -
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- Chief & Executive Editor

E-Learning : A Modern Tool in Education

Vaishali Fating

Asst. Professor

Dept. of Commerce

HBT College, Nagpur

Email: fatingvaishali4@gmail.com

Pramod Fating

Asso. Professor

Dept. of Commerce

Yashoda Girl's Arts and Commerce College, Nagpur

Abstract:

E-learning is online accessing technique which is used by learners available in various forms. In modern era, ICT tools are used to enforce effectively in education, research, teaching by teacher, research scholars and learners. The term e-learning refers the use of information and communication technology. Correspondence learning or distance learning are the situations where e-learning comes to use. The e-learning is a digital media which comprises audio, video, text and images. E-learning makes use of intranet or internet and widens the horizon of traditional learning. This paper explores the time when the concept of e-learning was introduced, mentions its basic principles, discuss the ways in which it is superior as compare to traditional education.

Keywords: E-learning, E-Education system, Internet-Education, Learning resources.

Introduction:

E-learning focuses on usage of technology in the field of education and learning. In the modern scenario, the ICT with dynamic growth has established the alphabet 'E' which symbol is known as latest age of information technology and said abbreviation as 'e' for electronic. Thus, words prefixed with "e" are currently emerging in every second field, like e-learning, e-health, e-business, e-government and many more. In the present era, where the world is being dominated by networking, globalization, and information technology has reached its peak. The e-learning is playing a major role in the education and research field.

The term E-Learning is used in historical manners:

A revolution in the information technology and the emergence of web has made the human society take a huge leap. The educational and research society is transformed from industry to information, and information to knowledge. The tools of Information technology is used in this educational and research culture of the society in which, learners or users means research scholars, teachers, and even students used of multimedia and networking for accessing the latest generated information for allotted task.

In 1960, the students of university of Illinois are facilitated the recorded video of lectures on particular course which is developed by University of Illinois. This was a first form of e-learning. At the time of beginning in 1960s, some faculty members of Stanford University have used the computers for teaching mathematics and reading in elementary schools. With the

Conclusion:

In the present era, the digitalization and application of ICT tool in teaching- learning process has gain widespread propagation in HEIs. E-learning has made benchmark in process of teaching by using various traditional techniques. It is the most convenient way to adopt the system of pursuing higher degree.

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3. **Title of Paper: E-Commerce: A Challenge in Commerce (p76-79)**

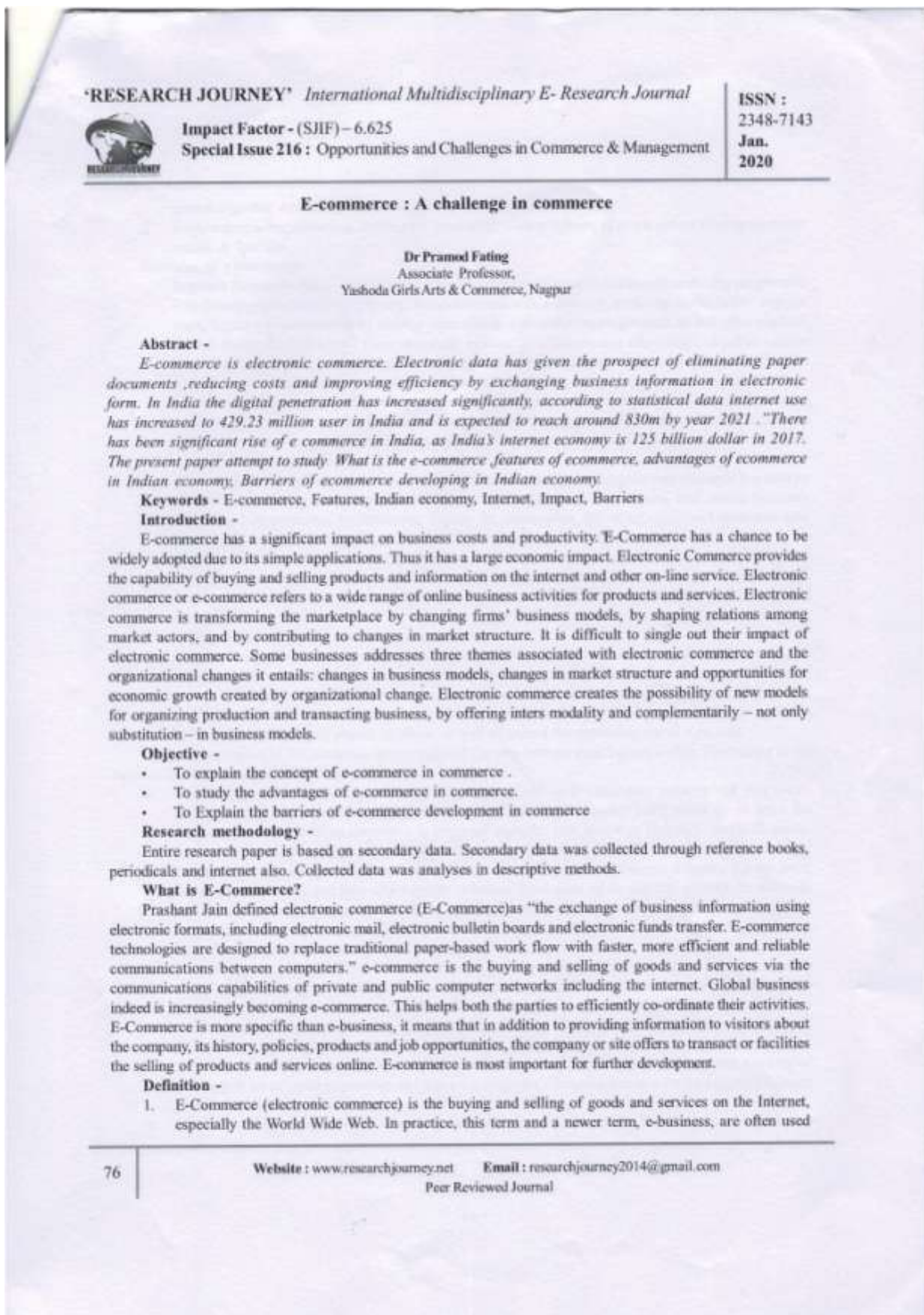
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commerce in our country. Customers have to be confident about the integrity of the e-dealers and payment process before making any Risk of hacking and cyber crimes are also there. Privacy has also become a major concern for consumers with identity theft and impersonation. Security challenges are not restricted to consumers only in e-commerce, corporate firms also face security challenge as their vital information, records and reputation is at stake.

Logistic and Supply Chain - Logistics and supply chain has been the major challenge to the e-commerce companies. Most of the population in India lives in villages. To reach the consumer in the village is a big challenge. The e-commerce companies' needs to invest more on setting up warehouse and signing up more suppliers across the country to ensure customers get order delivered by nearest suppliers.

Cash on Delivery (COD) - Cash on delivery is big problem for e-commerce companies. In the era of digital payments, cash on delivery is still the most favored mode of payment used by the consumers. This mode is very expensive for e-commerce companies. If the customer return the product than it becomes very expensive for the company as the company pay two way courier charges.

High Competition - There is a cut throat competition among the player in the e-commerce market. With intense competition, the profitability of the of the companies decreases as they use aggressive pricing strategy and offer huge discounts and commissions.

Tax Structure - Tax structure is another factor for lesser growth of e-commerce sector in India in comparison to other developed countries like USA and UK. Some states are even charging separate tax on e-commerce transactions in India. Government has implemented the GST Act, which is expected to solve this problem to great extent.

Absence of Cyber Laws - Absence of cyber laws to regulate the online business transactions is another bottleneck to e-commerce in India. The new technology has created huge legal uncertainty in our country. The existing Consumer Protection Act 1986 needs to be amended to update and widen the scope of the Act.

Physical Purchase - Most of Indian customers are more comfortable in buying product physically. They want to see and touch the product before buying. So they do not prefer to buy product online.

Conclusion -

E-commerce plays an important role in upgrading and developing the Indian economic system. Commerce growing rapidly despites many challenges. Commerce is one of the largest growing economy with e-commerce. E-commerce is changing the way of buying and selling. Due to the e-commerce the gap has been reduce between manufacturer and consumer According to Indian population their vast scope for e-commerce because currently in India 19% people using internet selling and buying good and services so we can consider that having scope in Indian economy.

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4. **Title of Paper:** Best Practices in KRC using non-print media: A perspective measurement (p199-203)
Name of Author/s : *Dr S Thool, & Dr Amol Raut* **Department of Teacher:** English
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Best Practices in KRC Using Non-Print Media: A Perspective Measurement

Sudhakar Thool

Librarian

Yashoda Girls College, Nagpur-15

Mail ID: ssthoolyc@gmail.com

Amol Raut

Head, Department of English

Yashoda Girls College, Nagpur-15

Mail ID: amolसारोज@rediffmail.com

Abstract :

KRC or Information Provider Centers are using new technology for building their best practices with particular goals and objectives, adopting the process, the practice-based impact on the local users to remote of end user, the resources and skills that required using technology etc. The implementations of information technological tools are used in KRC or Library with the changes which are taking place in the ICT applications. Information Provider Centers are encouraged to help in adding value to the existing practices or add new practices that they are adopting for the end user benefit in providing new and improved services.

Keywords: NAAC, Best Practices, KRC

Introduction :

With the help of non-print media and digital devices, Knowledge Resource Centre (KRC) is playing a vital role for providing effective services and facilities to users expected information. An advent of ICT, its development, and information explosion have changed the users' expectation from the KRC in various facets which built the information provider centre' collection and services to the remote of the end users. The KRC or Resources provider centre has needed to identify and adopt well-known practices and benchmarks for meeting the end users expectation effectively. Therefore, preparing standard-based guidelines on the best practices carried out by KRC is most important which will entirely enhance the value-based services and facilities. Best Practice is also called as a innovative task, it may be a philosophy, strategic work, policy, program, process or practice that solves a complexity-problems, created golden opportunities in organizations. The National Accreditation and Assessment Council (NAAC) strive for quality and excellence in the various fields of higher education and pleading for enhancing library-based services to improve academic environment. Library or KRC is the fundamental support for the whole educational activities of institution. Therefore, the NAAC decided to trace the best practices in institutional library-based, information-based services and facilities.

Best Practices for KRC :

The 'best practice' increases the user satisfaction which are as the beginning of the academic year with a general presentation; Periodically for need based groups; Central Reference Library for the use of constituent and affiliated colleges; Communication of current awareness to different user groups; Information literacy programs; Library Brochure/Dairies /Information Packs; A feedback from stakeholders through scientifically designed and analyzed questionnaire; Compiling and displaying of student/teacher attendance statistics (graphic) on the notice boards of the library as well as in the departments; Teaching library programs; Creation of digital Repositories; Article Repositories; Publication Repositories; Question paper Repositories;

Conclusion :

The 'Best practice' is as the exercise on the proper way for extending the existing function, effectively implemented task or using strategic policies and process. There should be expected result with adopting and using of technology in designing and delivering the information products, services and extension. Library automation in all house-keeping operations with bar coding, user identity and Web-OPAC facilities is the best practice that improves the library services and higher educational institutions' activities. The information literacy and user awareness programs created educational literacy in users that make significantly changes in enhancing the use of information sources. Therefore, the adopting new techniques and tools for imparting the user education which may be a best practice in entirely use of library services. The required information is disseminated through library website/ homepage in a networked environment which is possible on adopting new technology.

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5. **Title of Paper:** Building competence in the language classroom: An intercultural approach (p115-117)
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BUILDING COMPETENCE IN THE LANGUAGE CLASSROOM: AN INTERCULTURAL APPROACH

Dr. Amol Raut

Head, Department of English
Yashoda Girls Arts and Commerce College,
Nagpur.

Abstract

The treatment of culture in foreign language textbooks is relatively a brand-new trend in English Teaching (ELT) that is predicated on the growing accord that language textbooks ought to conceive to raise students' awareness of worldwide culture similarly as that of their own. The paper emphasis on the proportion and varieties of intercultural contents in one amongst those textbooks, English for nowadays is made county-wide by the UGC syllabus and other state wise universities. It purposes at work intercultural awareness and skills promoted through concepts.

Keywords: *Language, Teaching, Intercultural, Awareness, Abilities.*

In current evolution wherever international understanding plays acquaintance in nurturing use as a 'lingua franca', the conception of intercultural communication has become a vital ability to survival within the global world. Mostly when it became a significant means that to fulfill the growing challenge of politics, science, technology, educational activity, trade and commerce. The actual fact that English has been the world language instead of the property of any specific country has created important changes within the style, perceive and materials in English language Teaching (ELT). As a result, the inclusion of international cultures in pedagogy textbooks has been the main focus of language educators, researchers and material writers. Also UGC has commitment to strengthen social responsibility and community engagement of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in India. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India recently had been developed into a Scheme to promote stronger community engagement amongst HEIs in the country.

Special Issue

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higher English and higher intercultural learning within the method of their being international.

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May 2020

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6. **Title of Paper:** Marathi Sahityatil Stri (p82-88)

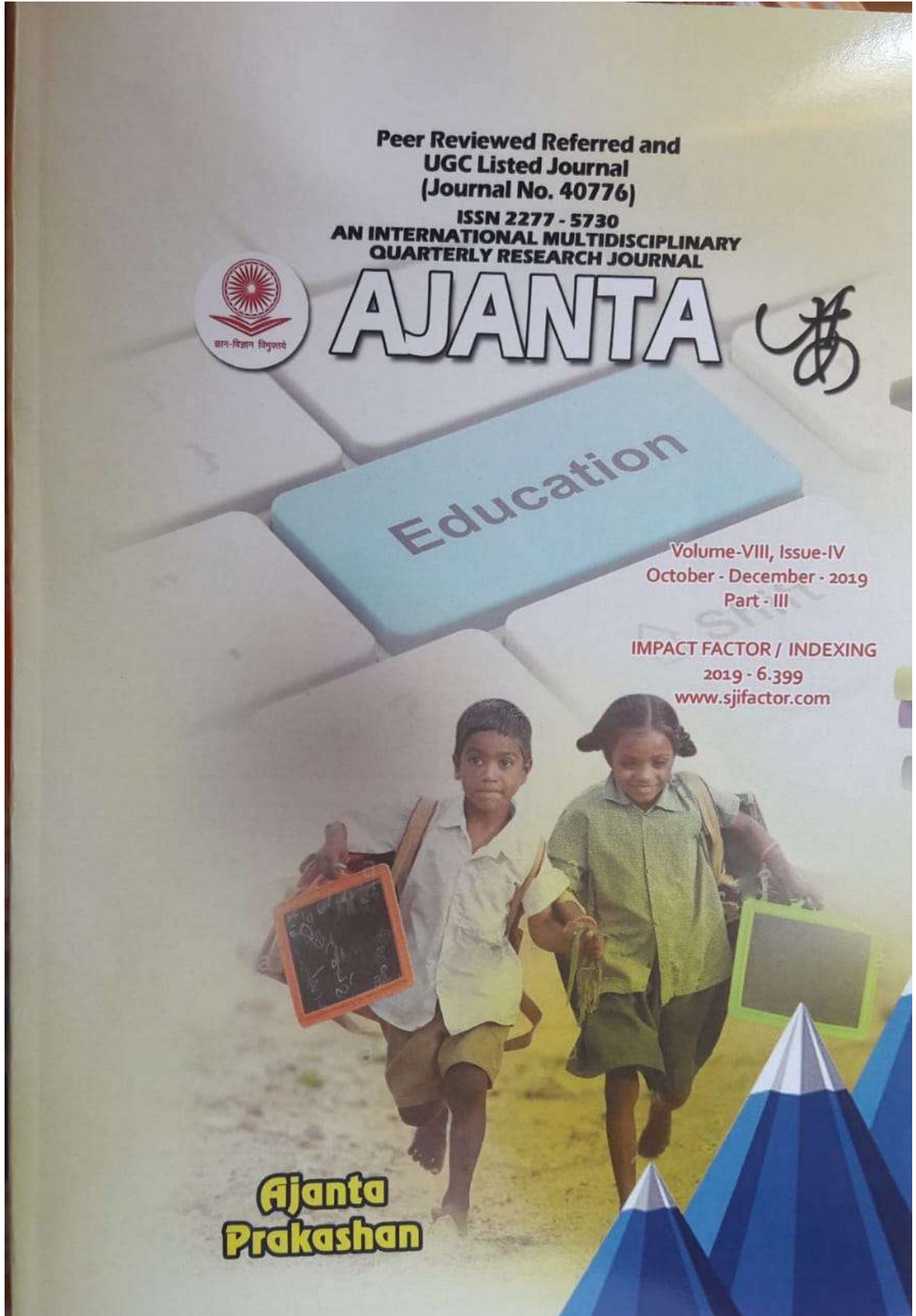
Name of Author/s : Dr Govind Rawlekar

Department of Teacher: Marathi

Name of Journal: AJANTA- An International Multidisciplinary Quarterly Research Journal

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प्रा. डॉ. गोविंद नामदेव रावळेकर

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख, यशोदा गर्ल्स आर्ट्स अँड कॉमर्स कॉलेज, स्नेहनगर, वर्धा रोड, नागपूर.

प्रस्ताविक

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या कार्याचा आढावा पाहतांना आपणास त्यांनी केलेल्या अनेक विचारक्रांतीचा आलेख पडताळून पाहणे अत्यंत गरजेचे आहे. त्यांनी दूषित असलेला समाज मनाचा अगत्याने विचार केला. या समाजात नांदत असलेली संस्कृती, तत्वज्ञान, विचार आणि चळवळी यात असुद्ध असलेल्या सामान्यात नवचैतन्यच नाही तर क्रांती घडवून आणणे आजच्या काळाची गरज डॉ. बाबासाहेबांना वाटायला लागले. या समाजात अस्मृश्यांवर होणारी अमानुषता, गडचेपीपणा, विषमता अगत्याने डोळसपणे दिसत होती म्हणून या हजारो वर्षांच्या विषमतेविरुद्ध डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी काळाराम मंदिर सत्याग्रह, चवदार तळ्याचा सत्याग्रह, गोलमेज परिषदेतील कार्य, पुणे करार, पर्वतीचा सत्याग्रह, धर्मांतर इत्यादी चळवळींचा प्रभाव समाज मनावर नाहीतर साहित्यावर सुद्धा चळवळीचा प्रभाव प्रकर्षाने पडायला लागला होता. या चळवळी प्रभावातून नवसाहित्याची निव डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या विचारातूनच साहित्यात आखल्या गेली. या साहित्यातून विद्रोह, नकार, वेदना या जाणिवांचा विस्फोट झाला. या साहित्यात मूलगामी परिवर्तन घडून आले.

आंबेडकरवादी प्रेरणा - डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची लेखणी व भाषणावर पकड होती. त्यांच्या अग्रलेख, स्फुटलेखातून मराठी भाषेवर त्याची पकड होती हे लक्षात येते. त्यांच्या लेखनीमध्ये परिणामकारकता लोकजागृती निर्माण होऊन संवाद साधतांना दिसते. त्यांच्या भाषेतील मांडणी मृदू, रूजू, हळवी म्हणजे भावनिक तशीच ती वेळप्रसंगी कठोर, कणखर आणि ज्वालाग्राही सुद्धा होतांना दिसते. ही भाषा विध्वंसक नसून ती समुचित आणि भेदक आहे. ती सम्यक क्रांतीची नाड जुळलेली भाषा आहे. त्यांनी आपल्या लिखानात वाक्प्रचार, म्हणीचा वापर अत्यंत खुबीने करतात. त्यातून काव्यात्मक आणि सौंदर्यात्मकतेचा प्रत्यय येतांना दिसतो. त्यांच्या ओजस्वी वाणीत आणि लेखनीत व्यवस्था परिवर्तनाची ताकद होती. त्यांनी आपल्या भाषणातून व लेखनीतून अशिक्षित व अज्ञानी लोकांना सुज्ञ आणि ज्ञानी बनविण्याची एक वेगळीच महत्वाकांक्षी निर्माण करतात. स्त्री आणि पुरुषांना एक पाऊल पुढे चालण्याची ताकद त्यांनी प्रदान केली होती.

याचाच परिणाम म्हणून १९६० नंतरच्या साहित्यात पुरुष साहित्यकारांबरोबरच स्त्री साहित्यकार प्रकर्षाने लिहायला लागले.

आंबेडकरवादी स्त्री - डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या विचार क्रांतीतून स्त्री साहित्यकार आपल्या व्यथा, वेदना, अन्याय व अत्याचार मोकळेपणाने आणि बिनधास्तपणे मांडू लागल्या. शोषणविरोधी बंड त्यांनी लेखनीतून उभारला आणि माणसातला पशुत्वाला संपविण्याचा विचार हा शिक्षणातूनच त्यांना मिळाला. या सर्व

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प्रा.डॉ. गोविंद नामदेव रावळेकर
मराठी विभाग प्रमुख
यशोदा गर्ल्स आर्ट्स अँड कॉमर्स कॉलेज, स्नेहनगर,
वर्धा रोड, नागपूर-15
मोबा. - 9423671696

प्रास्ताविक -

1920 ते 1956 या कालखंडात ज्या महामानवाने धर्माच्या विळाख्यातून, धर्माच्या विषमतेतून बाहेर काढण्याचे कार्य केले, ते महामानव डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी. आपल्या 'बुध्द अँड हिज धम्मा' मध्ये बौध्द संस्कृती, बौध्द समाज आणि बौध्द माणूस निर्माण करायचा असेल तर ईश्वर हे नाकारले पाहिजे आणि बुध्दाच्या धम्माची मांडणी मुळात बुध्दाच्या सामाजिक आणि नैतिक तत्वज्ञानावर भर दिला जातो. विज्ञाननिष्ठा कार्यपध्दती आणि नीती याच्या संकल्पनेतून आंबेडकरवाद साकार होतो. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी ज्या बावीस प्रतिज्ञा घेण्यास सांगितल्या त्या खऱ्या अर्थाने प्रतीत्यसमुत्पादाची प्रकृतीकृती म्हणजेच विज्ञानाची प्रतिकृती होय. याचे 21 व्या शतकातील जिवंत उदारणे म्हणजे जागतिक किर्तीचे शास्त्रज्ञ स्टीफन हॉकिंग यांनी पृथ्वी, अंतराळ आणि त्यातील घडामोडींचा शोध घेतला. त्यांनी म्हटले "ईश्वर हा विश्वनिर्माता असल्याची संकल्पना आता कालबाह्य झालेली आहे. गुरुत्वाकर्षणाच्या नियमामुळे विश्व स्वतःची निर्मिती शून्यापासून करू शकते" अशा या विज्ञान दृष्टीकोणातून अडिच हजार वर्षांपूर्वी बुध्दाना जे प्रतीत्यसमुत्पाद मांडून बुध्दाने सांगितले, तेच तत्वज्ञान आजच्या 21 व्या शतकातील जगाचे विज्ञान बुध्दाच्या दिशेने चाललेले आहे.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी बावीस प्रतिज्ञा देवून आपल्या 8 लाख अनुयायांना सर्वांच्या कल्याणाची नीतीची जोड देवून प्रतीत्यसमुत्पाद नावाची विज्ञान प्रक्रिया सांगितली.

आंबेडकरवाद :

शुद्ध पूर्वी कोण होते? हिंदू कोड बील, हिंदू स्त्रीचे उत्थान आणि पतन, लिंगभेद-जातीभेद या सर्व बाबी डॉ. बाबासाहेबांच्या विचारातून भारताच्या लोकशाहीला पूरक समतेच्या विचारातून समाजवादाची, स्वातंत्र्याची, बंधुत्वाची, सामाजिक न्यायाची कोणत्याही तळागाळातील सर्वसामान्याची वर्णविरहित, वर्गविरहित, समाजाची निर्मितीचे उद्देश प्रकर्षाने लेखन साहित्यात उतरायला सुरुवात झाली ती 1960 च्या सुमारास ती सर्व विचारधारा आंबेडकरवादी साहित्यातून ओसंडून वाहू लागली. या आंबेडकरवादी साहित्याची नीव ही माणसांच्या माणूसकीत आणि देशहिताच्या संवर्धनासाठीच निर्माण झालेली आहे. कोणतेही हिंसा होऊ नये याची खबरदारी घेवून अहिंसेचे तत्व हे आंबेडकरवादी विचारात ओतप्रत भरलेले असल्याने आंबेडकरवाद ही विचारधारा प्रत्येक मराठी साहित्यकांनी स्वीकारावी अशी ही पुरोगामी विचारधारा आहे.

मराठी काव्यातील आंबेडकरवाद :

मराठी काव्यामध्ये डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांची कास धरण्याचे काम पुरोगामी विचारधारेतील कवी संजीवकुमार सोनवाणे यांनी 'बाबासाहेब : एक स्वगत' या कवितेमध्ये म्हणतात,

बाबासाहेब,

माणसे पेटविण्याची भाषा आता फार जुनी झाली

त्यांची आमची मने आता फार दूर गेली.



करत राहणे कुठल्याही न्याय मांगताना हिंस प्रवृत्तीने आंदोलन न करता अहिंसेने आंदोलने करून भारतातील प्रत्येक जनलोकांच्या प्रश्नांना वाचा फोडणे व त्या प्रश्नांना योग्य न्याय देणे, हेच युगप्रवर्तक विचार डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या वागण्यातून, बोलण्यातून, समजण्यातून आणि करणीतून त्यांनी प्रकर्षाने ते जगले तसेच डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे अनुयायी जगावे असे या निमित्ताने विचार मांडावेसे वाटते.

"माझ.. माझ.. करता करता
'मी' पणाला जपलो नेहमी
अरे! बापडया बाबाला बघ
तो, झटला सर्वासाठी नेहमी."

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मराठी आंबेडकरवादी काव्यातील विद्रोह

प्रा.डॉ. गोविंद नामदेव रावळेकर

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख

यशोदा वर्ल्स आर्टस् अँड कॉमर्स कॉलेज,
स्नेहनगर, वर्धा रोड, नागपूर-१५

प्रास्ताविक :

भारतरत्न बोद्धीसत्व डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचा अस्पृश्य मुक्ती लढ्याने या महाराष्ट्रालाच नव्हे तर या देशाला जगाला १४ ऑक्टोबर १९५६ ला नागपूरच्या दीक्षाभूमी येथे सहा लाख अनुयायांना अहिंसेच्या मार्गाने घम्मचक्र प्रवर्तन घडवून मानव मुक्तीचा संदेश या जगाला दिला. आणि ते ६ डिसेंबर १९५६ ला महापरिनिर्वाण झाले. या घटनेने अस्पृश्य बांधवांवर एक महाकाय दुःख कोसळले. या दुःखातून सावरण्याकरिता डॉ. बाबासाहेबांनीच येणाऱ्या संकटाची चाहुल ऐकून त्यांनी आपल्या दुरदृष्टीने आपल्या बांधवांसाठी लिहून ठेवले होते ते म्हणजे 'शिका, संघटित व्हा आणि संघर्ष करा' या वाणीने अस्पृश्य तरूण जागृत होऊन १ जुलै १९७२ रोजी 'दलित पॅथर'ची स्थापना झाली. या स्थापने पासून तर नामांतराचा प्रश्न सुटपर्यंत म्हणजे १९९४ पर्यंतचा काळ आंबेडकरवादी साहित्य आणि चळवळीसाठी भरभराटीचा काळ मानला जातो. १९७२ ते १९९२ या दोन दशकात मराठी आंबेडकरवादी साहित्याने भारतातच नाहीतर जगाचे लक्ष आपल्याकडे वेधले. आंबेडकरवादी साहित्य हे मानवी मूल्यांची आणि मानवाधिकाराची भाषा बोलते हेच आंबेडकरवादी साहित्य चळवळीचे बीद आहे.

मराठी आंबेडकरवादी काव्य :

अस्पृश्यांच्या अवहेलना आणि उपेक्षा ह्या बाबींना नकार देत अन्याय-अत्याचाराविरुद्ध आंबेडकरवादी काव्य विद्रोह करते. आंबेडकरवादी साहित्य हे जडवादी आणि मानवतावादी आहे. बुद्धीवादी आणि करूणावादी आहे. इहवादी आणि समाजवादी आहे. आंबेडकरवादी साहित्य हे ईश्वर,

आत्मा, पूर्व वा पुर्नजन्म, परलोक, स्वर्ग-नरक या कोणत्याही अंधश्रद्धा मानत नाहीत. या साहित्यात 'मानव' केंद्रबिंदू आहे. १९७० आणि त्याच्या पुढे कवी नामदेव दसाळची कविता प्रत्येक सुशिक्षित अस्पृश्यांच्या ओठांवर आणि नियतकालिकांच्या पानांवर झळकत होती. त्यांनी आपल्या 'गोलपौठा' या काव्यसंग्रहातून 'अंधाराने सूर्य पाहिला तेव्हा' या कवितेतून विद्रोहाची ठिंगणी ने गुलाम जीवनाचे जगणे नको असते म्हणून ते म्हणतात

"अंधाराने सूर्य पाहिला तेव्हा

शब्द हुकारले

नरकाच्या कोंडवाड्यात

किती दिवस राहायच आम्ही

श्वास घुसमटत!

.....सडत होतो आम्ही अगतिक किड्यांसारखे
आजपर्यंत.....

लुक्तरात गुंडाळलेली आमची अबु

गोलपिठ्यांवर नागविणाऱ्यांनी

तुमचा न्हास जवळ आलाय;

मुक्तलंदाच्या संजीवनीने

आम्ही जिवंत झालो आहोत.

— तुमच्या पापाचे छिनाल घट फोडण्यासाठी!

— शब्द म्हणाले

अंधाराने सूर्य पाहिला तेव्हा."

हा 'सूर्य' म्हणजे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या विचाराने गुलामाला गुलामाची जाणीव करून दिली आणि तो बंड करून उठला व या स्वाभिमानाने आणि अस्मितेने तो या नव्या उम्मीदीच्या नव्या जगाकडे डोके वर करून पाहू लागला. म्हणूनच डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर साहित्यकारांना आव्हान करताना

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी ज्या मनुस्मृतीचे दहन कले ते फक्त समस्त मानव हितासाठी ही बाजू समजून मलामुद्दा आपल्या समस्त 'रत्री' उदारतासाठी ज्या-ज्यावेळेस अशा अमानुष्य परंपरेचे ग्रंथ मनुस्मृतीचे दहन करावे लागेल त्या-त्यावेळेस मी नक्कीच दहन करणेच अशी विद्रोही भाषा कवयित्री आपल्या काव्यातून प्रगट करतांना दिसतात. अशा कृतीशील विद्रोही अभिव्यक्तीवर डॉ. संजय मून आपले मत व्यक्त करतांना म्हणतात "आत्मभानाची प्राप्ती आणि हात जागे झाल्याची जाणीव ही अभिव्यक्तीला वाट निर्माण करून देते. माणसाला नागवणारे कायदे करणारे धर्मग्रंथ, संस्कृती, तिचा पालखंडीपणा या सर्वांचा विरोधात हा आविष्कार झाला आहे. शीवी देणे ही अशिष्ट मानलेली बाब विद्रोहात्मतेमुळे संघर्षाच्या संदर्भात प्रतिष्ठेची ठरली आहे. नकार ही चिंतनशीलतेची एक बाजू असते. मात्र हीच चिंतनशीलता जेव्हा भावनेच्या तीव्रतेसह व्यक्त होते तेव्हा त्या चिंतनशीलतेलाच विद्रोहाचे रूप प्राप्त होते. चिंतनशील भाषेचे संकेत घुटकावून ही चिंतनशीलता आवेगातील शब्द भाषेतून व्यक्त व्हायला लागते. अशाप्रकारे विद्रोहाची अभिव्यक्ती होते."३ या व्यक्तव्यावरून असे लक्षात येते की, या विद्रोही अभिव्यक्तीनेच दुर्दम्य आत्मविश्वाची भाषा आविष्कृत होते.

निष्कर्ष :-

'मराठी आंबेडकरवादी काव्य' हे खऱ्या अर्थाने डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या विचार प्रणालीचा व चळवळीच्याच पाया आहे. ही जाणीव अमानुष्यतेलाच नाहीतर संपूर्ण वर्ण पद्धती व वर्ग पद्धतीलाच प्रकर्षाने विरोध करून मानव हितार्थ माणूसकीचा टंका येणाऱ्या या २१व्या शतकातील साहित्य संस्कृतीचा पायाच निर्माण व्हावा. अशी आशा या विचारधारे मध्ये अंगभूत आहे. ती जात, वर्ण, धर्म, लिंग, पंथ इ. बाबीमुळे भारतीय जीवनात जी शोषणविकृती निर्माण झाली आहे. तिच्या विरोधात ही आंबेडकरवादी काव्य बुद्धीवादी, विज्ञानवादी, विवेकवादी, अंधाश्रदानिर्मूलनाची कास

आणि सम्यक्-सुवर्ण-मध्य विचाराने अशा अगणित विचारधारेने 'मानवीय धर्म' जोपासणाऱ्या अशा साहित्यकांची शिदोरी या विचारधारेत असल्याने या एकेविसाव्या शतकात 'मानव्यक्रांती' हीच माणूसकीची ठरवी. या नात्याने जे या शोषनिबंधाचा संशोधनात कवी नामदेव ढसाळ, दया पवार, केशव मेत्राम, वामन निंबाळकर, यशवंत मनोहर, आणि कवयित्री हिरा बनसोडे, ज्योती लांबेवार यांच्या कवितेच्या अनुषंगाने 'मराठी आंबेडकरवादी काव्य'ला विद्रोही विचाराची बैठक लाभलेली दिसते.

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The Significance of ICT in Teaching-Learning of History

Suryakant Kapshikar

Head Department of History
Yashoda Girls Arts & Commerce College
Sneh Nagar, Nagpur, 440034
Email: suryakantmkapshikar@gmail.com

Abstract:

Main purpose of this Research Paper is to explain the importance of the Information Communication Technology (ICT) in the teaching and learning process of History subject at the university level higher education in India. History is the most important subject from primary to university level in the Indian educational system. History is very hard to understand to student so many of the students have not taken much interest in the learning of History because of dull and dragging traditional teaching methods of History Teacher. They thought there are no any new things to learn in History subject. In this case Information Communication Technology (ICT) plays most significance role in the teaching and learning of history subject.

Keyword: ICT, UGC, NAAC, MOOC, Swayam, History, Teaching, Learning, Education

Introduction:

The 21st century is primarily known as the era of Information Communication technology (ICT Age). All of us are witnessing this information Communication Revaluation. Developments in Information Communication Technology have opened up new approaches in various field of knowledge. In under developing country like India, there is a need to ensure that ICT are tailored to foster development in all sectors. A development of all sector is basically depend on the development of Education System. In India education industry is expanding at an exponential rate. But only one thing is missing from the educational system is the quality. Classes in the colleges and universities are empty. Students do not like study in the classroom which are non-interactive teaching learning process become very poor and weak because of traditional educational method. In this case ICT play most important and assertive role in the development of teaching and learning at university level higher education. At university level higher education, History is most important subject in humanities disciplinary (Social Science Faculty). Many students choose this subject for under graduation and post graduation education. But due to traditional teaching learning method History students not more interested in career in History subject. Use of ICT in teaching learning process of History subject, improve subject knowledge at university level higher education. In short, ICT make teaching learning of History subject easier, more effective and more assertive. To improve the understanding level of History learner, History subject teacher must use of the ICT.

Importance of History:

History is a talking subject. This is one of the important subjects in Indian education system. It has played a dominant role in the social studies curriculum in India. Teaching and learning History is very essential because it allows us to understand our past, which in turn allows us to understand our present. If we want to know how and why our world is the way it is today, we have to look to History for answers. Many people always said that, 'History repeats

History learners. Teacher can exchange lesson plans, pedagogical technique and strategies dealing with issues and common problems, ICT help to break the professional isolation from which many teachers suffer. Teaching and learning History does include remembering some dates and names, by using the ICT tools it have become very easy. ICT can also be an aid in developing teaching learning process of History. With ICT they can easily connect with other professionals, colleagues and mentors, and share their ideas. All teachers should be ICT literate.^v

Impact of ICT in the Teaching-Learning of History:

Digitalization of ICT has made it possible to develop software, deliver and evaluate the teaching learning process of History subject. ICT can provide support for teaching learning process of History subject. It increases the efficiency of teaching learning of History is more powerful. Effective lesson planning is an important part of the teaching and learning process of History subject. It offers the History teacher an inside into ensuring that all the students strive for excellence. It will pave the way for a completely engaged classroom.^{vi} Use of ICT make lesson plan more effective than traditional method. ICT will help in understanding the topic to the students. Explained through digital classroom using smart-board create interest in the learner of the History subject. In India where the whole educational system has become marks grade oriented. Nobody is bothered about the teaching learning process of History subject happening amongst young learners. The key person who can bring changes in this situation is a teacher. History teachers are the mediators in a teaching learning process of History Subject. Students of this era are the technosavy they spend more time before TV and mobile. In this scenario teacher and learner of History subject very necessary to use ICT in the teaching learning of History.

Conclusion:

History is the most preferred subject at the university higher education in India. But despite this important fact, in most of the university level students hesitate to option for History as a subject. Traditional teaching learning method of History is responsible for this. If the History teacher use ICT in his teaching learning method History becomes more interesting subject to History learner. ICT develop the concept of History among the students. It is no doubt If History teachers and learners increase their knowledge and skill for using ICT for teaching learning of History. They make History in the teaching learning process of History subject.

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महारेतरांचे महाड सत्याग्रहात योगदान

डॉ. सुर्यकांत महादेवराव कापशीकर

इतिहास विभागप्रमुख यशोदा गर्ल्स आर्ट्स अँड कॉमर्स कॉलेज स्नेह नगर, नागपूर

प्रस्तावना

महाडचा सत्याग्रह ही आंबेडकरी चळवळीतील एक अभूतपूर्व घटना आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या नेतृत्वाखालील या सत्याग्रहात महाराष्ट्राच्या कानाकोपऱ्यातील महार आंबेडकरी अनुयायी सहभागी झाले होते. परंतु महार अनुयायीच या सत्याग्रहात सहभागी झाले होते असे नाही तर आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांनी प्रेरित झालेले अन्य जाती, धर्म आणि पंथातील महारेतर अनुयायीसुद्धा यात सहभागी झाले होते महारेतरांचे महाडच्या सत्याग्रहात योगदान अधोरेखित करण्याचा प्रयास या शोधनिबंधात करण्यात आला आहे.

सी. के. बोले यांचा ठराव

सीताराम केशव बोले हे आंबेडकरी चळवळीचे हितचिंतक होते. अस्पृश्यांच्या मानवी हक्कासाठी त्यांनी 4 ऑगस्ट 1923 रोजी मुंबई विधिमंडळात 'सार्वजनिक पाणवठे, धर्मशाळा, विद्यालये, न्यायालये इत्यादी सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी अस्पृश्यांना मुक्तसंचार असावा' असा ठराव मांडला. शिवाय 5 ऑगस्ट 1926 रोजी 'म्युनिसिपॅलिटी, लोकल बोर्ड, जिल्हा बोर्ड यांनी कायद्याची अंमलबजावणी केली नाही तर त्यांना सरकारकडून मिळणारी वार्षिक बँट बंद केली जाईल' असा ठरावसुद्धा मंजूर करून घेतला. त्यांचा हा ठराव महाड सत्याग्रहास कारणीभूत ठरला. "अस्पृश्यांमध्ये असा असंतोष पसरला आहे की, आम्ही त्यांच्या योग्य व न्याय्य मागण्यांकडे लक्ष दिले नाही तर एक दिवस असा उगवेल की त्या दिवशी ते सत्याग्रहास आरंभ करतील." असा इशारा बोल्यांनी 1923 मध्ये दिला होता. या ठरावाच्या आधारे महाडच्या परिषदेत चवदार तळ्यातील पाणी प्राशन करून आंबेडकरांनी बोल्यांचे भाकीत खरे ठरविले.

कुलाबा जिल्हा बहिष्कृत परिषद

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली 19-20 मार्च 1927 रोजी बहिष्कृत हितकारिणी सभेच्या वतीने महाड येथे कुलाबा जिल्हा बहिष्कृत परिषद आयोजित करण्यात आली. या परिषदेस सीताराम शिवतरकर, गंगाधर सहस्रबुद्धे, पां. ना. राजभोज, रामचंद्र मोरे, रामचंद्र शिर्के इ. आंबेडकरांचे महारेतर सहकारी तसेच महाडमधील बापुराव जोशी, धारिया, तुळजाराम मिठा इ. पुरोगामी स्पृश्य मंडळी उपस्थित होती. सहस्रबुद्धे, टिपणीस, मिडे आणि कमलाकांत चिब्रे यांनी परिषदेला संबोधित केले. तर अनंतराव चिब्रे यांनी अस्पृश्यांना चवदार तळ्याचे पाणी प्राशन करण्याचे आवाहन केले. त्यानुसार अस्पृश्यांनी आंबेडकरांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली चवदार तळ्याचे पाणी प्राशन केले. अस्पृश्यांनी चवदार तळे घाटविले आणि आता ते विरेश्वर मंदिरात घुसणार आहेत अशी दवंडी बाळकृष्ण गुरव याने पिटताच महाडमध्ये तणाव निर्माण झाला. सनातन्यांनी अस्पृश्यांना मारहाण केली. त्यात पां. ना. राजभोज हेसुद्धा जखमी झाले. महाडमधील मुसलमानांनी अस्पृश्य आबालपृद्धाना आश्रय दिलांमुळे मोठी पाणहाणी टळली.

परिषदेचे सूत्रधार अनंतराव चिब्रे

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे कायस्थ जातीतील सहकारी अनंतराव चिब्रे हे महाडच्या परिषदेचे सूत्रधार होते. परिषदेच्या आयोजनाची कल्पना त्यांचीच होती. आंबेडकरांनी पंढरपूर येथे परिषद घेण्याचे ठरविले होते. परंतु पंढरपूर हे योग्य स्थळ ठरणार नाही असे लक्षात आल्यावर त्यांनी गंगाधर सहस्रबुद्धे, बंडी रामचंद्र जाधव, पु. गो. काणेकर, देवराव नाईक, फासे, कमलाकांत चिब्रे आणि अनंतराव चिब्रे यांच्याशी चर्चा केली. तेव्हा महाड हे बोले ठरावाच्या कक्षेत येणारे योग्य ठिकाण आहे असे चिब्रे यांनी सांगितले. त्यामुळे आंबेडकरांनी त्यांना माहिती काढण्यासाठी महाडला पाठविले. महाड येथे परिषद घेण्याचे निश्चित झाल्यावर आंबेडकरांनी अनंतराव चिब्रे, सहस्रबुद्धे यांच्याशी परिषदेच्या

२. २. शिवतरकर आणि सुरेंद्रनाथ टिपणीस इत्यादींनी आंबेडकरांना सहकार्य केले. वैद्य, गुप्ते व मोडक वकिलांनी संपत्तीबाबत बटला चालविण्यास मदत केली. शेवटी जस्टीस ब्रूमफील्ड आणि वाडिया यांनी सनातन्यांचे अपील खाल्ले बटल्याच्या निकालाच्या वेळी आंबेडकर हे इंग्लंडला होते तेव्हा शिवतरकर त्यांना पत्राद्वारे खटल्याविषयी माहिती कळवित होते.^{१०}

सुचमनाथ:

सह सत्याग्रहाने अस्पृश्यांच्या जीवनात दूरगामी परिवर्तन घडवून आणले. आपल्या मानवी हक्काकरिता आपण प्रतिगम्यांशी यशस्वी संघर्ष करू शकतो याची त्यांना जाणीव झाली. आंबेडकरी चळवळीत आपण एकटे नाही आहो. प्रतिगमी सनातनी हिंदूंचा अपवाद वगळता बहुतांश पुरोगामी सुधारणावादी हिंदू आपल्यासोबत आहे याची त्यांना जाणीव झाली. महारेतरांच्या सहकार्याने केलेला महाडचा सत्याग्रह यशस्वी झाल्याने आपण महारेतरांच्या सहकार्याने आंबेडकरी चळवळ सुद्धा यशस्वी करू शकतो असा आत्मविश्वास आंबेडकरी अनुयायांच्या मनात निर्माण झाला.

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११. शिवतरकर, ३ एप्रिल १९२७

१२. व. व. शिवतरकर, 'डॉ. बीमराव रामजी आंबेडकर', खंड ३, आवृत्ती १, प्रताप प्रकाशन मुंबई, १९६४, पृष्ठ २९

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१४. व. व. शिवतरकर, १९३३

१५. सुचमनाथ, 'सहकारातील सहकार्यांच्या जाठवणीतील डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर', आवृत्ती २, लोकवाङ्मय गृह मुंबई, २००७, पृष्ठ ११४

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२०. सुचमनाथ, 'डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर', खंड ३, संजीव तारदाळकर, 'बाबासाहेबांच्या सहकार्यातील सुवर्णक्षण' आवृत्ती २ सुगावा प्रकाशन पुणे, २०१०, पृष्ठ ५४

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२२. व. व. शिवतरकर, १९२७, पृष्ठ १७९

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डॉ. शरद सांबारे

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख यशोदा गर्ल्स आर्ट्स अँड कॉमर्स कॉलेज, स्नेहनगर, नागपूर

आधुनिक राष्ट्र म्हणून भारताच्या उभारणीमध्ये महात्मा गांधी एक खोर युग प्रवर्तक म्हणून मानाचे सीन आहे. मानवी समाजाचे सर्वांगीण कल्याण साधने हाच त्यांच्या विचार कार्याचा मूळ गाथा होता.

महात्मा गांधींनी सांगितलेला अहिंसेचा मार्ग व सत्याचा प्रभाव इंग्रजांना भारतातून हाकलून लावण्यासाठी एक प्रभावी असू टरले. महात्मा गांधीजींनी स्वातंत्र्य चळवळी सोबत आपल्या विचारांच्या शक्तीबद्दल सामाजिक समस्या हाताळून त्या समस्यांना तिलांजली दिलेली दिसते. म्हणूनच भारतीय विचारवंतांमध्ये महात्मागांधीजींचे स्थान अद्वितीय आहे. महात्मा गांधी केवळ एक सर्वोदयी नसत तर राष्ट्राप्रमाणे कृतीही करीत असत एखादी चळवळ जर लोकांपर्यंत न्यावयाची असेल, त्या चळवळीस लोकचळवळ म्हणून मान्यता मिळवण्याची असेल तर ती लोकभाषेत व लोकभूषेत असली पाहिजे यांचा विचार गांधींनी केला. बोडक्यात चळवळीचे लोकशाहीकरण केले पाहिजे असा फारमोठा विचार गांधींनी आपणाम दिला आहे.

गांधी स्वियांच्या प्रश्नांच्या संदर्भात कुठल्या तरी एकाच घटकास उत्तरदायी ठरवून मिमासा करीत नाहीत. धर्म, ती राबविणारे, ज्यांच्यासाठी राबविल्या जाते आहे, ते पुरुष-स्त्री वातावरण, भूतकाळ या सर्वांना एकाच परिघात आणून बदलण्याची दृष्टिही देतात अन् कृती सुध्दा करतात त्यामुळेच त्यांनी हा प्रश्न संघर्ष, विवाह, संताप या पातळीवर न आणता मनपरिवर्तनातून सोडविण्याच्या प्राधान्य दिलेले. त्यांना त्यात अपार यश सुध्दा लाभलेले. स्वियांवरील बंधने पुरुषांनी अदका धर्मनामक व्यवस्थेने कॅव्ह आणली हे निश्चितही नाही. तसेच त्याला आधारही दिसून येत नाही ते या संदर्भात म्हणतात 'जे स्त्री व करवदेपुरुषांनी घडविले होते ते घडविण्यात स्वियांचा काहीच भाग नव्हता या स्त्री व कायद्याच्या खाली स्वियांना फिरवून टाकण्यात आले. अहिंसेच्या पायावर अधिष्ठीत झालेल्या जीवनाच्या योजनेत पुरुषाला स्वतःचे भवितव्य कायद्याच्या खाली स्वियांना फिरवून टाकण्यात आले. अहिंसेच्या पायावर अधिष्ठीत झालेल्या जीवनाच्या योजनेत "पुरुषाला स्वतःचे भवितव्य घडविण्याचा जितका अधिकार पोहचतो तितकाच स्त्रीलाही स्वतःचे भवितव्य घडविण्याचा अधिकार असणार.'

महात्मा गांधींच्या प्रेरणेतूनच महिला मोठ्याप्रमाणात स्वातंत्र्य आंदोलनाच्या चळवळीत आल्यात. १९४२ च्या चलेजाव आंदोलनाची युग कस्मुरका, अरुणा आसफ अली यांनी सांभाळल्याचा इतिहास फारसा जुना नाही. पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत स्विया कुठेही कमी नाही, त्यामुळे परंपरेचे जो खंड दूर सारून स्वियांना राजकीय प्रक्रियेतील मार्ग मोकळा करून दिला. त्यावेळच्या दृष्टिनेही घटना प्रागतिक अशीच होती ही परिघर्षनशीलता नंतरच्या काळात पाहायला मिळते संविधान निर्माण करणा-या मंडळीत १८ स्विया होत्या हे पहिल्यांदाच भारततच नव्हे तर जगात घडलेले होते. पारंपार्य उदारवादाच्या विचारापेक्षा गांधींचा विचार अधिक प्रागतिक पण शारवत असा होता.

महात्मा गांधींचे स्त्री संदर्भातील हे स्पष्टीकरण लक्षात घेतले तर जहाल स्त्रीवादाला मागे टाकत अनेक नव्या कार्यानि संपुक्त करून विचार मांडलेले दिशेतात पारंपार्य स्त्रीवादाला कुटूंब जसे नाही तसेच पुरुष रचनेप्रतिची घुणा दिसून येते. त्या तुलनेत गांधी समन्वयाची भावना मांडतात त्यांची जबाबदारी पुरुषांवर टाकतात म्हणजे ज्यांनी परंपरेने आलेली बंधने घण केलेली होती त्यांच्यावरच उत्तरदायीत्व देऊन, अहिंसक आणि सन्मानाने स्त्री शक्तीचा विकास करायला सूचवितात ही बाब अंत्यत लक्षणीय तसेच स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेच्या वाट्यातील अडथळे दूर सारणारे आणि समानता निर्माण करणारे आहे.

सांगण :

सत्य व अहिंसा यावरगांधीजींची विचारमरणी आधारलेली होती सत्यावाचून अहिंसा व अहिंसेवाचून सत्य प्रत्यक्षात येणे कठीण आहे असेही ते म्हणत. महात्मा गांधींनी राजकीय स्वातंत्र्याचा प्रश्न कधीच सुटा ठेवलेला नाही राजकीय स्वातंत्र्य स्वगज्यात परिवर्तित करतांना ज्यांच्या बाबी महत्वाच्या आणि अत्यावरयक आहेत त्याचा अग्रतेने विचार केला स्वातंत्र्याचे आंदोलन बहरत असतांना अस्पूरयता निवारणाचा प्रश्न हाती घेणे आणि तो मार्ग लागू वाकरीत स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीतील कार्यकार्यांना हाती घ्यायला लावून कृती करण जसे विरोध ठरते. त्याचप्रमाणे स्त्री-पुरुष समतेचा विचार राजकीय स्वातंत्र्याशी जोडला स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्ती केवळ पुरुषांची मक्तेदारी नाही तसेच उद्या स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतर आम्हीच मिळविले या नादाने स्वियांवरील बंधन अधिक दृढ होतील याची जाणीव गांधींना होती. त्यामुळेच स्वातंत्र्याचा लढयात स्वियांचा सहभाग तेवढाच

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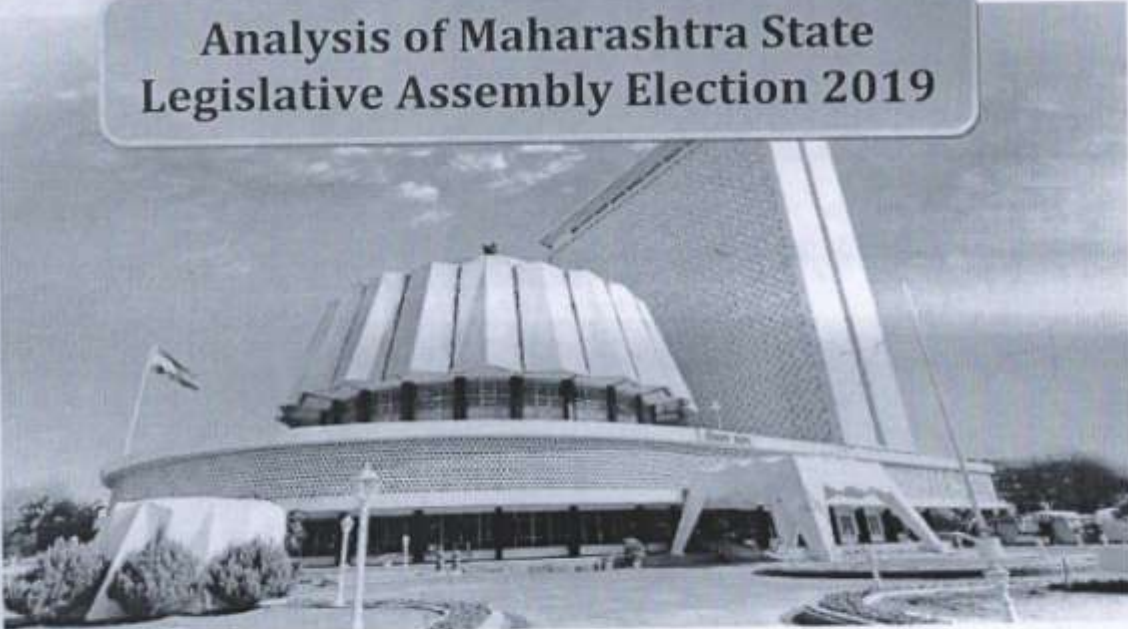
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डॉ. शरद सांबारे

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, यशोदा गर्ल्स आर्ट्स अँड कॉमर्स कॉलेज, नागपूर.

डॉ. विवेक दिवाण

राज्यशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख, धरमपेठ आर्ट्स अँड कॉमर्स कॉलेज नागपूर

सारांश

महाराष्ट्र विधानसभा निवडणूक 2019 अनेक अर्धानी वेगळी आणि वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण मानल्या गेली. या निवडणूक निकालातील अनेक वैशिष्ट्यांपैकी एक म्हणजे नोटाला (None of the above) मिळालेली मते. निवडणुकीत नोटा आता उमेदवार म्हणून प्रस्थापित होतो आहे. विशेषतः 2018 च्या नोव्हेंबरमध्ये निवडणूक आयोगाने घेतलेल्या निर्णयानुसार प्रतिस्पर्धी उमेदवारापेक्षा एक मत अधिक घेतले तरी फेरनिवडणुक घेण्याची तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे. निवडणुकीच्या माध्यमातून आपल्या सरकारची निवड करताना चुकीचा, गुन्हेगार, भ्रष्टाचारी व्यक्ती निवडल्या जाऊ नये अशी अपेक्षा बऱ्याच वर्षांपासून म्हणजेच 1970 च्या दशकानंतर विधीतज्ज्ञ, माध्यमजगत, विद्वतजन, विश्लेषक व व्हिसल बोअर (भारतात त्यावेळी शब्द नसला तरी) यांनी व्यक्त केली होती. त्याचाच भाग म्हणून स्वयंसेवी संस्थांच्या माध्यमातून निवडणूक आयोगाला गळ घालण्यात आली. परंतु नेहमीप्रमाणेच यंत्रणेवर दबाव टाकण्याच्या प्रवृत्तीमुळे आयोगाचा निर्णय घेता आले नाहीत त्यामुळे न्यायालयाचा दरवाजा आयोगाला खटखटावा लागला. भारतातील एका विचित्र वास्तवाचा या संदर्भात विचार करावा लागतो. तो म्हणजे कायदेमंडळ तसेच राजकीय वर्गाकडून एखादा निर्णय लागू करावयाचा झाल्यास त्याला तीव्र विरोध व संतापाला सामोरे जावे लागते. परंतु तो जर सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाच्या माध्यमातून आला तर त्याला विरोध होत नाही व स्विकारल्या जातो. तीन तलाक, समलिंगी विवाह, रामजन्मभूमी विवाद, आसाममधील एनआरसी यांच्या बाबत पाहिले तर हा समज पक्का होतांना दिसतो. नोटाचा उदय सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाच्या मार्गदर्शनातून झाला व उणापुऱ्या दहा वर्षांत तो प्रस्थापित होतांना दिसतोय हे लोकशाहीचे यश ठरवायचे की त्याची प्रतारणा या विवेचनावर मांडणी उभी आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील 14 वी विधानसभा नेमके या संदर्भात कुठले प्रमेय मांडते हे उलगडणे महत्वाचे ठरते.

मुळशब्द – नोटा, लोकशाही, प्रस्थापित, समाज मानसिकता

विषयप्रवेश

निर्वाचनप्रक्रियेत नोटाचा प्रवेश कदाचित वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नांमध्ये देण्यात येणाऱ्या उत्तरातून आलेला तर नसावा असा बरेचदा समज होतो. विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रश्नाचे योग्य उत्तर माहिती नसल्यास अंदाजवारीवर यापैकी नाहीला चिन्हीत करून स्वतःचे समाधान करून घेतले जाते तसा काहीसा प्रकार यामध्ये घडत नाही ना! असा प्रश्न मग उद्भवतो मात्र यामधील अंतर तपासले पाहिजे एक तर वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नात गुण मिळतात अथवा चूक होते, दुसरे म्हणजे त्यामुळे फारसा गुणवत्तेत फरक पडत नाही. येथे मात्र फुटपट्टी वेगळी आहे. नोटा गुणवत्तेचा निदर्शक आहे. सामान्य जनतेला उमेदवार योग्य न वाटणे हा प्रक्रियेचा दोष वाटतो अथवा राजकीय वर्ग त्यांना संरक्षण देण्यामध्ये पुढाकार कसा घेतो याचे चित्र दिसू लागते. त्यामुळे येथील नोटा लोकशाहीच्या दृष्टिने आणि त्यात येणाऱ्या वातांना दूर सारण्याच्या दृष्टिने महत्वाचा ठरतो. भारतात त्याचा प्रवेश मात्र एकविसाव्या शतकात झाला आणि तो पण लोकअनुनयाचा शिकका नसणाऱ्या सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाचा निर्णयातून त्यामुळे त्याचे औचित्य अधिक आहे. अलिकडेच सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने गुन्हेगारी पार्श्वभूमी असणाऱ्या संदर्भातील याचिकेवर

येईल असा वाटल्याने त्यांनी या उपक्रमाला छुपा तसेच उघड पाठिंबा दिला. भिन्न-भिन्न घटकांना जोडता येत असल्याने अल्पसंख्याक समुदाय शिख, बौद्ध, मुस्लिम, ख्रिश्चन, पारशी, सत्तेच्या बाजूने वळेल व विरोधकांना अवकाश मिळणार नाही असे हे सर्वसाधारण गणित होते. मात्र नेमक्या याचवेळी या संघटनेतील एका गटाने 'सेव्ह मेरीट' धोरण लावून धरून सरकारने मेरीट बेस वर प्रवेश निश्चित करावा याकरिता ठाम भूमिका घेतल्याने संघटनेत दोन गट पडलेत त्यातूनच एका गटाने नोटाचा वापर करून आपला मूकपणे प्रभावी निषेध नोंदवावा असे ठरले याचा प्रयोग मध्यप्रदेश, गुजरातमध्ये झाल्याने राज्यव्यवस्थ कशी परिवर्तीत झाली किंवा काठावर कशी राहिली याची रसाळ कहाणी मांडल्या गेली. राज्याच्या मुख्यमंत्र्यांनी विषय न घेतल्याने नागपूर क्षेत्रात नोटाचा प्रचार अधिक झाला व त्यातूनच दक्षिण-पश्चिम मतदारसंघात अधिक मते नोटाला मिळाली. नोटाचा पर्याय राजकीय अंगाणे आणि दबावतंत्राचा वापर या हेतूने करण्याची प्रवृत्ती महाराष्ट्रात बळावल्याने ही निवडणूक साधार स्पष्ट करते. केवळ आकडेवारीवर जरी नजर टाकली तरी हे वास्तव समोर येते. महाराष्ट्रातील नोटा विवेकवादातून नव्हे तर राजकीय वादातून प्रस्थापित होतोय याला पुष्टी मिळते.

समालोचन

एखादी सुधारणा आणण्यामागची भूमिका निश्चितच प्रामाणिक आणि परिवर्तनाच्या अनुषंगाने असते. मात्र भारतात उर्वरित सुधारणाबाबत जे घडून आले त्यात नोटाचा प्रवास तसाच दिसतो. आपल्याला न आवडणारा, न पटणारा उमेदवार निवडून येऊ नये या भावनेतून ही सुधारणा आली ती येताना गुन्हेगारी पार्श्वभूमी, भ्रष्टाचारी, लोकशाहीविरोधी वर्तन असणारी व्यक्ती नसावीत अशी उद्दात भावना होती पण त्या भावनेकडे दुर्लक्ष करून केवळ राजकीय सोयीसाठी नोटाचा वापर सुरू झाला. महाराष्ट्रातील एका मतदारसंघात मुख्य उमेदवाराने प्रतिस्पर्धी पक्षाशी संघान बांधून कमकुवत उमेदवार देण्याची शिफारस केली त्या पक्षाने प्रभावी उमेदवार असतानाही जाणीवपूर्वक निष्क्रीय आणि बाहेरचा उमेदवार लादला त्याचा निषेध म्हणून पक्षातील निष्ठावान कार्यकर्ते यांनी नोटाला भरघोस मते दिलीत. त्या ठिकाणी नोटाचा उमेदवार दुसऱ्या क्रमांकावर आला ही बाब विश्वसनीय आणि खरी असेल तर राजकीय पक्षाच्या विचारांचे किती अवमुल्यन होत आहे हे स्पष्ट करण्यास पुरेसे आहे. नोटा राजकीय फायदे-तोटे, राग-लोभ, द्वेष-क्रौर्य, संताप-अस्वस्थता यांच्यासाठी नाही तर राजकीय व्यवस्थेत साचत असलेला दुषीतपणा घालविण्याकरिता आहे. त्यातूनच निवडणूक आयोगाने प्रत्येक बुधवार उमेदवारांचे चारित्र्य स्पष्ट करणारे फलक लावण्याची प्रक्रिया राबविली. भारत जरी विशाल असला तरी जनतेने उद्दात्तता लक्षात घेऊन कृती करण्याची गरज आहे. अन्यथा अनुनय न करणाऱ्या सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने राबविण्यास दिलेली ही सुधारणा औट अटकेची ठरून ती निष्क्रीय व उदासीन ठरणार नाही याची काळजी घेणे आवश्यक आहे. एखादी बाब प्रस्थापित होतांना तिच्यातील अभिजातपणा हरवायला नको तो जर हरवला तर केवळ एक औपचारिकता शिल्लकेत राहिल कलंकीत, बाहूबली अन् ऐश्वर्यात लोळणाऱ्या उमेदवारीवरील नियंत्रणाचे नैतिक साधन म्हणून नोटाचा उपाहणे गरजेचे आहे. परंतु ही नैतिकता 2019 च्या निवडणुकीत झळकली नसून तिने केवळ राजकीय द्वेष जोपासला आहे व हेच याचे वैशिष्ट्य होय तो दखलपात्र ठरला केवळ काहीही न प्रसवण्याच्या प्रवृत्तीमुळे ही प्रवृत्ती क्षय होण्याच्या दृष्टीने नवे प्रयास व नवे प्रमेय तयार करण्याची गरज आहे.

संदर्भसूची

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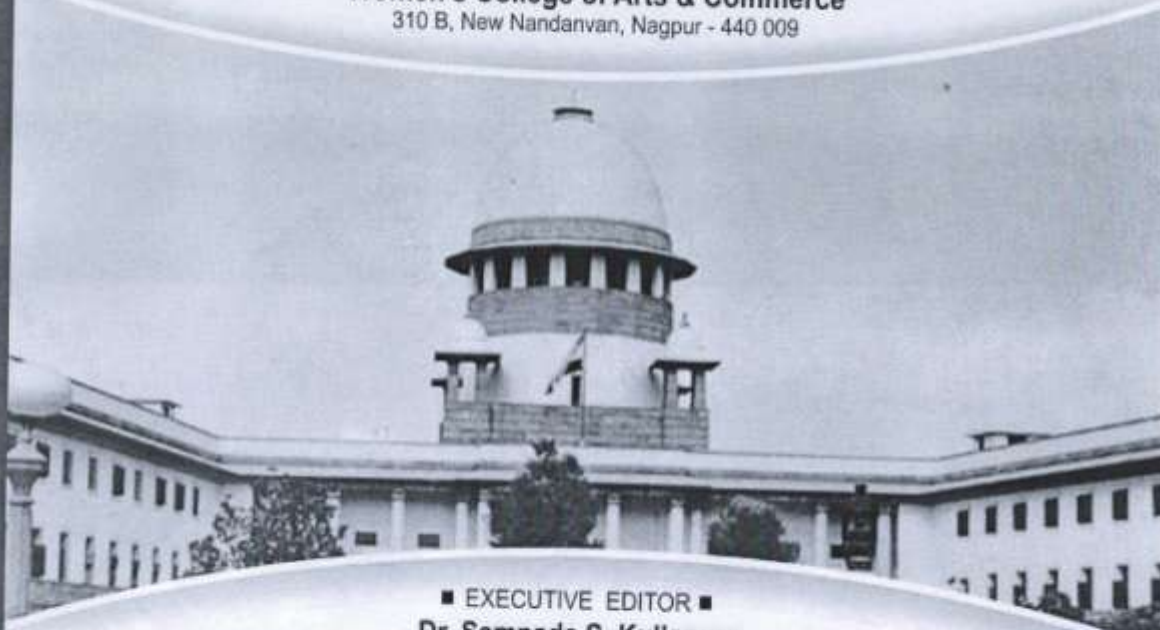
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यशोदा गार्न्स आर्ट्स अँड कॉमर्स कॉलेज, नागपूर

मागील काही वर्षांपासून विविध घटनांनी न्यायालयीन सक्रियता हा विषय फार चर्चित जात आहे. सर्वोच्च व उच्च न्यायालये ही संसद किंवा राज्यस्तरावरील विधिमंडळाच्या अधिकारावर अतिक्रमण करीत आहे. कायद्यातील उणिवा दूर करण्याचे जे मुख्यत्वे कायदेमंडळाचे काम आहे ते काम न्यायालये विविध निर्णय देताना स्वताच करतांना दिसत आहे. अशा विविध मुद्द्यांच्या आधारावर सध्या न्यायालयावर टिका केली जात आहे.

न्यायालयांच्या सक्रियतेचे विविध पैलू आहेत, संविधानाने उच्च व सर्वोच्च न्यायालयांना संविधानातील कलमाचा अर्थ विशद करण्याचा अधिकार प्रदान केलेला आहे. जागतिकीकरणाच्या काळात मुख्यत्वे सर्वसामान्यांच्या मानवी अधिकाराची पायमल्ली होण्याचे प्रमाण वाढणार अशा वेळी न्यायालयांना अधिक जागरूकतेने व सजगतेने कार्य करावे लागणार. सर्वसामान्यांच्या अधिकाराचे संरक्षण करण्याचे उद्दिष्ट साध्य करण्यासाठी अधिक सजगपणे संविधानाचा अर्थ करावा लागणार, त्यांचे अधिकार संरक्षिते जातील त्यांची काळजी घ्यावी लागणार त्यासाठी न्यायालयीन सक्रियताही या सर्वसामान्यांना न्याय देण्याच्या दृष्टिने कायदेशिर ठरावला हवी.

भारतीय राजकारणात संसद सदस्यांच्या शासकीय घटका देणारी स्थिती आढळते. आर्थिक भ्रष्टाचार, तसेच गुन्हेगारी जगताशी संबंध असलेले संसद सदस्य व राजकारणी यांचे घनिष्ठ संबंध ह्यामुळे राजकीय नेते व संसद सदस्य ह्यांची प्रतिमा अत्यंत डागाडून गेली आहे.

सुशिक्षित लोक राजकारणात भाग घेण्यास अनुसुक आहेत. त्यांना राजकारण ही स्वताकरीता भोगळ गोष्ट वाटते. राजकीय पक्षांचे राजकारण काही वेगळेच असते. ते अशा सक्षम व सुशिक्षित उमेदवारांचा शोध घेण्यास सुध्दा जात नाहीत. परिणामतः आपण अशा पध्दतीचा अवलंब करतो की ज्या प्रक्रियेतून आपल्याला राज्यकर्ते म्हणून कोणत्या मनाचे खुले लोक उपलब्ध होतात. भारताच्या राजकीय व्यवस्थेचे विशेषता कार्यपालिका व संसद यांचे चित्र अपवाद वगळता वाच स्वरूपाचे आहे. आशेचा किरण एकच दिसतो तो म्हणजे भारताची न्यायपालिका अशा परिस्थितीत न्यायपालिकेची सक्रियता वाढणे. न्यायपालिकेने सतर्क राहणे हे क्रम प्राप्त ठरत आहे.

न्यायपालिकेची सक्रियता ही अनेकदा देशासमोर निर्माण झालेल्या अनेक समस्यांवर तोडगा वाटायला लागते. राजकीय विचारवंतांपासून तर सामान्य नागरीकांपर्यंत अनेक संदर्भातील न्यायालयांच्या सक्रियतेचे समर्थनही करतात. परंतु त्वासंदर्भातील अतिरेक जेव्हा दिसून येतो तेव्हा भारतीय लोकशाहीचे स्वास्थ्य बिघडण्याची शक्यताही ध्यानात घेते खरे तर भारतीय राजकीय व्यवस्थेचा ह्या प्रत्यक्ष रचनांनी आपले दावीतच योग्य रितीने पार पाडले तर कुणाही एका रचनेला अधिक एक पाउल पुढे टाकण्याची गरज भासणार नाही. कारण संविधान निर्मात्यांनी ह्या तिन्ही रचनातील संतुलनाची व्यवस्था घटनेच्या अंगभूतच दिलेली आहे. व्यावहारिकता मात्र सर्व रचनांनी आपले दावितच योग्य रितीने पार पाडण्याची आहे.

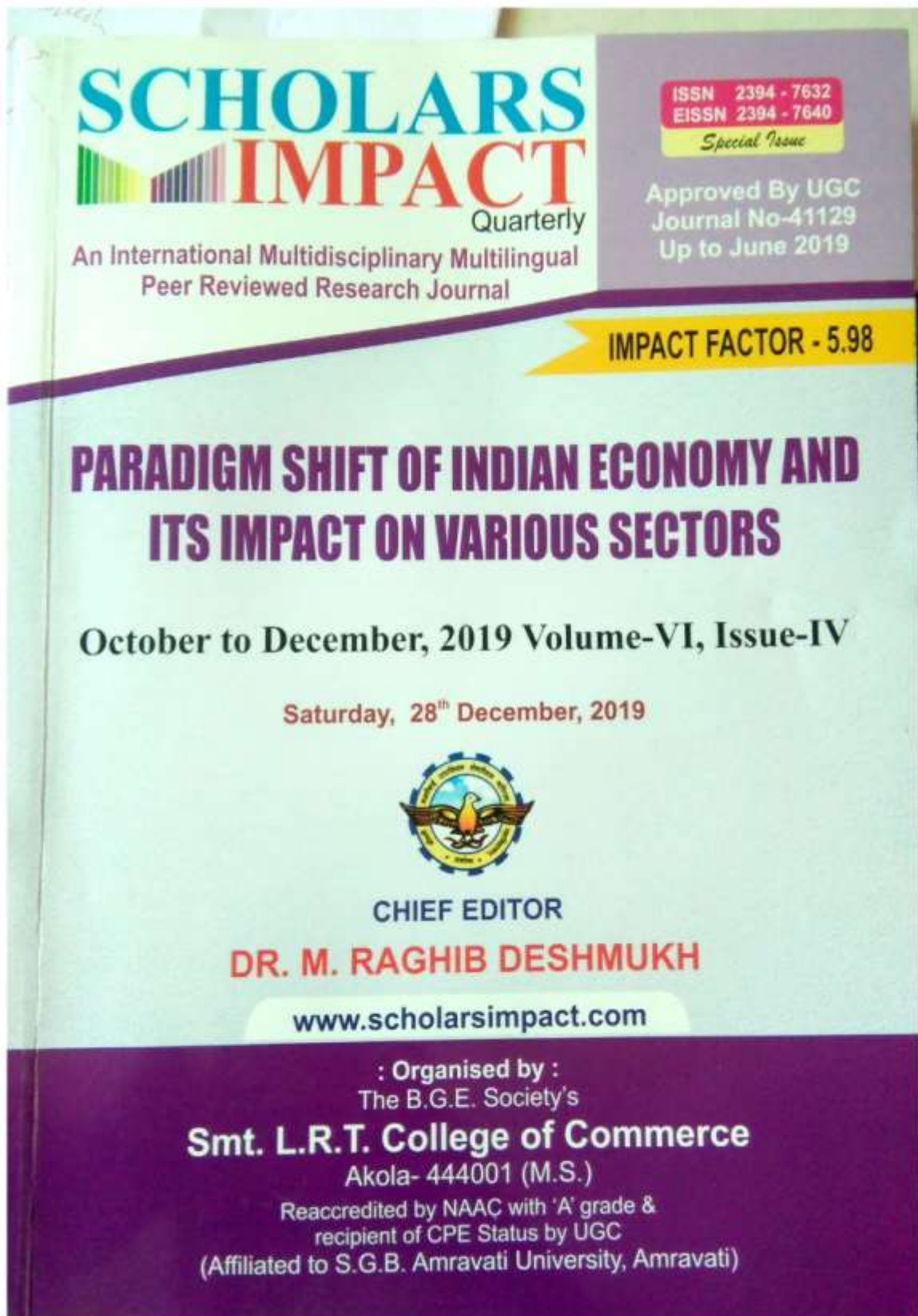
निष्कर्ष –

भारतातील न्यायालयांच्या भूमिकेचा व अधिकाराचा विचार केल्यास राजकीय कायदेविषयक सामाजिक व आर्थिक अशा मुद्द्यांवर मते द्यावीत व न्याय द्यावा. ही जबाबदारी न्यायालयांची नाही. न्यायालयीन अधिकारात हे विषय प्रविष्ट नाहीत. अगदी अटीतटीची वेळ आल्यासच न्यायालयांकरीता ही भूमिका उपेक्षित राहू शकते. या दृष्टिनेच अलीकडे न्यायालयांच्या भूमिकेत बदल झालेला असून न्यायालयीन सक्रियतेचा मार्ग प्रशस्त झालेला दिसतो.

संदर्भ

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14. **Title of Paper:** Goods and Services Tax and its impact on Indian Economy-A study (p17-20)
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GOODS AND SERVICES TAX AND ITS IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY: A STUDY

DR. MAHENDRAKUMAR D. KATRE

Assistant Professor

Yashoda Girl's Arts & Commerce College, Nagpur.

Email ID : katremahendra70@gmail.com

Abstract: The research paper is regarding impact of GST on Indian Economy. With the introduction of GST there is a condition chaos and confusion among common man. The aim this research paper is to explain the mechanism of GST and its effects on Indian economy. In India, the idea of GST was contemplated in 2004 by the Task Force on implementation of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003, named Kelkar Committee. The Kelkar Committee was convinced that a dual GST system shall be able to tax almost all the goods and services and the Indian economy shall be able to have wider market of tax base, improve revenue collection through levying and collection of indirect tax and more pragmatic approach of efficient resource allocation. Under the Goods and Service Tax mechanism, every person is be liable to pay tax on output and shall be entitled to enjoy credit on input tax paid and tax shall be only on the amount of value added .

Keywords: GST, Indian Economy, Positive Impact , Negative Impact, Central Government, State Government

Introduction

GST stands for Goods and Services Tax levied by the Government in a move to replace all of the indirect taxes. In India, the idea of GST was contemplated in 2004 by the Task Force on implementation of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003, named Kelkar Committee. The Kelkar Committee was convinced that a dual GST system shall be able to tax almost all the goods and services and the Indian economy shall be able to have wider market of tax base, improve revenue collection through levying and collection of indirect tax and more pragmatic approach of efficient resource allocation. Under the Goods and Service Tax mechanism, every person is be liable to pay tax on output and shall be entitled to enjoy credit on input tax paid and tax shall be only on the amount of value added . The principal aim of GST is to eliminate cascading effect i.e. tax on tax and it will lead to bringing about cost competitiveness of the products and services both at the national and international market.

Research Methodology

The research paper is based on empirical study. It is a type of descriptive research paper.

Objectives of Study:

1. The first objective of the paper is to highlight the impact of GST on Indian Economy.
2. The second objective is to explain the working mechanism of GST in India.

Importance of the Study:

1. The study will highlight the effect of GST on Indian Economy.
2. It will prove to be of great help to a common man to understand the concept the GST.
3. It will remove the morbid fear of GST from among the business community members.

Data Collection:

This paper is a descriptive paper based on secondary data collected from different books , news-paper articles and research journals.

Need for GST:

1. The main reason behind introducing GST is to improve the economy of the nation.

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या अंकाचे सर्व अधिकार प्रकाशकांनी राखून ठेवलेले आहेत. प्रकाशकांच्या पूर्वपरवानगीशिवाय या अंकातील लेखांचे पुनर्प्रकाशन करता येणार नाही. या अंकात व्यक्त झालेली मते व विचार हे त्या लेखाच्या लेखकांचे वैयक्तिक विचार आहेत त्याच्याशी संपादक किंवा प्रकाशक सहमत असतीलच असे नाही. लेखांच्या मूळ मालकी हक्कासंदाभातील संपूर्ण जबाबदारी लेखाच्या लेखकांची असेल.
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कॉमर्स कॉलेज, नागपूर
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विसाव्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात इ.स. 1960 च्या सुमारास पर्यावरणशास्त्र हा स्वतंत्र विषय उदयास आला. 1972 मध्ये स्टॉकहोम येथे झालेल्या या विषयावरील जागतिक परिषदेनंतर विसकसनशील देशात पर्यावरणाच्या समस्येकडे विशेष लक्ष देण्यास सुरुवात झाली. एखाद्या प्रदेशाचा आर्थिक विकास साधतांना पर्यावरणाचा समतोल राखणे आवश्यक आहे. पर्यावरणाचे संरक्षण करणे आपण सर्वांची नैतिक जबाबदारी आहे.

आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान येण्यापूर्वी लोक अतिशय साधेपणाने आयुष्य जगत होते. जास्त लोभ नव्हता, जास्त हाव नव्हती पण जसजशी माणसाची प्रगती होत गेली तसतशी माणसाने दुसऱ्यापेक्षा वरचढ होण्याची स्पर्धा सुरु केली. प्रगतीच्या नावाखाली पर्यावरणाचा न्हास करायला सुरुवात केली. पर्यावरणाचे संतुलन बिघडवण्यास माणसाची हाव हे सर्वात मोठे कारण आहे. आपण आज ज्या प्रकारे जगतो आहोत त्याप्रकारे पृथ्वीवरील मर्यादित संसाधने झपाट्याने संपवतो आहोत. ही भविष्यातील गंभीर व चिंतेची बाब आहे. कमी होत जाणारी पाण्याची पातळी, पावसाचा अनियमितपणा, वाढणारा दुष्काळ, वारंवार येणारी वादळे हे सर्व पर्यावरण असंतुलनाचे परिणाम आहेत. मनुष्य जंगलतोड करून वसाहती बसवू लागल्याने जंगलातील प्राण्यांचे वास्तव्य धोक्यात आले आहे. गेल्या काही दशकात अनेक प्राणी जाती दुर्मीळ झाल्या आहेत.

पर्यावरणातील प्रदुषण हा सजिवांसाठी फार मोठा धोका आहे. पर्यावरणाचे रक्षण करण्यासाठी आणि समतोल टिकविण्यासाठी पर्यावरण विषयक जनजागृतीची गरज आहे. मानव हा पर्यावरणातील एक क्रियाशील व बुद्धीमान प्राणी असून तो पर्यावरणाचा एक अविभाज्य घटक आहे. भारतात पर्यावरणाविषयीची धोरणे शासकिय पातळीवर ठरविली जातात. पर्यावरणासंबंधी जनजागृती करण्यासाठी विविध माध्यमांची मदत घेतली जाते. दूरदर्शन, आकाशवाणी, वर्तमानपत्रे, चलचित्रे यांच्याद्वारे पर्यावरण संरक्षणाची जाणीव जनसामान्यांपर्यंत निर्माण केले जाते. जून 2005 पासून महाराष्ट्र सरकारने शालेय स्तरावर पर्यावरण अभ्यास सर्वांना सक्तीचा केला आहे.

संशोधनातील उद्दिष्ट्ये:

- 1) पर्यावरण विषयक जागरूकता आणणे.
- 2) पर्यावरण विषयक कायद्याचे महत्व पटवून देणे.
- 3) पर्यावरण प्रदुषणामुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या समस्यांवर प्रकाश टाकणे.

गृहितके :

- 1) आजही पर्यावरण प्रदुषणाबाबत जागरूकतेचा अभाव आहे.
- 2) शासकीय पर्यावरण विषयक कायद्याचे निट अंमलबजावणी होत नाही.
- 3) नैसर्गिक संसाधनाची उधळपट्टी होते.



ड) आंतरराष्ट्रीय जैविक कार्यक्रम

1964 मध्ये या कार्यक्रमाची सुरुवात झाली. जैविक उत्पादने व जैविक संपत्ती यांचा अभ्यास करण्याचे कार्य ही संस्था करते.

6) भारतातील पर्यावरण शिक्षण विषयक जनजागृती

भारतात 1973 मध्ये गढवाळ, हिंगोलीतल्या नंदादेवी अभयारण्याच्या मुखाशी भांटीया जनतेने सरकारचा वनकटाई कार्यक्रम रोखण्यास यश मिळविले. भट आणि सुंदरलाल बहुगुणा यांच्या प्रेरणेने निर्माण झालेल्या 'चिपको' चळवळीने पर्यावरण जागृतीचा प्रसार भारताच्या कानाकोपऱ्यात पोडचविला आहे.

भारतामध्ये 1980 मध्ये स्वतंत्र पर्यावरण विभाग स्थापन केला व 1985 मध्ये पर्यावरण मंत्रालय सुरू करण्यात आले. त्यामुळे प्रदुषण नियंत्रण कायदे करता आले. महाराष्ट्रात 1983 मध्ये पर्यावरण प्रदुषण नियंत्रण अधिनियम कायदा केला गेला.

घटनात्मक तरतुदीनुसार भारतीय घटेनत पंतप्रधान श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी यांनी 1976 मध्ये 42 व्या घटना दुरुस्तीनुसार पर्यावरण संरक्षण वन व वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण, प्रदुषण नियंत्रण रोग प्रतिबंधक उपाय जमिनीची धूप नियंत्रण, वनसंवर्धन, जल व भूमिजल उपाययोजना निसर्ग घटकांचे संवर्धन इत्यादी विविध घटकांचा त्यात समावेश केला.

निष्कर्ष

पर्यावरण संरक्षणासाठी केवळ कायदे काढून तोडगा निघणार नाही. समाजामध्ये पर्यावरण विषयक जागृती निर्माण करणे आवश्यक आहे. भारतासारख्या राष्ट्रात पर्यावरणाच्या आरोग्याची सर्व जबाबदारी कायद्यांनी कधीच पेलली जाणार नाही. म्हणून शासकीय यंत्रणेवर आपली सामुहिक भवितव्य सोपवून निर्धारित न राहता 'पर्यावरणाचे विश्वस्त' या नात्याने समाजातील प्रत्येक घटकाने कार्य केले पाहिजे.

RESEARCH JOURNEY

टिपा

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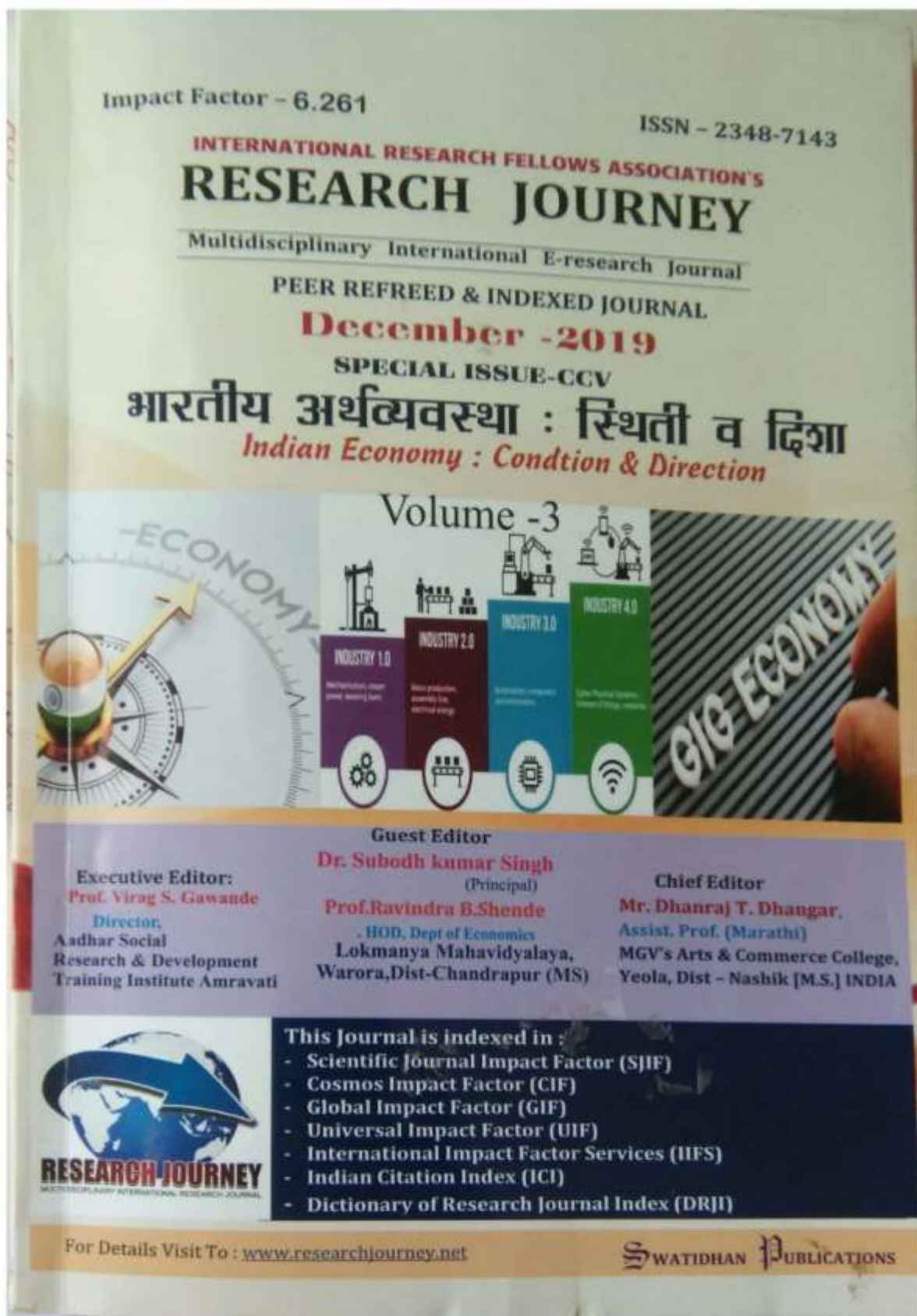
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Economic Growth And Its Impact Of Service's Sector In India : A Study

Dr. Mahendrakumar D. Katre

Assistant Professor Yashoda Girl's Arts & Commerce College, Nagpur.

Abstract:

The services sector is the lifeblood of the country's socio-economic growth. Today, it is the largest and fastest growing sector in the world, contributing more to global production and employing more people than any other sector. The service sectors have become more important in recent years as technological progress has allowed new ways to provide services across borders. The recent production growth in this sector came mostly from the rapid development of services that require extensive skills in the sectors of information technology and professional services, mostly directed towards the external market. This study examines the growth, contribution and development of the services sector in the Indian economy. Moreover, this study contradicts economic policy and the impact of the services sector.

Keywords: contribution, services, development, growth, etc.

Introduction

The economy is divided into three sectors: primary, secondary and tertiary. The main sector consists of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries. The manufacturing sector consists of mining, construction and manufacturing. All other economic activities not covered by the agricultural or manufacturing sectors are widely defined as services, and therefore they belong to the services sector. It includes services provided to the agricultural sector, activities related to water supply, electricity, gas, transportation, telecommunications, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, commercial and personal services, and community and social services. Services can be widely distinguished between two types, old and new. Old or traditional services include simple trade, local services, food and hotel services. New services are generally associated with communications, business and legal practices, culture, research and education. The services sector is the lifeblood of the country's socio-economic growth. Today, it is the largest and fastest growing sector in the world, contributing more to global production and employing more people than any other sector.

Review Literature

According to Gaurav Nayyar (2009), the phenomenal growth of the services sector in India reflects the rapid strides made by educated professionals. Others see it as an expansion of a recent employer. Given this heterogeneity, the aim of the paper is to analyze the nature of employment that is created in the various service subsectors, relative to the industrial sector. The nature of the job is defined to include educational requirements and quality. The latter includes wages, job security, and social protection. Using different economic models to analyze household survey data from India in 1993, 1994 and 2004-2005, we find the following. First, the service sub-sectors are usually either "good" or "bad". Second, services sub-sectors with low educational requirements are characterized by the overall quality of employment, and vice versa. Moreover, it appears that expansion of employment is more in sub-sectors where educational requirements and quality of employment are low. Seema Joshi (2008) This study provides an overview of the performance, prospects and problems faced by the service sector in the Indian economy. It is encouraging to note that India is called the world's service center. The traditional concept of India today has been changed from the land of beggars, snake charms, and internet professionals from yesterday to the land of knowledge workers - thanks to IT and ITES. The communications revolution and ITES-BPO have already hit the shores of India.



Conclusion

All services sectors participated in this boom, and the fastest growth was in telecommunications, banks, hotels, restaurants, community services, trade and business services. One of the reasons for the sudden growth of the services sector in India in the 1990s was liberalization of the regulatory framework that led to innovation and increased exports from the services sector. The agriculture sector contributed 17.2%, the industrial sector contributed 29.1%, while the services sector contributed 52.7% according to 2008 estimates. The growth rate for the current fiscal year is expected to be 19.5% for IT-BPO services, 18.5% for exports and 22.8% for domestic IT related services in 2011. Growth in output in the sector in recent times mostly came from the rapid development of highly skilled services in the IT and professional services sectors, mostly oriented towards the external market. The new economic policy includes reducing government spending, opening the economy to trade and foreign investment, adjusting the exchange rate from the fixed exchange rate system to the flexible exchange rate system, removing restrictions in most markets, and removing entry and exit restrictions on capacity and pricing. The shift in the consumption pattern of this type indicates that the momentum on the demand side of service growth will indeed continue and be strengthened. Since the liberalization began, exports of Indian services have increased.

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COMMERCE EDUCATION IN INDIA : A STUDY

Dr. Mahendrakumar D. Katre

Assistant Professor

Yashoda Girl's Arts & Commerce College, Nagpur

Email ID : katremahendra70@gmail.com Mob No. 9420963560

ABSTRACT

The higher education system in India has grown in a remarkable way, mainly in the post-independence period, to become one of the largest organisations of its kind in the world. As a result today India's 70 million student population is a force to reckon with. Among them are potential thought leaders-researches and academics-positioned at the helm of knowledge creation. Among them are entrepreneurs and executives of the future industry-ready and highly sought after. From among them emerges India's massive workforce, the engine of its US\$13trillion economy. Our universities today don't face a shortage of academics ready to be recruited a faculty, just as our industries find adequate talent that can be inducted with minimal on-boarding. These issues are significant for the country, as it is now engaged in the use of higher education as a power full tool to build knowledge based information society of the 21st century. The paper is an outcome of a review of a substantial number of secondary sources on the current issues and challenges of higher education in India. Following are the two major areas, for the higher education in India and commerce education opportunities for the society and challenges of commerce education present completion world.

Key words: Higher Education, Commerce Education, E-commerce, E-banking

INTRODUCTION:

The higher education system in India has grown in a remarkable way, mainly in the post-independence period, to become one of the largest organisations of its kind in the world. There has been considerable improvement in the higher education scenario of India in both quantitative and qualitative terms. Higher education in India is seen as one of the ways to upward social mobility. However, the system has many issues of concern at present, like financing and management including access, quality and relevance, re-orientation of programmes by laying importance on health consciousness, values and ethics and quality of higher education together with the assessment of institutions and their education. These issues are significant for the country, as it is now engaged in the use of higher education as a power full tool to build knowledge based information society of the 21st century. As a result today India's 70 million student population is a force to reckon with. Among them are potential thought leaders-researches and academics-positioned at the helm of knowledge creation. Among them are entrepreneurs and executives of the future industry-ready and highly sought after. From among them emerges India's massive workforce, the engine of its US\$13million economy. Our universities today don't face a shortage of academics ready to be recruited a faculty, just as our industries find adequate talent that can be inducted with minimal on-boarding. The first commerce school was established in Chennai in 1886 by trustees of pachiyapps charities. Commerce classes started in the presidency college, Kolkata in 1903. In post-independence period, commerce education has emerged as one of the techno managerial revolution. Commerce has grown from a subject to a fully-fledged faculty in most of the universities and had acquired a pride of place amongst different academic disciplines.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To study the status of higher education India
2. To analyse the commerce education in India

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Indian Economy: The Case Study Of Oil Price And Economic Growth

Dr. Mahendrakumar D. Katre

Assistant Professor Yashoda Girl's Arts & Commerce College, Nagpur.

ABSTRACT

Oil is an important input used in almost all the economic activities of any country. Hence, rise in its price is likely to adversely affect economic growth of oil importing countries like India. The present paper intends to examine the impact of oil price on economic growth of India. In order to examine the presence of cointegration relationship between economic growth, oil price, capital formation and inflation in the case of India, the study has used Pesaran's bound test method. The study finds that the variables under study exhibits long run cointegration relationship. Vector error correction model results suggest that oil price, capital formation and inflation Granger cause economic growth in the long run. Further, the result shows that the coefficient of oil price is negative and significant implying that oil price in India adversely affects country's economic growth. The study suggests that the government should refrain from imposing additional taxes in order to avoid rise in oil prices and its subsequent adverse effect on economic growth of the country.

Keywords: Oil Price, Economic Growth, Bound Test, India

INTRODUCTION

Large amount of literature demonstrates that fluctuation in oil price have significant influence on economic activity of an economy. These influences arise from both sides, demand as well as supply side. On the demand side, the change in oil price comes from its effect on consumption and investment. The consumption depends upon the disposable income and if disposable income is altered some how by oil price, the consumption level will also be altered. The oil price affects investment level by changing the cost of production. Rise in price of oil makes the production more expensive and lessen the profit margin of the firm and hence reduce the incentives for investment. Besides these, increase in oil price also feeds inflation in the economy which also has an impact on economic activity of the country.

The paper is organized as follows. Next section reviews some of the studies done to examine the relationship between oil price and economic growth. Econometric methodology has been discussed in section III. In section IV empirical results have been presented. Then, we conclude the paper.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Since oil is one of such products which touches almost every unit of the economy and affects the economic activity of a nation, the association between oil price and growth of an economy has drawn the attention of many scholars that resulted in large number of studies examining this relationship. Burno and Sachs (1982) while examining the impact of input prices on economic growth focusing on manufacturing sector have found that the input prices, particularly high price of oil did have an effect on economic growth of United Kingdom. Hamilton (1983) applied VAR method to analyse the effect of oil price change on economic growth. He further reiterated negative relationship between oil price and economic growth (Hamilton, 1996) He observed that increased oil price has significant impact on growth rate of an economy. He further argued that rise in oil price was one of the factors responsible for recession during the post war period. Study by Jimenez-Rodriguez (2004) about the rise in petroleum price

variables are not integrated of more than first degree. The bound test result confirms that there is long run cointegration relationship between oil price, GDP, price level and capital formation. Further, the coefficient of lagged level oil price in UECM is found to be negative and significant. This supports the earlier findings that rise in oil price adversely affects economic growth of oil importing countries like India.

The coefficient of capital formation has been found to be positive and significant. This also indicates towards the fact that if investors are discouraged due to low profit margin, this will slow down the investment rate and hence economic growth of the country. Inflation, however, has not been found to be statistically significant to affect economic growth.

The VECM result shows that oil price, capital formation and inflation cause economic growth in the long run as lagged error correction term is negative and significant. The implication of this result is that the government should check the price from rising in the domestic market so that it should not discourage the investors to invest because of reduction in their profit margins and promote economic activities in the country.

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E-BUSINESS: INNOVATIVE BUSINESS MODELS

Dr. Mahendrakumar D. Katre

Assistant Professor

Yashoda Girl's Arts & Commerce College, Nagpur.

Email ID : katremahendra70@gmail.com

Mob No. 9420963560

Abstract

The said research paper involves a study of the impact of Electronic Commerce on Business. The research study has highlighted the Management Information Systems, Finance and Accounting, Marketing and Computer Sciences of E-Commerce on Business. E-commerce is a way of conducting business over the Internet. Though it is a relatively new concept, it has the potential to alter the traditional form of economic activities. Already it affects such large sectors as communications, finance and retail trade and holds promises in areas such as education, health and government. The largest effects may be associated not with many of the impacts that command the most attention but with less visible, but potentially more pervasive, effects on routine business activities. The integration of Electronic Commerce and Business will bring a renaissance in marketing function. As it present opportunities to get close to the customer to bring the customer inside the company, to explore new product ideas and pretest them against real customers.

Keywords: *Electronic Commerce, Business Organisation, Management Information Systems, Finance, Accounting, Marketing, Computer Sciences.*

Introduction

E-commerce has a significant impact on business costs and productivity. E-Commerce has a chance to be widely adopted due to its simple applications. Thus it has a large economic impact. Electronic Commerce provides the capability of buying and selling products and information on the internet and other on-line service. Electronic commerce or e-commerce refers to a wide range of online business activities for products and services. Electronic commerce is transforming the marketplace by changing firms' business models, by shaping relations among market actors, and by contributing to changes in market structure. It is difficult to single out the impact of electronic commerce. Some businesses address three themes associated with electronic commerce and the organizational changes it entails: changes in business models, changes in market structure and opportunities for economic growth created by organizational change. Electronic commerce creates the possibility of new models

6. **Lack of Qualified Personnel-** This is a particularly strong concern because internally they do not have sufficient resources to attract and maintain their own support staff to develop a sophisticated technology infrastructure. With regards to third parties, the qualified personnel tended to work for larger organizations.

Conclusion

This research paper involves a study of the inability to find the product or services of interest quickly is the biggest barrier to effective marketing this problem may be overcome through E-commerce, where number of companies offer several products through the net. In Short, Indian e-commerce has to face many difficulties in web marketing because of infrastructural difficulties and computer illiteracy. Majority of the customers live in rural areas do not sufficient knowledge about computer and internet. Some of customers in urban areas do not have credit facilities and therefore online buying and selling of goods is limited to urban class having knowledge of computer internet if Indian marketers take into account essentials of good website they can definitely make success marketing in international markets.

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डॉ. बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर : बौद्ध धम्म से अभिप्रेत सामाजिक परिवर्तन

डॉ. प्रकाश सुर्यभान सोनक

विभाग प्रमुख, समाजशास्त्र, यशोदा गर्ल्स आर्ट्स अँड कॉमर्स कॉलेज, स्नेहनगर, नागपूर.

प्रस्तावना —

ज्ञान के क्षेत्र में काल्पनिक, आधिभौतिक व धार्मिक चिंतन की जगह तर्क, अवलोकन एवं अनुभव पर आधारित वैज्ञानिक चिंतन के विकास ने मानव-जीवन की जहाँ भौतिक एवं प्रौद्योगिक दशाओं में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तनों को जन्म दिया वहीं सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक व्यवस्थाओं में भी सहभागी परिवर्तनों को प्रेरित किया।

समकालीन भारतीय समाज के संदर्भ में सामाजिक न्याय और सामाजिक परिवर्तन की यदि कोई व्याख्या की जाती है तो उसमें डॉ. अंबेडकर की अनदेखी नहीं की जा सकती, क्योंकि भारतीय संविधान में स्वतंत्रता व समानता पर आधारित न्यायपूर्ण सामाजिक संरचना की जो परिकल्पना की गई और उसे मूर्त रूप देने हेतु संविधान में समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को न्याय सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से उनके लिए जो सुरक्षात्मक प्रावधान किए गए उनके पीछे अन्य किसी भी तुलना में डॉ. अंबेडकर की सोच कहीं अधिक आधारभूत थी।

बौद्ध धर्म और बौद्ध वैचारिकी के अनुसरण से ही सामाजिक परिवर्तन संभव हो सकती है। इसलिए बौद्ध धर्म में दीक्षा लेने के साथ अंबेडकर ने बौद्ध धर्म में धर्मांतरित होने के लिए दलितों का आवाहन किया और कहा कि बौद्ध धर्म का प्रचार व प्रसार ही मानवता की सच्ची सेवा है।

अंबेडकर के अनुमुखी चिंतन, अनुशीलन एवं शोध का सारभूत तत्व है आदर्श समाज की उनकी परिकल्पना, जिसे साकार करने के लिए वे जीवनपर्यंत सघर्ष करते रहे। अगर आप डॉ. भीमराव अंबेडकर के विचारों और कार्यों पर गौर करें तो आपको लगेगा कि वे यह मानते थे कि भारतीय समाज यदि अपने को बनाए रखना चाहता है और अपने खोए हुए गौरव को फिर से हासिल करना चाहता है तो इसके लिए जरूरी है कि वह अतीत में की गई अपनी गलतियों को ठीक से समझे और उन्हें सुधारने के लिए ईमानदारी से काम करे। भारतीय समाज संबंधी अंबेडकर की जो परिकल्पना थी उसमें न केवल एक आदर्श समाज की रूपरेखा समाहित थी अपितु अतीत की विरासत के रूप में समाज में जो बुराइयाँ और विसंगतियाँ आ गई थी उनका यथार्थ बोध भी था, और उनके निदान का उपायतंत्र भी।

अंबेडकर का मानना था कि असमानता और भेदभाव दुनिया के दूसरे समाजों में भी थे लेकिन वहाँ ये लोगों पर थोपे नहीं गए थे जबकि भारतीय समाज में उन्हें कुछ लोगों द्वारा दूसरे लोगों पर जन्म-जन्मांतर के लिए थोप दिया गया था। इसलिए भारतीय समाज व्यवस्था अन्यायपूर्ण समाज व्यवस्था थी। अंबेडकर की विभिन्न रचनाओं विशेष रूप से 'कास्ट्स इन इंडिया' (१९७७), 'एनिहिलेशन ऑफ कास्ट', 'हू वेयर द शूद्राज', 'द अनटचेबुल्स' तथा 'द रिडल्स ऑफ हिंदुइज्म' को यदि देखा जाए तो यह पता लगता है कि उन्होंने ऐतिहासिक तथ्यों के वैज्ञानिक विश्लेषण के माध्यम से परंपरागत समाज में अन्याय के विद्यमान स्वरूपों की परत-दर-परत खोलने की कोशिश की ताकि उसकी जड़ों तक पहुँचकर उसके सही कारणों को ढूँढा जा सके और उसका सही निदान प्रस्तुत किया जा सके।

डॉ. अंबेडकर समाज में अन्यायपूर्ण संबंधों को अकारण, आकस्मिक या ईश्वरीय नहीं मानते थे। उनके अनुसार ऋग्वेद का पुरुष सूक्त जिसमें यह कहा गया कि चतुर्वर्ण ब्रह्म के चार अंगों से उद्भूत हुआ ऋग्वेद का मूल अंश नहीं है, अपितु प्रक्षिप्त है। दरअसल, यह समाज में अपनी श्रेष्ठता बनाए रखने की दृष्टि से ब्राह्मणों की एक चाल है। उनका मानना था कि शूद्र मूलतः क्षत्रिय थे। जिस क्षत्रियो ने ब्राह्मणों की श्रेष्ठता व वर्चस्व को स्वीकार नहीं किया, ब्राह्मणों ने उनका उपनयन संस्कार कराना बंद कर दिया जिससे वे शिक्षा व शस्त्र-ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के अधिकार से वंचित हो गए।

आज से ढाई हजार वर्ष पूर्व बुद्ध ने समाज में प्रचलित चतुर्वर्ण व्यवस्था का विरोध किया। यद्यपि उनके जीवनकाल में ही उनका धर्म लोकप्रिय होने लगा था तथापि आगे चलकर जब सम्राट



लिए आवश्यक है। संक्षेप में अंबेडकर की दृष्टि में हम कह सकते हैं कि बौद्ध धर्म के परिवर्तन के द्वारा ही हम संविधान में वर्णित लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति कर सकते हैं। बौद्ध धर्म एकमात्र ऐसा धर्म है जो भ्रातृत्व के विकास तथा स्वतंत्रता और समानता की शिक्षा के द्वारा भारत में सामाजिक परिवर्तन प्रस्थापित कर सकता है।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ –

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21. **Title of Paper:** Study of Flexibility of School Children (p26-37)

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Study of Flexibility of School Children

Dr. Laslita Ishwarn Punnya

Associate Professor &

Head of the department of Physical Education,

Yashoda Girls Arts & Commerce College,

Sneh Nagar, Nagpur

8378099982

Introduction:

Flexibility is one of the essential components of physical fitness. In general, flexibility means the range of movements around the skeletal joints of the body. The flexibility is not a general body character but it is specific to each body region. If a person has highly flexible shoulder joint, it does not necessarily mean that he/she will have good knee flexibility or hip flexibility. Even it is possible that one shoulder joint is more flexible than the other. For a Good physical fitness, it is essential that a person has quite flexible joints and is able to maintain his or her body flexibility. The flexibility component of physical fitness enables the person to have free body movements, better coordinated movements requiring lesser work and to handle greater stress with lesser chances of injury.

Precisely, flexibility may be defined as "the range of motion around a joint as determined by the elasticity of the muscles, tendons and ligaments associated with the joint under consideration". In other words, flexibility is the ability of a person to move the parts of the body through as wide a range of motion as possible without undue strain to the joints and its muscle attachments. In order to avoid injuries and to gain maximally out of the flexibility exercises, one has to apply the following general concepts of flexibility.

- a) Instead of jerking motion, always apply slow and gradual stretching of muscles. Generally speaking, the emphasis should be on slow-stretching extended over a 30 second period while gradually attempting to increase the range of joints.
- b) Flexibility exercises should not be performed during warm-up. One should not stretch to warm-up but should warm-up to stretch. If stretching exercises are performed after five to ten minutes of calisthenics (Gymnastic exercises up to sweating), one is most unlikely to injure the muscles by the subsequent stretching exercises.
- c) Flexibility exercises should not produce pain. The stretching exercises should be carried only up to the range of motion where mild discomfort is felt and should be extended to the point of pain, Continuity of stretching after feeling discomfort is harmful and may even be injurious.
- d) Each flexibility exercise should be performed for ten to thirty second. In the beginning of starting flexibility programme, the stretching exercises should be held for ten seconds and the exercise time may be gradually increased up to 30 seconds with the gradual increase in one flexibility range with training.
- e) Only a few flexibility activities should precede an aerobic workout while majority of flexibility exercises should follow the aerobic activity. After warm-up for the aerobic workout, one is required to perform flexibility exercises for about five minutes before doing aerobic activity. The aerobic workout should preferably end with about 10 minutes of flexibility exercises during the cool-down period.

22. **Title of Paper:** Study of balance of School Children (p56-64)

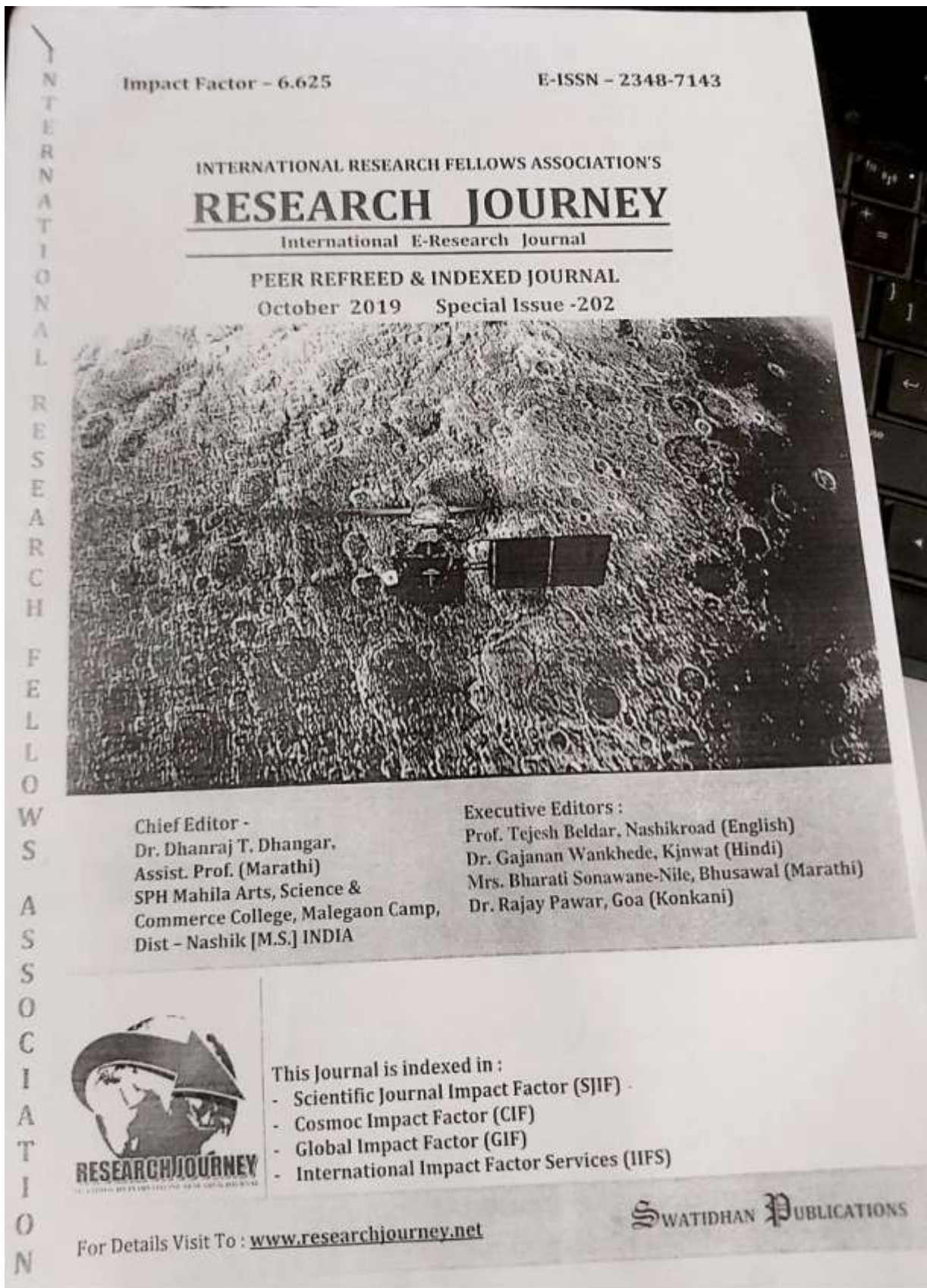
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Study of Balance of School Children

Dr. Lalita Ishwarn Punnya
Associate Professor & Head Of
The Department Physical education
Yashoda Girls Arts & Commerce College
Sneh Nagar, Nagpur.
8378099982

Introduction:

Balance is essential to the performance of many motor tasks. The balance beam walk is one of the more commonly used tests of balance. It requires the child to walk the length of the beam without stepping off. The test is scored in either the number of steps before stepping of the beam, or the number of seconds the child stays on the beam while walking, or points for negotiating the beam in one direction and then in return. Sometimes hopping is used as a test of balance, because this basic motor skill requires that the body be supported on the leg. Results of several studies are summarized. Note that the scale for the time required to hop 50 feet is reversed because the better time is the lower, time. "Balance is an example of a motor response that depends on the integration of stimuli from the visual and kinesthetic systems. Vision tells you how your body is positioned, relative to the environment. Kinesthetic input from your body's proprioceptors tells you how your limbs and body parts are positioned relative to each other,

Whenever you must maintain your balance, a stream of sensory information must be integrated in the central nervous system, and your muscles constantly active or relax as needed. You must maintain balance in an almost infinite number of situations. Sometimes you balance when stationary (Static balance), and sometimes when moving (dynamic balance). You are called upon to balance on a variety of body parts, not just your two feet. Think of all the body parts on which gymnasts must balance in their various events. Sometimes you need to balance on surfaces other than the ground, such as a ladder. You might even have to balance without all the information you would like-for example, when you have to walk in the dark. Movement scientists find that performance levels on various types of balancing task are specific to the task (Drowatzky & Zuceto, 1967). Balance is not a general ability, but many specific abilities. A person can perform one type of balance task well but may perform another type at only an average level. For this reason, the course of balance development is best related to the specific balance task used to assess performance.

The Development of Balance:

Strong evidence indicates that balance performance improves as children advance from 3 to 19 years of age. The exact pattern of improvement depends largely on the assessment task. On some balance tasks, the average performance of a group of children does not change significantly from year to year, but improvement is steady over a number of years; on other tasks aging can decrease balance ability, but one research study demonstrated that older adults can improve in keeping their balance with practice.

23. **Title of Paper:** Best Practices in KRC using non-print media:A perspective measurement (p199-203)
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Understanding the Parameters of
 Standard Operating Procedure for Quality Improvement,
 Quality Assessment and Effective DVV Process

Guest Editor :
Dr. Dhanraj Shete
 Principal
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- Chief & Executive Editor

Best Practices in KRC Using Non-Print Media: A Perspective Measurement

Sudhakar Thool

Librarian

Yashoda Girls College, Nagpur-15

Mail ID: ssthoolygc@gmail.com

Amol Raut

Head, Department of English

Yashoda Girls College, Nagpur-15

Mail ID: amolrosarj@rediffmail.com

Abstract :

KRC or Information Provider Centers are using new technology for building their best practices with particular goals and objectives, adopting the process, the practice-based impact on the local users to remote of end user, the resources and skills that required using technology etc. The implementations of information technological tools are used in KRC or Library with the changes which are taking place in the ICT applications. Information Provider Centers are encouraged to help in adding value to the existing practices or add new practices that they are adopting for the end user benefit in providing new and improved services.

Keywords: NAAC, Best Practices, KRC

Introduction :

With the help of non-print media and digital devices, Knowledge Resource Centre (KRC) is playing a vital role for providing effective services and facilities to users expected information. An advent of ICT, its development, and information explosion have changed the users' expectation from the KRC in various facets which built the information provider centre' collection and services to the remote of the end users. The KRC or Resources provider centre has needed to identify and adopt well-known practices and benchmarks for meeting the end users expectation effectively. Therefore, preparing standard-based guidelines on the best practices carried out by KRC is most important which will entirely enhance the value-based services and facilities. Best Practice is also called as a innovative task, it may be a philosophy, strategic work, policy, program, process or practice that solves a complexity-problems, created golden opportunities in organizations. The National Accreditation and Assessment Council (NAAC) strive for quality and excellence in the various fields of higher education and pleading for enhancing library-based services to improve academic environment. Library or KRC is the fundamental support for the whole educational activities of institution. Therefore, the NAAC decided to trace the best practices in institutional library-based, information-based services and facilities.

Best Practices for KRC :

The 'best practice' increases the user satisfaction which are as the beginning of the academic year with a general presentation; Periodically for need based groups; Central Reference Library for the use of constituent and affiliated colleges; Communication of current awareness to different user groups; Information literacy programs; Library Brochure/Dairies /Information Packs; A feedback from stakeholders through scientifically designed and analyzed questionnaire; Compiling and displaying of student/teacher attendance statistics (graphic) on the notice boards of the library as well as in the departments; Teaching library programs; Creation of digital Repositories; Article Repositories; Publication Repositories; Question paper Repositories;

Conclusion :

The 'Best practice' is as the exercise on the proper way for extending the existing function, effectively implemented task or using strategic policies and process. There should be expected result with adopting and using of technology in designing and delivering the information products, services and extension. Library automation in all house-keeping operations with bar coding, user identity and Web-OPAC facilities is the best practice that improves the library services and higher educational institutions' activities. The information literacy and user awareness programs created educational literacy in users that make significantly changes in enhancing the use of information sources. Therefore, the adopting new techniques and tools for imparting the user education which may be a best practice in entirely use of library services. The required information is disseminated through library website/ homepage in a networked environment which is possible on adopting new technology.

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Authorship Patterns of Faculty Members in the VNIT Nagpur

Dr. Sudhakar Thool

Librarian

Yashoda Girls Arts and Commerce College, Nagpur

E-mail: ssthoolygc@gmail.com

Abstract:

This paper focuses on authorship patterns of faculty members in the VNIT Nagpur, objectives of the study, hypothesis of the study, scope and limitation of the study, research methodology, review of literature, authorship patterns: year wise productivity, domain wise, designation wise, gender wise, major findings and implications.

Introduction:

Faculty members need information for keeping up with new developments, to get acquainted with the state of art and to provide the background information for preparing to produced new information. The publication of the information gathered by the faculty is a prestige to the institution. The rapid technological development and the exponential growth of information have changed the traditional concept of engineering field. Many information pioneers have used different terms for bibliometrics and related laws. The pioneering work was statistical analysis of the literature by Cole and Eagles in 1917, Second attempt was made by Hulme in 1923. In 1948, Dr. S. R. Ranganathan at the ASLIB conference held at Lamington Spa coined the term Librametry on the lines of Biometry, Econometry, Psychometry, etc. (Guha, 1993). Several subdisciplines such as, Bibliometrics, Scientometrics and Infometrics have emerged. The British Standards Documentation Term (1976) defines bibliometrics as "Study of the use of documents and patterns of publications in which mathematical and statistical methods have been applied".

VNIT

The Government of India converted this Institute into National Institute of Technology and conferred the Deemed to be University status (under University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (3 of 1956)) with effect from 26th June 2002. Subsequently, the Central Govt. by Act of Parliament (National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007 (29 of 2007)) declared VNIT Nagpur as an Institute of National Importance along with all other NITs. The Act was brought into force from 15th August 2007. Before conversion, the Institute was known as Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering that was established in the year 1960 under the scheme sponsored by Government of India and Govt. of Maharashtra. The College was started in June 1960 by amalgamating the State Govt. Engineering College functioning at Nagpur since July 1956. In the meeting held in October 1962, the Governing Board of the College resolved to name it after an eminent engineer, planner, statesman of the Country Sir M. Visvesvaraya.

Objective of the Study:

Objectives of the present study as

- To measure authorship patterns of faculty members in VNIT Nagpur

However, specific objective of the study are:

1. To find out the year wise authorship patterns;
2. To analyzed domain wise and authorship patterns ;



with collaborative coefficient of 0.76. Even though it is stated that higher is the degree of collaboration higher is the research productivity and which leads to greater productivity is not true in case of present data, those faculty members whose collaboration coefficient or degree of collaboration is 0.76, have published only 738 papers. This indicated that **“Higher is the degree of collaboration, higher is the research productivity” (Hypothesis no.2)** is invalid. (Table no. 3)

4. As regards the gender wise distribution, by assigning one credit to each collaborator 7151 authors have contributed to 3684 items. The collaborative index is 1.94. It is observed from the above table, 15 authored publications were found amongst male faculty members only and 11 & 10 authored publications were also found amongst male faculty members, followed by both gender in 9 authored publications. The male faculty members have published highest publications i.e. 313 Publications in first authored than female faculty members i.e. 55 publications. While in multi authored publications male faculty members lead by 2109 publications with collaborative coefficient of 0.62, followed by 194 publications with collaborative coefficient of 0.76. This indicates that **“male faculty members produce more publications than female”(Hypothesis no.3)** is valid. Even though it is stated that higher is the degree of collaboration higher is the research productivity and which leads to greater productivity is not true in case of present data, those faculty members whose collaboration coefficient or degree of collaboration is 0.76, have published only 256 papers. This indicated that **“Higher is the degree of collaboration, higher is the research productivity.” (Hypothesis no. 2)** is invalid.

Implications:

- Research is an continuously process, the faculty members should publish their research work on regular basis.
- It is also suggested that faculty members should write the books or chapters in books in his or her interested field.
- Faculty members of Assistant professors should have need to increase their research activity in his/her field.

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Evaluation of Web Pages of Selective Information Literacy Portal

Dr. Sudhakar S. Thool
 Librarian Yashoda Girls'
 Arts & Commerce College Nagpur

Abstract

Information literacy is playing a vital role for an educational reform movement to realize its potential only through a richer, more complex set of core ideas. Present paper focused on information literacy, objectives, scope and limitations, research methodology, major findings and implications

Key Word Web pages, Information literacy

Information Literacy

The term 'Information Literacy' had its roots back in 1974 when Professor Paul Zurkowski, the President of Information Industry Association, coined the term 'Information Skills' to refer to people who are able to solve their information problems by using relevant information sources and applying relevant technology (Oviatt, 2010). Gradually, after replacing the terms user education, library orientation and bibliographic instruction, information literacy became a prime factor in attaining knowledge and developing new understanding. Association of College & Research Libraries (ACRL) defines information literacy as "the set of skills needed to find, retrieve, analyze, and use information" (ACRL, 2000). ALA's Presidential Committee on Information Literacy states "Information literate people are those who have learned how to learn.

Objectives of the study

Following objectives for the present study as To evaluate the Information Literacy portals using following criteria

1. Link provided
2. Contact details
3. Authority
4. links supporting navigation

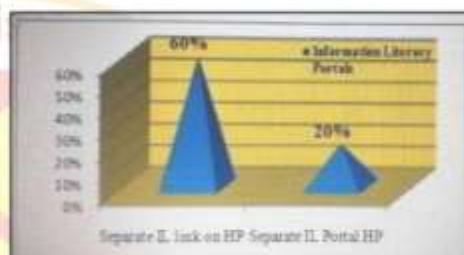
Scope and Limitations of the Study

The study is confined to surfing the internet for the selective 10 Information Literacy Portals. The study is also limited to the home page of IL portals which were evaluated by using selected evaluation criteria.

Research Methodology

The Home pages Information Literacy portals were evaluated during the study by applying the set evaluation criteria as mentioned in the Aims and Objectives. Total 10 portals of Information Literacy are selected for the present study. The collected data has been analyzed and compared for evaluative study with the help of statistical techniques and presented data in tabular as well as in graphical form.

Figure no. 1: Details of web pages



From the above figure, 60% information literacy portals have provided the separate information literacy link on home page while 20% information literacy portals have provided the separate information literacy portal home page.

Table no. 1: Analysis of contact details on web page

Sr. No.	Criteria	No. of information literacy portals having the facility
1	Address on IL Portal page	100%
2	Phone no.	100%
3	Fax no.	100%
4	E-mail	100%
5	How to reach	50%
6	Separate contact link	40%

From the above table, all the information literacy portals have provided the facility for address, phone no., fax no., and e-mail, followed by 50% IL portals have given the link describing the route to reach the portal, and 40% IL portals have provided the facility of "separate contact link".

Table no. 2: analysis of authority on web pages

Sr. No.	Criteria	No. of information literacy portals having the facility
1	Author/ designer	50%
2	Credentials	0
3	Contact details	100%
4	Maintenance authority	0
5	Copyright statement	100%

From the above table, the entire information literacy portals has mentioned the 'contact detail', and is copyrighted, followed by 50% IL portals have mentioned the author/ designer. No one IL portals have given the credentials of the author or designer and have not provided the details of the maintenance authority.

Table no. 3: Analysis of links supporting navigation on home pages

Sr. No.	Criteria	No. of IL Portals having the facility
1	No. of link, use of back button	20%
2	Use of images	70%
3	Links clearly labeled	100%
4	Pages/ portions are printed separately	100%
5	Home link on each page	80%
6	Can a particular page be located from any other page	90%
7	Back & forward links between pages	20%
8	Scrolling Pages	100%
9	Index / Site map	30%

From the above table, all the information literacy portals have used the links for clearly labeled, have printed separately pages or portions, and have provided facility of scrolling pages, followed by 90% information literacy portals have provided the facility of particular page located from any other page, 80% information literacy portals have provided the facility of home link on IL portals, and 70% information literacy portals have provided the facility for use of images whereas 30% information literacy portals have provided the facility of back and forward links, facility of index or site map, and 20% information literacy portals have used of back button.

Findings

- As regards the details of web pages, 60% information literacy portals have provided the separate information literacy link on home page while 20% information literacy portals have provided the separate information literacy portal home page. (Figure no. 1)
- As regards the contact details on web page, all the information literacy portals have provided the facility for address, phone no., fax no., and e-mail, followed by 50% IL portals have given the link describing the route to reach the portal, and 40% IL portals have provided the facility of "separate contact link". (Table no. 1)
- As regards the authority on web pages, the entire information literacy portals has mentioned the 'contact detail', and is copyrighted, followed by

50% IL portals have mentioned the author/ designer. No one IL portals have given the credentials of the author or designer and have not provided the details of the maintenance authority. (Table no. 2)

- As regards the links supporting navigation on home pages, all the information literacy portals have used the links for clearly labeled, have printed separately pages or portions, and have provided facility of scrolling pages, followed by 90% information literacy portals have provided the facility of particular page located from any other page, 80% information literacy portals have provided the facility of home link on IL portals, and 70% information literacy portals have provided the facility for use of images. (Table no. 3)

Implications

The information literacy portals web site should be properly structured with systematically designed web pages. Proper navigational links should be provided on internal pages. Index or site map links should be provided on home page.

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3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC care list during the year

3.3.1.1 Number of research papers in the Journals notified on UGC CARE during the year

Year	2019-2020
Number	02

1. Title of Paper: Historical Development of E-Commerce (p239-243)

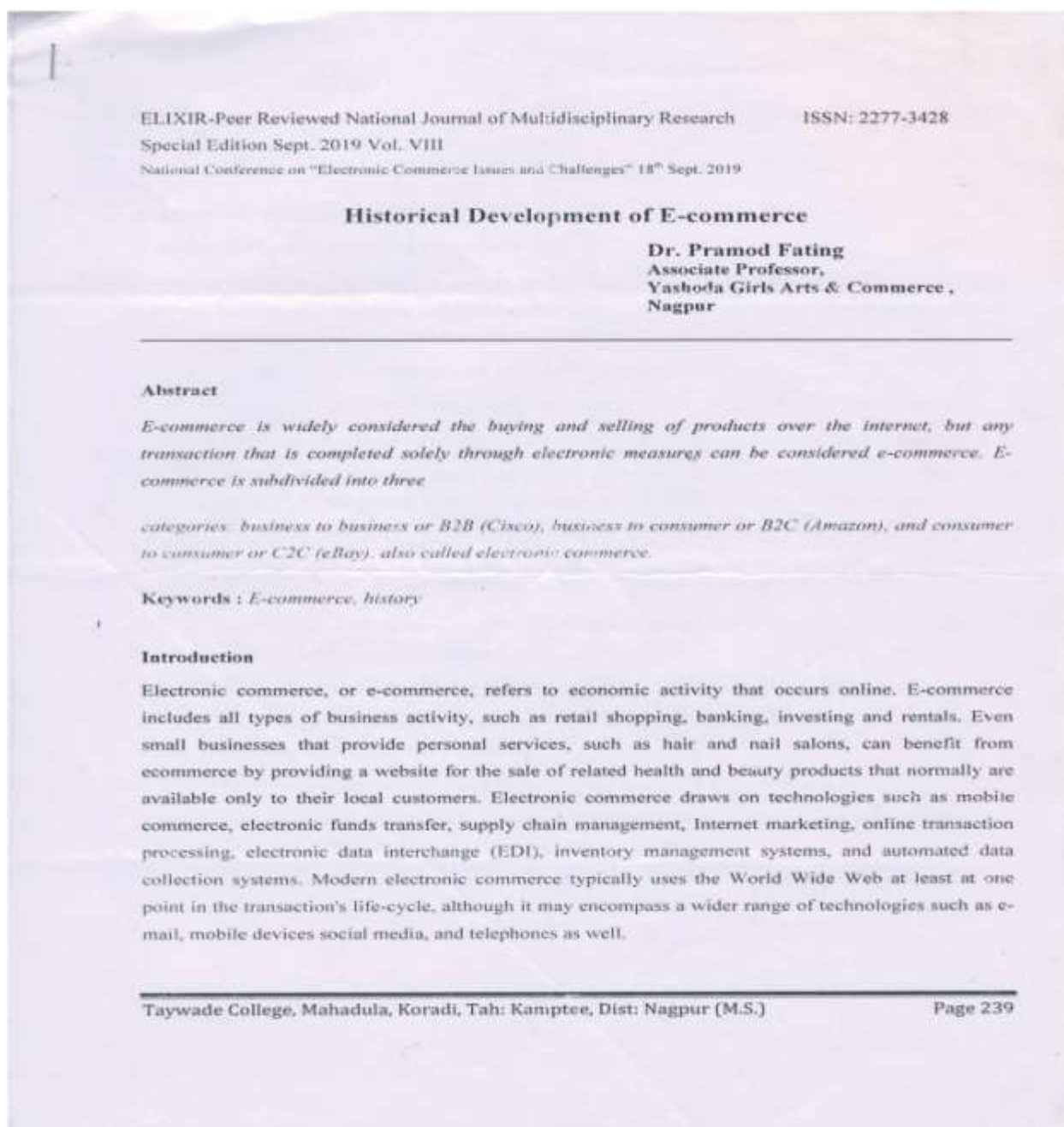
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Department of Teacher: Commerce

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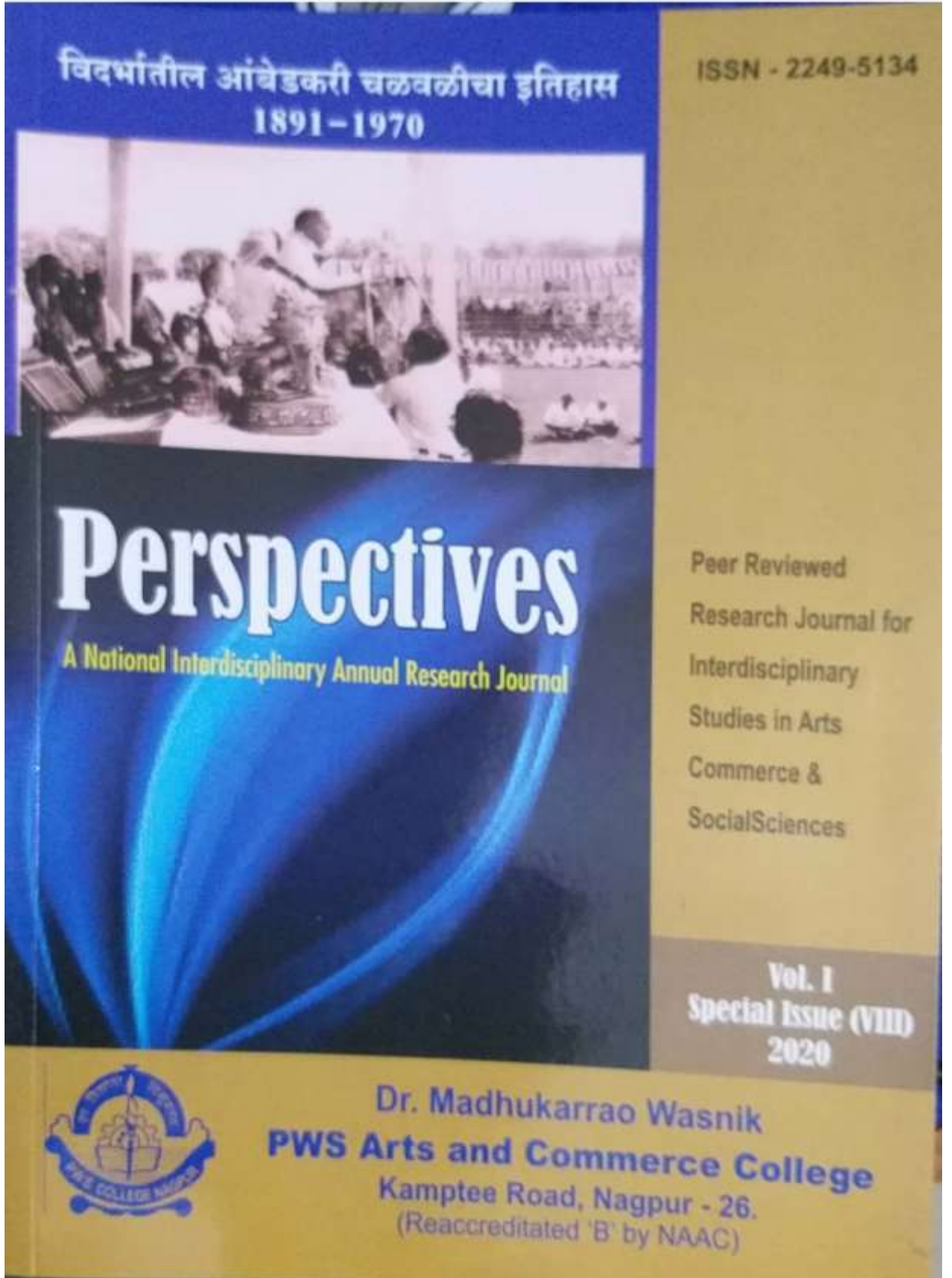
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2. **Title of Paper:** Nagpur Bouddha Dhammadiksha Samarambhat Maharetaranche Yogadan (p239-243)
Name of Author/s: Dr. Suryakant Kapshikar **Department of Teacher:** History
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कस्तूरचंद पार्क येथे झालेल्या शोकसभेत संघरक्षितांनी उपस्थित नवबौद्धांना आवेडकरांनी आरंभलेले गौरवपूर्ण कर पुर्णत्वास नेण्याचे आवाहन केले होते.¹⁵

मूल्यमापन : नागपुर येथील बौद्ध धम्म दीक्षा समारंभ केवळ महार जातीपुरता मर्यादित होता आणि यात फक्त महायाच सहभाग होता असा आश्रय नेहमीच केला जातो. परंतु डॉ बाबासाहेब आवेडकर यांच्या सर्वसमावेशक नीतीमुळे पुरोगामी आणि सुधारक प्रवृत्तीच्या अनेक महारेतरांनी या समारंभात सक्रिय कार्य केले. आवेडकरांना बौद्ध धम्माकडे आकर्षित करण्यामागे महारेतरांची भूमिका होती हे तर स्पष्ट आहेच परंतु बौद्ध धम्म दीक्षा समारंभाच्या पूर्वतयारीपामून ते तो पूर्ण होईपर्यंत एवढेच नाही तर बौद्ध धम्म दीक्षा समारंभाच्या यशस्वीतेनंतर सुद्धा महारेतरांनी मोलाचे योगदान दिले हे अभ्यासाअंती लक्षात येते. किंबहुना महारेतरांच्या उल्लेखनिय योगदानामुळे नागपुर येथील बौद्ध धम्म दीक्षा समारंभ यशस्वी झाला असे म्हटल्यास वावगे ठरणार नाही.

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