

5.1.2 Capacity building and skills enhancement initiatives taken by the institution include the following

- 1. Soft skills
- 2. Language and communication skills
- 3. Life skills (Yoga, physical fitness, health and hygiene)
- 4. ICT/computing skills

Supporting Documents as Web-Link/Hyper-Link

4. ICT/computing skills

ICT/Computing Skills As per Template No. 72		
Name of the capacity	Short Term Course in Financial	
development and skills	Accounting and Taxation.	
enhancement program		
Date of implementation	07-12-2019	
Number of students enrolled 50		
Name of the	Department of Lifelong Learning &	
agencies/consultants involved Extension Rashtrasant Tukadoji with contact details Maharaj Nagpur University		
Hyperlink/Web-link of the proof		
https://yashodagirlscollege.edu.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/STC-in-		
Financial-Account-Taxation-2019-2020.pdf		

ICT/Computing Skills As per Template No. 73		
Name of the capacity development and skills enhancement program	ICT (information and communications technology, or technologies) Awareness Program	
Date of implementation	10 January, 2019	
Number of students enrolled	55	
Name of the agencies/consultants involved with contact details	Department of Commerce	
Proof is given under		



ICT (information and communications technology, or technologies)

ICT, or information and communications technology (or technologies), is the <u>infrastructure</u> and components that enable modern computing.

Although there is no single, universal definition of ICT, the term is generally accepted to mean all devices, <u>networking components</u>, applications and <u>systems</u> that combined allow people and organizations (i.e., businesses, nonprofit agencies, governments and criminal enterprises) to interact in the digital world.

Components of an ICT system

ICT encompasses both the internet-enabled sphere as well as the <u>mobile</u> <u>one</u> powered by wireless networks. It also includes antiquated technologies, such as landline telephones, radio and television broadcast -- all of which are still widely used today alongside cutting-edge ICT pieces such as <u>artificial</u> <u>intelligence</u> and <u>robotics</u>.

ICT is sometimes used synonymously with IT (for information technology); however, ICT is generally used to represent a broader, more comprehensive list of all components related to computer and digital technologies than IT.

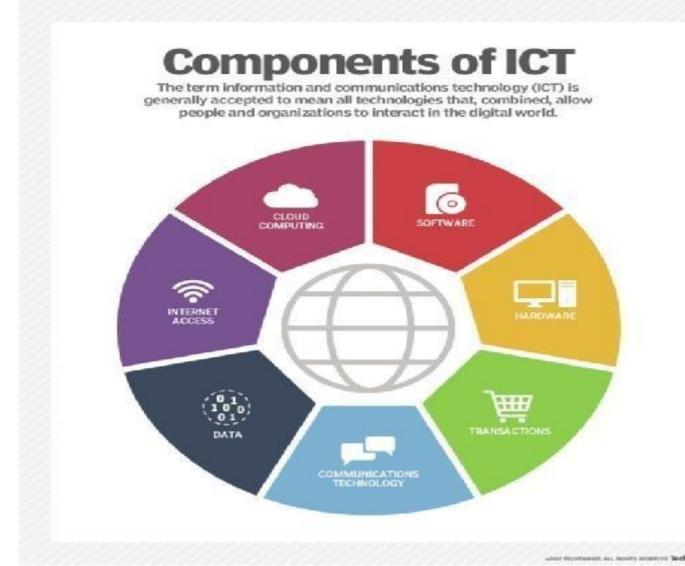
The list of ICT components is exhaustive, and it continues to grow. Some components, such as computers and telephones, have existed for decades. Others, such as <u>smartphones</u>, digital TVs and <u>robots</u>, are more recent entries.

ICT commonly means more than its list of components, though. It also encompasses the application of all those various components. It's here that the real potential, power and danger of ICT can be found.





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ICT's societal and economic impact

ICT is leveraged for economic, societal and interpersonal <u>transactions</u> and interactions. ICT has drastically changed how people work, communicate, learn and live. Moreover, ICT continues to revolutionize all parts of the human experience as first computers and now robots do many of the tasks once handled by humans. For example, computers once answered phones and directed calls to the appropriate individuals to respond; now robots not only can answer the calls, but they can often more quickly and efficiently handle callers' requests for services.

ICT's importance to economic development and business growth has been so monumental, in fact, that it's credited with ushering in what many have labeled the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

ICT also underpins broad shifts in society, as individuals en masse are moving from personal, face-to-face interactions to ones in the digital space. This new era is frequently termed the <u>Digital Age</u>.

For all its revolutionary aspects, though, ICT capabilities aren't evenly distributed. Simply put, richer countries and richer individuals enjoy more access and thus have a greater ability to seize on the advantages and opportunities powered by ICT.

Consider, for example, some findings from the World Bank. In 2016, it stated that more than 75% of people worldwide have access to a cellphone. However, internet access through either mobile or fixed Broadband remains prohibitively expensive in many countries due to a lack of ICT infrastructure. Furthermore, the World Bank estimated that out of the global population of 7.4 billion people, more than 4 billion don't have access to the internet.

Additionally, it estimated that only 1.1 billion people have access to high-speed internet.

In the United States and elsewhere, this discrepancy in access to ICT has created the so-called <u>digital divide</u>.

The World Bank, numerous governmental authorities and <u>non-government</u> <u>organizations</u> (NGOs) advocate policies and programs that aim to bridge the digital divide by providing greater access to ICT among those individuals and populations struggling to afford it.

These various institutions assert that those without ICT capabilities are left out of the multiple opportunities and benefits that ICT creates and will therefore fall further behind in socio-economic terms.

The United Nations considers one of its Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) to "significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the internet in least developed countries by 2020."

Economic advantages are found both within the ICT market as well as in the larger areas of business and society as a whole.

Within the ICT market, the advancement of ICT capabilities has made the development and delivery of various technologies cheaper for ICT vendors and their customers while also providing new market opportunities. For instance, telephone companies that once had to build and maintain miles of telephone lines have shifted to more advanced networking materials and can provide telephone, television and internet services; consumers now enjoy more choices in delivery and price points as a result.

The significance of ICT in enterprises

For businesses, advances within ICT have brought a slew of cost savings, opportunities and conveniences. They range from highly automated businesses processes that have the big cut costs, to organizations data revolution where are turning the trove vast of data generated by ICT into insights that drive new products and services, **ICT**-enabled to transactions such as internet shopping and telemedicine and social media that give customers more choices in how they shop, communicate and interact.

But ICT has also created problems and challenges to organizations and individuals alike -- as well as to society as a whole. The <u>digitization</u> of data, the expanding use of high-speed internet and the growing global network together have led to new levels of crime, where so-called bad actors can hatch electronically enabled schemes or illegally gain access to systems to steal money, intellectual property or private information or to disrupt systems that control <u>critical infrastructure</u>. ICT has also brought <u>automation</u> and robots that displace workers who are unable to transfer their skills to new positions. And ICT has allowed more and more people to limit their interactions with others, creating what some people fear is a population that could lose some of what makes it human.





Event Photographs









ICT/Computing Skills As per Template No. 74		
Name of the capacity	5 Day Skill Oriented Program	
development and skills	on Computing based	
enhancement program	Accountancy	
Date of implementation	25 April to 30 April, 2022	
Number of students		
enrolled		
Name of the	Department of Commerce	
agencies/consultants	agencies/consultants	
involved with contact		
details		
Proof is given under		



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

5 Day Skill Oriented Program on Computing based Accountancy

25 Apr - 30 Apr 2022

Report

5 Day Skill Oriented Program on Computing based Accountancy

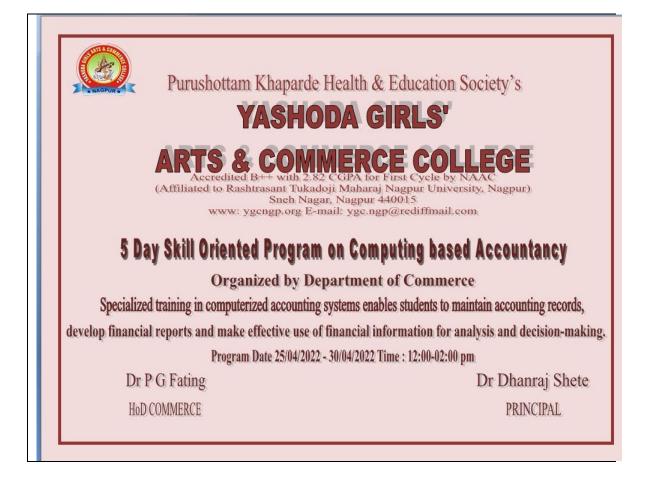
Department of Commerce, Yashoda Girls' Arts and Commerce College, organized a 5 day skill oriented program on computing based accountancy" on 25th April 2022. Principal Dr.Dhanraj Shete inaugurated the program. In his inaugural speech he motivated students to learn more and more they can from this opportunity and try to be more skilled and confident. Dr.Pramod Fating, Head of the Department of Commerce, guided and taught the students regarding the topic.IQAC Coordinator of the college, Dr.K.G.Meshram also guided the students practically. The program helped students to maintain accounting record, develop financial reports and make effective use of financial information for analyzing and decision making. at the last day of the program that was 30th April 2022 students gave their feedback explaining how the program helped them to understand computing based accountancy. Principal, Dr. Dhanraj Shete congratulated Dr. Pramod Fating and Dr.K.G.Meshram for the success of the program. Dr Pramod Fating conducted the last day program whereas Dr.K.G.Meshram proposed a vote of thanks





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Brochure



List of Students Participation

YASHODA GIRLS' ARTS & COMMERCE COLLEGE, SNEH NAGAR, NAGPUR

B Com VI Semester-2022

5 Day Skill Oriented Program on Computing

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		022 to 30.4.2022
SR. NO	NAME OF THE STUDENTS	SIGN.
1	ANITA BACHHALAL SAHU	Deutro.
2	BABLI SANTOSH SHRIWAS	(33)
3	BINDIYA INDRAJIT SHRIWAS	Beheriwas
4	CHANCHAL'SUNIL PARVE	्रम्मारवे
5	DEVYANI VIJAY WAGHADE	Ang.
6	DHANSHRI PRAKASH DONGRE	@pongre
7	DIPTI VIJAY WAGHADE	Siphovo waghad
8	HIMANI ANANDRAO MISAL	April .
9	KAJAL GENDLAL VERMA	Ry'al Vauna.
10	KAJAL JIVANLAL KATHLEWAR	Bethlewar
11	KAVITA BACHHANSING THAKUR	Javita
12	KAYYANI YESHWANTRAO MAROTKAR	Frontier -
13	KHUSHBU HARIDAS GAUTAM	Petaton
14	KHUSHBU SANJAY NARAD	Beech.

15	LAXMI CHAINLAL SULAKHE	Jerry.
16	MANDAKINI BHUJENDRA PATHAK	Mandakini
17	MANISHA UMACHARAN SHAHU	led
18	MAYURI NAMDEO KUMRE	Mumarie
19	MRUNAL AJAY BANTE	Prunal.
20	NAUSHABA JUBER KHAN	althour
21	NEHA AFREEN FIROZ KHAN	
22	NIKITA NAMDEO KUMRE	Jumary
23	NISHA DEOGULAL SHAHU	Nisherry
24	NIVEDITA ANKUSH DHAWADE	An
25	PALLAVI SHRIRAM MISAL	pl. Misu
26	PAYAL DILIP KAMBLE	P.D. Kanble
27	PRACHI MANOJ NAGDIVE	Roregodi Bradekar Oshendu
28	PRAGATI ARUN MISHRA	RoegoHi
29	PRANALI KHUSHALRAO GADEKAR	Bedekee
30	PRAVATI PREMDAS SHENDE	Ashende
31	PRERNA KISHOR RAMTEKE	fut
32	PRINSI TILAKCHAND BRAHME	Quiny

33	PRITEE SHRAWAN KOKATE	Polenge
34	PRITI KISHOR UIKEY	Deite
35	PRITI SURESH NAGPURE	Praymee.
36	PRIYA SHIVKUMAR SINGH	Bingh
37	PRIYANKA SIDDHARTH KAMBLE	Stample
38	PUJA RAVINDRA UPRE	P. UPOR
39	RANI SATESH PATEL	Rong
40	RANI SUBELAL BILONE	Rami
41	RITU SHEKHAR YADAV	Retur
42	ROSHNI RAMPRASAD BISEN	Prisen
43	RUCHI SHIVKANT TIWARI	(Ruch;)
44	SANSKRUTI ISHWAR PAWAR	8 parz
45	SEEMA SHYAMDATTA VISHWAKARMA	Scome
46	SHAILI HARISH UKEY	5. ukey
47	SHALINI CHAMANSING RAJPUT	(shaliniA)
48	SHIVANI ARUN TIWARI	Shivani
49	SHRADDHA GHANSHYAM MASRAM	Dresperm
50:0	SHRUTI DILIP BHAJBHUJE	5. D. Bhaibhio

51	SHWETA RAMMANI PANDE	Ride
52	SHWETA SURESH MANKAR	Shureta
53	SNEHAL ISHWARDAS RAUT	F. Raut.
54	VAISHNAVI AMRUT BHAT	(Arteit.
55	VAISHNAVI MILIND NARKHEDE	V. M. Norkhede
56	VARSHA HIRALAL YADAV	8 yalant

SEA (Dor. K.G. Meshram)

Yashoda Oiris Arts & Commerce Co-Bach Negar, Nagaur-15

Geo Tag Photographs



